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# THE

# MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

## SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

## FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## 1893.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

Volume 1.—Nos. 1 to 96, inclusive, except No. 23.
Volume 2.—No. 23, parts 1, 2, and 3.

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| Seigniorage. Correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted by Mr. Sherman, relative to the disposition of the seigniorage arising from the coinage of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890 | 91 | 1 |
| Senate. Resolution fixing hour of meeting | 9 | 1 |
| Sergeant-at-Arms. Lettter of, submitting statement of money received from sale of condemned property | 1 | 1 |
| Sergeant-at-Arms of United States Senate. Letter of, with complete list of all property belonging to United States in his possession on the 7th day of August, 1893 | 6 | 1 |
| Sergeant-at-Arms. Resolution by Mr. Dolph, that the Committee on Judiciary be directed to inquire and report as to authority of the Sergeant-at-Arms to use force in bringing absent members to Senate | 79 | 1 |
| Seyd, Ernest. Letter from, to Samuel Hooper, on the subject of coinage | 29 | 1 |
| Sherman, Mr. Report of "The Committee on Proposed Legislation by Congress," of the Northeast Washington Association | 27 | 1 |
| Sherman, Mr. Correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the disposition of the seigniorage arising from the coinage of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890 | 91 | 1 |
| Sherman law. Resolution by Mr. Gordon, relative to repeal of purchasing clause of | 13 | 1 |
| Silver. Amendment submitted by Mr. Butler to the resolution (Mis. Doc. 10) introduced by Mr. Lodge August 8, 1893, relative to free and unlimited coinage of. (Part 3) | 10 | 1 |

| Subject. | No. | Vol. |
|---|---|---|
| Silver. Letter of the Director of the Mint, submitting a statement relative to the cost and coining value of silver purchased under the acts of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890 | 31 | 1 |
| Silver. Statement of production in the world since the discovery of America of gold and | 17 | 1 |
| Silver. Statement of production of gold and silver in the world, 1792–1892 | 36 | 1 |
| Silver act of 1890. Resolution by Mr. Lodge relative to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the | 10 | 1 |
| Silver bullion. Resolution submitted by Mr. Allen, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate full information as to redemption of silver or coin certificates in silver, as provided for by act of July 14, 1890; amount in coinage value of silver bullion on hand; paper money redeemed and canceled since March 4, 1893 | 42 | 1 |
| Silver bullion purchased under act July 14, 1890, during month of September, 1893. Resolution submitted by Mr. Teller, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with statement giving aggregate amount of | 71 | 1 |
| "Silver, Give us Free." Editorial printed in the New York Recorder of August 13, 1893 | 11 | 1 |
| Silver or coin certificates. Resolution submitted by Mr. Allen, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate full information as to redemption of silver or coin certificates in silver, as provided for by act July 14, 1890; amount in coinage value of silver bullion on hand; paper money redeemed and canceled since March 4, 1893 | 42 | 1 |
| Silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to September 1, 1893. Letter from the Acting Director of the Mint, giving the amount and cost and coining value in silver dollars and amount coined of | 61 | 1 |
| Silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. Correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury submitted by Mr. Sherman relative to the disposition of the seigniorage arising from the coinage of | 91 | 1 |
| Silver, the future of. A paper by Edward Suess, professor of geology at the University of Vienna, Austria, vice-president of the Academy of Science, member of the Austrian Parliament, etc. | 95 | 1 |
| Solomons Lump. Letters from C. S. Hamlin, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and T. A. Mahan, captain of Engineers, U. S. Army, secretary of Engineers, relative to appropriations for completion of light-house at Solomons Lump | 39 | 1 |
| State-bank issues. Resolutions submitted by Mr. Gordon relative to repeal of purchasing clause of Sherman law; also prohibitory ten per cent tax on | 13 | 1 |
| State banks of circulation. Amendment submitted by Mr. Butler to the resolution (Mis. Doc. 10) introduced by Mr. Lodge August 8, 1893, relative to repeal of tax on (Part 3) | 10 | 1 |
| Stewart, Mr. Editorial printed in the New York Recorder of August 13, 1893: Give us Free Silver | 11 | 1 |
| Stewart, Mr. Resolution relative to deficiency in the revenues of the Government during the current year | 33 | 1 |
| Stewart, Mr. Resolution submitted by, providing for committee to inquire if any Senator is or has been a stockholder or directly or indirectly interested in any national bank | 49 | 1 |
| Stewart, Mr. Resolution submitted by, relative to independence of the coördinate departments of the Government | 63 | 1 |
| Stewart, Mr. Notice of amendment intended to be proposed to the rules relative to the ownership of national-bank stock by Senators | 81 | 1 |
| Sugar-bounty law. Petition of the Anaheim Coöperative Beet-Sugar Company, of Anaheim, Orange County, Cal., protesting against the repeal of the | 24 | 1 |
| Supplement to report 1280 (Fifty-second Congress), from the Select Committee on the Employment of Armed Bodies of Men for Private Purposes | 57 | 1 |
| **T.** | | |
| Tariff and financial legislation. Memorial submitted by Mr. Cameron from the business men of Philadelphia in relation to | 68 | 1 |

| Subject. | No. | Vol. |
|---|---|---|
| Tariff laws. Amendment proposed to be introduced by Mr. Gallinger to the resolution (Mis. Doc. No. 10) introduced by Mr. Lodge August 8, 1892 (Part 2) | 10 | 1 |
| Teller, Mr. Letter from Frederick C. Waiter elative to cause of financial and industrial depression | 25 | 1 |
| Teller, Mr. Presented statement from the Acting Director of Mint showing the production of gold and silver of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico | 52 | 1 |
| Teller, Mr. Resolution submitted by, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate when, in what amounts, and under what circumstances the Treasury Department has anticipated the payment of the annual interest on Government bonds since July 1, 1880 | 67 | 1 |
| Teller, Mr. Resolution submitted by, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with statement giving aggregate amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, during the month of September, 1893 | 71 | 1 |
| Teller, Mr. Paper from the Journal of the Society of Arts, "The Currency Problem," by J. Barr Robertson | 89 | 1 |
| **V.** | | |
| Vance, Mr. Resolution submitted by, directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to inquire and report as to nuisance at the foot of South Capitol street | 46 | 1 |
| Vest, Mr. Statement of production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America | 17 | 1 |
| Vest, Mr. Letter of the Director of the Mint, submitting a statement relative to the cost and coining value of silver purchased under the acts of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890 | 31 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter of the Sergeant-at-Arms, submitting statement of money received from the sale of condemned property | 1 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter of Anson G McCook, Secretary, submitting an index of private claims | 2 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter from Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the United States Senate, submitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893 | 3 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter of Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the Senate, relative to property belonging to the United States in his possession August 7, 1893 | 4 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter of Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the Senate, transmitting letter of E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian, submitting catalogue | 5 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter of the Sergeant-at-Arms of United States Senate with complete list of all property belonging to the United States in his possession on the 7th day of August, 1893 | 6 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter of Anson G. McCook, Secretary United States Senate, submitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate, the items of expense under proper appropriations and the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting the exact condition of all public moneys received, paid out, and remaining in his possession from July 1, 1893, to August 7, 1893 | 7 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter from United States Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the finding of Court of Claims in the case of Isaac Davenport, jr., and other claimants *vs.* The United States | 15 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter from the Architect of the Capitol, in answer to Senate resolution of August 16 concerning the safety and condition of the Maltby building | 26 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter from the clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of facts in the case of Randolph & Stark *vs.* United States (No. 8704) | 32 | 1 |
| Vice-President. Letter from the clerk of the United States Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact in the case of Lovell *et al.* *vs.* The United States (No. 9244) | 37 | 1 |
| Voohees, Mr. Letter from the Secretary of Treasury, recommending the passage of the bill (S. 294) to provide for issue of circulating notes to national banks | 16 | 1 |

| Subject. | No. | Vol. |
|---|---|---|
| Voorhees, Mr. Petition from Mr. John Overmyer, of North Vernon, Ind., relative to tax on average deposits of national banks and repeal of tax on circulation | 30 | 1 |
| Voorhees, Mr. Letter from Secretary of the Navy relative to the remission of duties or naval ordnance, ordnance supplies, and materials purchased abroad | 43 | 1 |
| Voorhees, Mr. Resolution fixing hour of meeting of Senate after September 7 at 11 a. m | 45 | 1 |
| Voorhees, Mr. Resolution adopted at a convention of business organizations, praying for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890 | 50 | 1 |
| Voorhees, Mr. Amendment intended to be proposed to the rules of Senate limiting debate | 87 | 1 |
| Voorhees, Mr. Paper, "The Future of Silver," by Edward Suess, professor of geology at the University of Vienna, Austria; vice-president of the Academy of Science and member of the Austrian Parliament | 95 | 1 |
| **W.** | | |
| Waite, Frederick C. Letter from, relative to cause of financial and industrial depression | 25 | 1 |
| Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). Memorial of the, for compensation for injury to property during the late war | 19 | 1 |
| Wolcott, A., of Wolcott, Ind. Memorial, "No International Bimetalism Including Great Britain is Possible" | 47 | 1 |
| Wolcott, Mr. Resolution that the Senate Committee on Finance be directed to report a bill for the coinage of gold and silver | 76 | 1 |

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 1.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 7, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

## LETTER OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, WITH A STATEMENT OF ALL MONEY RECEIVED BY HIM FROM SALE OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES, AND DISPOSITION MADE OF SAME.

OFFICE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
UNITED STATES SENATE,
*Washington, August 7, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a full and complete statement of all money received from the sale of condemed property belonging to the United States from December 3, 1892, to date, and disposition made of same.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. K. VALENTINE,
*Sergeant-at-Arms, United States Senate.*

Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
*Vice-President United States and President of the Senate.*

*Statement of money received by Sergeant-at-Arms, United States Senate, from sale of condemned property belonging to the United States and disposition of same.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | |
| June 3. | Received from sale of waste paper | $257.50 |
| July 18. | Received from sale of condemned carpet and waste paper | 24.80 |
| | | 282.30 |
| June 5. | Deposited with Treasurer United States, as per receipt No. 9525 | 257.50 |
| Aug. 5. | Deposited with Treasurer United States, as per receipt No. 10126 | 24.80 |
| | | 282.30 |

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 2.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

**LETTER OF ANSON G. McCOOK, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, SUBMITTING AN INDEX OF PRIVATE CLAIMS FROM THE FORTY-SEVENTH TO THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE, PREPARED UNDER RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.**

U. S. SENATE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, August 7, 1893.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of a resolution of the Senate of September 30, 1890, directing me to prepare an index of private claims from the Forty-seventh to the Fifty-first Congress, inclusive, I have the honor to state that the work has been completed, and the manuscript is in the office of the Secretary subject to the order of the Senate.

Respectfully yours,

ANSON G. McCOOK.

Hon. A. E. STEVENSON,
*President of the Senate.*

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 3.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 7, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

## LETTER FROM ANSON G. McCOOK, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, SUBMITTING A STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SENATE, EXHIBITING THE EXACT CONDITIONS OF ALL PUBLIC MONEYS RECEIVED, PAID OUT, AND REMAINING IN HIS POSSESSION FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
*Washington, August 7, 1893.*

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of sections 60, 61, and 63 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate, showing in detail the items of expense under the proper appropriations, the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting the exact condition of all public moneys received, paid out, and remaining in my possession from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANSON G. McCOOK,
*Secretary.*

Hon. A. E. STEVENSON,
*President of the Senate.*

### UNDRAWN BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1893.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries of officers and employés | $18,972.67 |
| Fuel for heating apparatus | 34.23 |
| Repairs of furniture | 1,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous items, Maltby building | 278.33 |
| Expenses of special and select committees | 7,000.00 |
| Miscellaneous items | 2,499.07 |
| Capitol police, contingent | 47.25 |
| Salaries, Capitol police | 1.00 |

### SALES OF WASTE PAPER AND CONDEMNED FURNITURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1892. Dec. 12. Sale of old carpet | $10.00 |
| 1893. June 6. Sale of waste paper | 15.51 |
| | 25.51 |

## SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS.

*Fiscal year 1892.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To balance | $528,936.66 | |
| By amount paid | | $521,585.21 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 7,351.45 |

*Fiscal year 1893.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount drawn | $485,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 470,888.40 |
| Balance | | 14,111.60 |
| | 513,936.66 | 513,936.66 |

## SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, AND OTHERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE SENATE.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. July 29 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for session employés from July 1 to 6, under legislative act approved March 3, 1891: | | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, jr., page to press gallery | $15.00 | |
| | | Oswald Camp, page | 15.00 | |
| | | Frank Crisp, page | 15.00 | |
| | | H. I. Dodge, page | 15.00 | |
| | | Logan Harris, page | 15.00 | |
| | | Albert Blair, page | 15.00 | |
| | | Robert E. Lea, page | 15.00 | |
| | | Howard Pruden, page | 15.00 | |
| | | R. H. Riddleberger, page | 15.00 | |
| | | G. S. Seymour, page | 15.00 | |
| | | Sherman Smith, page | 15.00 | |
| | | E. T. Thatcher, page | 15.00 | |
| | | Harry Thatcher, page | 15.00 | |
| | | J. A. Thompson, page | 15.00 | |
| | | Hillard Owen, page | 15.00 | |
| | | J. J. Jones, jr., page | 15.00 | |
| | | F. J. Haig, clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 36.00 | |
| | | C. W. Draper, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills | 36.00 | |
| | | *Isaac Hamburger, clerk to Committee to Examine Several Branches Civil Service | 84.00 | |
| | | S. S. Olds, clerk to Committee on Fisheries | 36.00 | |
| | | S. O. Morse, clerk to Committee on Improvement Mississippi River | 36.00 | |
| | | F. E. Bach, clerk to Committee on Manufactures | 36.00 | |
| | | C. J. Kappler, clerk to Committee on Mines and Mining | 36.00 | |
| | | E. C. Goodwin, clerk to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures Executive Departments | 36.00 | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections | 36.00 | |
| | | George Brent, clerk to Committee on Railroads | 36.00 | |
| | | Hawkins Taylor, jr., clerk to Committee on Revision of the Laws | 36.00 | |
| | | George Pierce, clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims | 36.00 | |
| | | W. H. Gallinger, clerk to Committee on Transportation Routes to Seaboard | 36.00 | |
| | | Clarence Johnson, clerk to Committee on Immigration | 36.00 | |
| | | C. N. Vance, clerk to Select Committee on Woman Suffrage | 36.00 | |
| | | G. W. Morgan, clerk to Select Committee on Nicaraguan Claims | 36.00 | |
| | | E. T. Mathews, clerk to Select Committee on Potomac River Front | 36.00 | |
| | | P. D. Talbott, clerk to Select Committee on Additional Accommodations Library of Congress | 36.00 | |
| | | Carroll Brooks, clerk to Select Committee on Five Civilized Tribes of Indians | 36.00 | |
| | | C. C. Coombs, clerk to Select Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products | 36.00 | |
| | | J. S. Van Antwerp, clerk to Select Committee on Relations with Canada | 36.00 | |
| | | L. C. Baker, clerk to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands | 36.00 | |
| | | A. T. Smith, clerk to Select Committee on Indian Depredations | 36.00 | |

*Isaac Hamburger, under deficiency act approved July 28, 1892, $48.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. July 29 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for session employés from July 1 to 6, under legislative act approved March 3, 1891—Continued. | | |
| | | R. W. Cantrell, clerk to Senator Bate | $36.00 | |
| | | A. G. Black, clerk to Senator Berry | 36.00 | |
| | | Joe Blackburn, jr., clerk to Senator Blackburn | 36.00 | |
| | | H. T. Blodgett, clerk to Senator Blodgett | 36.00 | |
| | | G. E. Gilliland, clerk to Senator Brice | 36.00 | |
| | | J. E. Alexander, clerk to Senator Call | 36.00 | |
| | | Logan Carlisle, clerk to Senator Carlisle | 36.00 | |
| | | Henry Jones, clerk to Senator Colquitt | 36.00 | |
| | | C. W. Daniel, clerk to Senator Daniel | 36.00 | |
| | | W. C. Borland, clerk to Senator Dubois | 36.00 | |
| | | C. H. Syme, clerk to Senator Faulkner | 36.00 | |
| | | J. W. Blandford, clerk to Senator Felton | 36.00 | |
| | | J. G. Hemingway, clerk to Senator George | 36.00 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, clerk to Senator Gibson, of Louisiana | 36.00 | |
| | | R. M. Larner, clerk to Senator Gibson, of Maryland | 36.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gordon, clerk to Senator Gordon | 36.00 | |
| | | S. Gambrill, clerk to Senator Gorman | 36.00 | |
| | | Chas. W. McFee, clerk to Senator Gray | 36.00 | |
| | | Fred Dennett, clerk to Senator Hansbrough | 36.00 | |
| | | John Birmingham, clerk to Senator Hill | 36.00 | |
| | | M. F. Tighe, clerk to Senator Irby | 36.00 | |
| | | J. K. Jones, jr., clerk to Senator Jones, of Arkansas | 36.00 | |
| | | J. A. Hutchison, clerk to Senator Kenna | 36.00 | |
| | | D. McFarlane, clerk to Senator Kyle | 36.00 | |
| | | O'Brien Moore, clerk to Senator Mills | 36.00 | |
| | | J. F. Weber, clerk to Senator Palmer | 36.00 | |
| | | A. H. Baker, clerk to Senator Pasco | 36.00 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., clerk to Senator Peffer | 36.00 | |
| | | E. L. S. Bouton, clerk to Senator Perkins | 36.00 | |
| | | H. L. Pugh, clerk to Senator Pugh | 36.00 | |
| | | J. W. Dodd, clerk to Senator Turpie | 36.00 | |
| | | J. B. Fleming, clerk to Senator Vilas | 36.00 | |
| | | J. H. Robinson, clerk to Senator Walthall | 36.00 | |
| | | Charles M. Smith, clerk to Senator White | 36.00 | |
| | | H. O. Clagett, clerk to Senator Hunton | 36.00 | |
| | | By amount expended | | $2,376.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 2,376.00 | |
| | | | 2,376.00 | 2,376.00 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. Sept. 30 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892: | | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, including compensation as disbursing officer | 1 349.00 | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, for horse hire, etc | 175.00 | |
| | | C. W. Johnson, chief clerk | 750.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gilfry, principal clerk | 648.00 | |
| | | R. B. Nixon, financial clerk | 750.00 | |
| | | W. E. Spencer, Minute and Journal clerk | 648.00 | |
| | | B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk | 648.00 | |
| | | Henry A. Pierce, assistant financial clerk | 600.00 | |
| | | C. S. Martin, reading clerk from July 16 | 602.17 | |
| | | A. W. Church, librarian | 555.00 | |
| | | E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian | 360.00 | |
| | | M. R. Shankland, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | H. B. McDonald, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | J. W. Bartlett, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | Jere. Williams, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | J. H. C. Wilson, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | Chas. Newell, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | C. C. Morrow, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | J. R. Thompson, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | J. C. Donaldson, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | A. F. Ely, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | C. N. Richards, keeper of the stationery | 525.60 | |
| | | F. N. Evans, assistant keeper of the stationery | 450.00 | |
| | | J. L. Nichols, assistant in stationery room | 250.00 | |
| | | E. A. Mills, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | Jos. McGucklin, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | T. S. Hickman, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. F. Murray, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | William Lucas, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Moses Jessup, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Griffin Johnson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. R. Nixon, page | 228.12 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paidand for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. Sept. 30 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | R. S. Chilton, jr., secretary to President of the Senate | $555.00 | |
| | | William Weishaupt, messenger to President of the Senate | 360.00 | |
| | | E. E. Morison, telegraph operator | 300.00 | |
| | | D. C. Morison, telegraph page | 150.00 | |
| | | J. G. Butler, Rev., Chaplain | 225.00 | |
| | | W. H. Michael, clerk of printing records | 555.00 | |
| | | T. P. Cleaves, clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 750.00 | |
| | | J. S. Morgan, assistant clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 555.00 | |
| | | C. Chritzman, messenger to Committee on Appropriations | 360.00 | |
| | | B. Durfee, clerk and stenograpner to Committee on Finance | 625.00 | |
| | | G. M. Taylor, messenger to Committee on Finance | 360.00 | |
| | | John Irwin, jr., clerk to Committee on Claims | 555.00 | |
| | | Merton Herrick, assistant clerk to Committee on Claims | 360.00 | |
| | | J. M. Pipes, messenger to Committee on Claims | 360.00 | |
| | | Woodbury Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Commerce | 555.00 | |
| | | O. H. Cutler, assistant clerk to Committee on Commerce | 360.00 | |
| | | G. P. Furber, clerk to Committee on Judiciary | 555.00 | |
| | | S. W. Doherty, messenger to Committee on Judiciary | 360.00 | |
| | | G. E. Ransom, clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims | 555.00 | |
| | | W. H. H. Johnston, clerk to Committee on Pensions | 555.00 | |
| | | E. S. Goodrich, assistant clerk to Committee on Pensions | 360.00 | |
| | | W. C. Hubbell, messenger to Committee on Pensions | 360.00 | |
| | | W. P. Huxford, clerk to Committee on Military Affairs | 555.00 | |
| | | F. E. Chapin, messenger to Committee on Military Affairs | 360.00 | |
| | | W. T. Ellsworth, clerk to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 555.00 | |
| | | C. W. Fitch, messenger to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 360.00 | |
| | | Charles Moore, clerk to Committee on District of Columbia | 555.00 | |
| | | Harry Faull, messenger to Committee on District of Columbia | 360.00 | |
| | | H. E. Hinman, clerk to Joint Committee on Library to July 5 | 30.16 | |
| | | R. R. Quay, vice Hinman, clerk to Joint Committee on Library from July 6 | 524.84 | |
| | | Pitman Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Census | 555.00 | |
| | | H. J. Gensler, clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs | 555.00 | |
| | | E. J. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations | 555.00 | |
| | | H. A. Vale, messenger to Committee on Foreign Relations | 360.00 | |
| | | Richard Nixon, clerk to Committee on Public Lands | 555.00 | |
| | | Eugene Davis, clerk to Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses | 555.00 | |
| | | W. H. Darlington, clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs | 555.00 | |
| | | J. B. McCarthy, clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds | 555.00 | |
| | | R. C. Norris, clerk to Committee on Education and Labor | 555.00 | |
| | | O. J. Collman, clerk to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry | 555.00 | |
| | | W. H. Smith, clerk to Committee on Rules | 555.00 | |
| | | E. T. Lee, clerk to Committee on Territories | 555.00 | |
| | | M. W. Blumenberg, clerk to Committee on Interstate Commerce | 555.00 | |
| | | C. H. Harris, clerk to Committee on Epidemic Diseases | 555.00 | |
| | | J. A. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Patents | 555.00 | |
| | | F. F. Hilder, clerk to Committee on Coast Defenses | 555.00 | |
| | | F. M. Cockrell, jr., clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 555.00 | |
| | | E. Y. Mitchell, messenger to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 360.00 | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections from July 16 | 464.51 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. Sept. 30. | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms | $1,125.00 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms, hire of horse and wagon | 105.00 | |
| | | K. E. Valentine, clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms | 500.00 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper | 773.00 | |
| | | C. B. Reade, acting assistant doorkeeper | 648.00 | |
| | | D. W. Wilson, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 450.00 | |
| | | C. S. Draper, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 450.00 | |
| | | J. G. Merritt, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 450.00 | |
| | | Cliff. Warden, messenger to press gallery | 360.00 | |
| | | J. J. G. Ball, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | William Griffis, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | A. Barnes, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | N. W. Wall, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | O. H. Curtis, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | J. F. Edwards, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. W. Barret, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. H. Hitchcock, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | E. Ham, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | P. L. Belden, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. E. Stueven, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | A. M. Payne, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. E. Pressey, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | O. S. Sanford, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | M. R. Adams, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. I. Latimer, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | J. H. Marshall, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. P. Crandall, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | Henry Brady, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. F. Wright, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | L. Kimball, jr., messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. G. Northup, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | L. B. Cutler, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. G. Phelps, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. P. Swain, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | P. V. Roux, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | H. Scudder, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | T. W. Keller, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | H. E. Ward, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | J. Stephens, messenger to Aug. 1 | 125.21 | |
| | | Albert T. Ryan, vice Stephens, messenger from Aug. 2 | 234.79 | |
| | | R. B. Tuley, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | S. Birmingham, messenger to Aug. 31 | 242.60 | |
| | | Chas. W. Sparr, vice Birmingham, messenger from Sept. 1 | 117.40 | |
| | | W. H. May, jr., messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | J. T. Gaskin, messenger from July 22 | 277.83 | |
| | | A. H. Stewart, assistant messenger on floor of Senate | 360.00 | |
| | | E. C. Moxley, messenger to the official reporters | 380.00 | |
| | | James Wood, messenger in charge of storeroom | 300.00 | |
| | | Stanley Plummer, postmaster | 562.50 | |
| | | A. W. Kellogg, assistant postmaster and mail carrier | 522.00 | |
| | | J. A. Crystal, clerk in post-office | 450.00 | |
| | | J. H. Sturtevant, mail carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | J. A. McMullin, mail carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | J. D. Severn, mail carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | M. S. Dunbar, mail carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | W. N. Peck, mail carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | F. M. Colwell, mail carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | F. L. Dennie, mail carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | Moxley Ferris, riding page | 228.12 | |
| | | Ellwood Graver, riding page | 228.12 | |
| | | S. W. Byington, riding page | 228.12 | |
| | | H. W. Cramer, riding page | 228.12 | |
| | | Amzi Smith, superintendent of document room | 750.00 | |
| | | G. H. Boyd, first assistant in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | J. W. Hathaway, second assistant in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | Frank Burton, clerk in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | C. H. Monroe, assistant in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | J. S. Hickcox, superintendent folding room | 540.00 | |
| | | W. P. Brownlow, assistant in folding room | 300.00 | |
| | | R. B. Tretler, clerk in folding room | 250.00 | |
| | | H. H. Brewer, foreman in folding room | 300.00 | |
| | | W. R. Reynolds, folder | 250.00 | |
| | | Matthew Healey, folder | 250.00 | |
| | | W. J. McDonald, folder | 250.00 | |
| | | C. H. Allen, folder | 180.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. | | | | |
| Sept. 30. | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | E. C. Brice, folder to Aug. 31 | $101.20 | |
| | | Charles Dickenson, folder from Sept. 1 | 58.80 | |
| | | H. S. Delaplane, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | W. H. Bright, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | F. W. Page, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, folder to Aug. 31 | 101.20 | |
| | | Walter S. Clifford, folder, vice Nye, from Sept. 1 | 58.80 | |
| | | J. L. Silcott, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | W. F. Collins, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | Thomas Williams, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | G. W. Thomas, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | Godfrey Beck, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | D. W. Carroll, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | G. W. Abbott, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | Henry Utter, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | James McBride, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | W. J. Hasse, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | T. A. Jones, chief engineer | 540.00 | |
| | | E. C. Stubbs, assistant engineer | 360.00 | |
| | | W. H. Prescott, assistant engineer | 360.00 | |
| | | F. E. Dodson, assistant engineer | 360.00 | |
| | | A. D. Wiggin, conductor of elevator | 300.00 | |
| | | G. N. Stranahan, conductor of elevator | 300.00 | |
| | | A. D. Gaston, conductor of elevator | 300.00 | |
| | | E. J. Atherton, machinist and assistant conductor of elevator | 230.00 | |
| | | Stephen Underwood, fireman | 273.75 | |
| | | W. C. Wilkinson, fireman | 273.75 | |
| | | Jere Sullivan, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | E. J. Rockett, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | George Scheel, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | F. P. Holmes, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | J. R. Zimmerman, upholsterer and locksmith | 360.00 | |
| | | D. A. Sedgwar, carpenter | 240.00 | |
| | | F. E. Blake, carpenter | 240.00 | |
| | | John Hickman, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | David Kimball, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | G. F. Potter, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | D. H. McPherson, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | Michael Conlan, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | M. T. Burns, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, skilled laborer, to Aug. 31 | 168.40 | |
| | | E. L. Phillips, vice Tichenor, skilled laborer, from Sept. 1 | 81.60 | |
| | | J. H. Walker, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | J. B. North, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | F. L. Davis, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | W. S. Ballard, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | G. H. Draper, janitor | 225.00 | |
| | | C. S. Saunders, janitor | 225.00 | |
| | | Louise DeMunn, telephone operator | 180.00 | |
| | | C. A. Loeffler, telephone page | 150.00 | |
| | | Anthony Hickman, laborer in charge of private passage | 210.00 | |
| | | C. N. Bartlett, laborer in charge of ladies' room | 180.00 | |
| | | B. Mitchell, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. T. Dickenson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | John Sims, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | B. W. Kenney, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | S. Middleton, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | John Sutton, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | H. W. Cossley, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Jos. Montgomery, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | B. Hudnell, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | William Polk, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | J. W. Barclay, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | E. J. Decker, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Thomas Neal, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | D. F. Batts, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | H. A. Bigley, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | John Brown, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. F. Clagett, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Robert Johnson, laborer, to Sept. 11 | 142.70 | |
| | | Thomas Madison, vice Johnson, laborer, from Sept. 12 | 37.30 | |
| | | Mark Joseph, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Joshua Parker, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Nelson Parker, laborer | 180.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. Sept. 30 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | Sandy Wallace, laborer | $180.00 | |
| | | J. W. Jackson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | G. W. Scott, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | G. W. Pearson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, jr., page to press gallery, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | Oswald Camp, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | Frank Crist, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | H. I. Dodge, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | Logan Harris, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | R. E. Lea, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | Howard Pruden, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | R. H. Riddleberger, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | G. S. Seymour, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | Sherman Smith, page, July 7 Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | E. T. Thatcher, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | Harry Thatcher, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | J. A. Thompson, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | Hilliard Owen, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | J. J. Jones, jr., page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | Albert Blair, page, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 140.00 | |
| | | F. J. Haig, clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | C. W. Draper, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | Isaac Hamburger, clerk to Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | S. S. Olds clerk to Committee on Fisheries, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | S. O. Morse, clerk to Committee on Improvements on Mississippi River, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | F. E. Bach, clerk to Committee on Manufactures, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | C. J. Kappler, clerk to Committee on Mines and Mining, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | E. C. Goodwin, clerk to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of Executive Departments, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | George Brent, clerk to Committee on Railroads, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections, July 7 to 15* | 34.00 | |
| | | Hawkins Taylor, jr., clerk to Committee on Revision of the Laws, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | George Pierce, clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | W. H. Gallinger, clerk to Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | Clarence Johnson, clerk to Committee on Immigration, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. S. Van Antwerp, clerk to Select Committee on Relations with Canada, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | L. C. Baker, clerk to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | G. W. Morgan, clerk to Committee on Nicaraguan Claims, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | E. T. Mathews, clerk to Committee on Potomac River Front, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | P. D. Talbott, clerk to Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | Carroll Brooks, clerk to Committee on Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | C. C. Coombs, clerk to Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | A. T. Smith, clerk to Committee on Indian Depredations, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | C. M. Smith, clerk to Committee to Establish the University of the United States, July 16 to Aug. 31* | 282.00 | |
| | | P. S. Heath, clerk to Select Committee on Quadro-Centennial, July 16 to Aug. 31* | 282.00 | |
| | | C. N. Vance, clerk to Committee on Woman Suffrage, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | R. W. Cantrell, clerk to Senator Bate, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |

*Paid from August 3 to 31, inclusive, under joint resolution of August 5, 1892.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. Sept. 30 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | A. G. Black, clerk to Senator Berry, July 7 to Aug. 31* | $336.00 | |
| | | J. Blackburn, Jr., clerk to Senator Blackburn, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | H. T. Blodgett, clerk to Senator Blodgett, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | G. E. Gilliland, clerk to Senator Brice, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. E. Alexander, clerk to Senator Call, July 7 to 31 | 150.00 | |
| | | Geo. W. Ritter, vice Alexander, clerk to Senator Call, Aug. 1 to 31* | 186.00 | |
| | | Logan Carlisle, clerk to Senator Carlisle, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | Henry Jones, clerk to Senator Colquitt, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | C. W. Daniel, clerk to Senator Daniel, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | W. C. Borland, clerk to Senator Dubois, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | C. R. Syme, clerk to Senator Faulkner, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. W. Blandford, clerk to Senator Felton, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. G. Hemingway, clerk to Senator George July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, clerk to Senator Gibson of Louisiana, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | R. M. Larner, clerk to Senator Gibson, of Maryland, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gordon, clerk to Senator Gordon, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | S. Gambrill, clerk to Senator Gorman, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | C. W. McFee, clerk to Senator Gray, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | Fred. Dennett, clerk to Senator Hansbrough, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | John Birmingham, clerk to Senator Hill, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | H. O. Clagett, clerk to Senator Hunton, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | M. F. Tighe, clerk to Senator Irby, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. K. Jones, jr., clerk to Senator Jones, of Arkansas, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. A. Hutchison, clerk to Senator Kenna, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | D. McFarlane, clerk to Senator Kyle, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | O'Brien Moore, clerk to Senator Mills, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. P. Weber, clerk to Senator Palmer, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | A. H. Baker, clerk to Senator Pasco, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., clerk to Senator Peffer, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | E. L. S. Bouton, clerk to Senator Perkins, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | H. L. Pugh, clerk to Senator Pugh, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. W. Dodd, clerk to Senator Turpie, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. B. Fleming, clerk to Senator Vilas, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | J. H. Robinson, clerk to Senator Walthall, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | |
| | | C. M. Smith, clerk to Senator White, July 7 to Aug. 31* | 336.00 | $104,262.71 |
| 1892. Dec. 21 | 2 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending December 31, 1892: | | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, including compensation as disbursing officer | 1,349.00 | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, for horse hire, etc | 175.00 | |
| | | C. W. Johnson, chief clerk | 750.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gilfry, principal clerk | 648.00 | |
| | | R. B. Nixon, financial clerk | 750.00 | |

* Paid from August 3 to 31, inclusive, under joint resolution of August 5, 1892.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. | | | | |
| Dec. 21 | 2 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending December 31, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | W. E. Spencer, minute and journal clerk | $648.00 | |
| | | B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk | 648.00 | |
| | | Henry A. Pierce, assistant financial clerk | 600.00 | |
| | | C. S. Martin, reading clerk | 600.00 | |
| | | A. W. Church, librarian | 555.00 | |
| | | E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian | 360.00 | |
| | | M. R. Shankland, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | H. B. McDonald, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | J. W. Bartlett, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | Jere. Williams, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | J. H. C. Wilson, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | Chas. Newell, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | C. C. Morrow, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | J. R. Thompson, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | J. C. Donaldson, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | A. F. Ely, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | C. N. Richards, keeper of the stationery | 525.00 | |
| | | F. M. Evans, assistant keeper of the stationery | 450.00 | |
| | | J. L. Nichols, assistant in stationery room | 250.00 | |
| | | E. A. Hills, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | Jos. McGuckian, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | T. S. Hickman, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. F. Murray, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | William Lucas, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Moses Jessup, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Griffin Johnson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. R. Nixon, page | 228.13 | |
| | | R. S. Chilton, jr., secretary to the President of the Senate | 555.00 | |
| | | Wm. Weishaupt, messenger to the President of the Senate | 360.00 | |
| | | E. E. Morison, telegraph operator | 300.00 | |
| | | D. C. Morison, telegraph page, to Dec. 5 | 107.65 | |
| | | Irving Totten, vice Morison, telegraph page, from Dec. 6 | 42.35 | |
| | | Rev. J. G. Butler, chaplain | 225.00 | |
| | | W. H. Michael, clerk of printing records | 555.00 | |
| | | T. P. Cleaves, clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 750.00 | |
| | | J. S. Morgan, assistant clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 555.00 | |
| | | C. Chritzman, messenger to Committee on Appropriations | 360.00 | |
| | | Benjamin Durfee, clerk and stenographer to Committee on Finance | 625.00 | |
| | | G. M. Taylor, messenger to Committee on Finance | 360.00 | |
| | | John Irwin, jr., clerk to Committee on Claims | 555.00 | |
| | | Merton Herrick, assistant clerk to Committee on Claims | 360.00 | |
| | | J. N. Pipes, messenger, to Committee on Claims | 360.00 | |
| | | Woodbury Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Commerce | 555.00 | |
| | | O. H. Cutler, assistant clerk to Committee on Commerce | 360.00 | |
| | | G. P. Furber, clerk to Committee on Judiciary, to December 7 | 410.23 | |
| | | James M. Perkins, vice Furber, clerk to Committee on Judiciary, from Dec. 8 | 144.77 | |
| | | E. W. Doherty, messenger to Committee on Judiciary | 360.00 | |
| | | G. E. Ransom, clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims | 555.00 | |
| | | W. H. H. Johnston, clerk to Committee on Pensions | 555.00 | |
| | | E. S. Goodrich, assistant clerk to Committee on Pensions | 360.00 | |
| | | W. C. Hubbell, messenger to Committee on Pensions | 360.00 | |
| | | W. P. Huxford, clerk to Committee on Military Affairs | 555.00 | |
| | | F. E. Chapin, messenger to Committee on Military Affairs | 360.00 | |
| | | W. T. Ellsworth, clerk to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 555.00 | |
| | | C. W. Fitch, messenger to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 360.00 | |
| | | Charles Moore, clerk to Committee on the District of Columbia | 555.00 | |
| | | Harry Faull, messenger to Committee on the District of Columbia | 360.00 | |
| | | R. R. Quay, clerk to Joint Committee on the Library | 555.00 | |
| | | Putnam Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Census | 555.00 | |
| | | H. J. Gensler, clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs | 555.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. Dec. 21 | 2 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending December 31, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | E. J. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations | $555.00 | |
| | | H. A. Vale, messenger to Committee on Foreign Relations | 360.00 | |
| | | Richard Nixon, clerk to Committee on Public Lands | 555.00 | |
| | | Eugene Davis, clerk to Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses | 555.00 | |
| | | W. H. Darlington, clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs | 555.00 | |
| | | J. B. McCarthy, clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds | 555.00 | |
| | | O. J. Collman, clerk to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry | 555.00 | |
| | | R. C. Morris, clerk to Committee on Education and Labor | 555.00 | |
| | | W. H. Smith, clerk to Committee on Rules | 555.00 | |
| | | E. T. Lee, clerk to Committee on Territories | 555.00 | |
| | | M. W. Blumenberg, clerk to Committee on Interstate Commerce | 555.00 | |
| | | C. H. Harris, clerk to Committee on Epidemic Diseases, to Dec. 6 | 404.20 | |
| | | John E. R. Ray, vice Harris, clerk to Committee on Epidemic Diseases, from Dec. 7 | 150.80 | |
| | | J. A. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Patents | 555.00 | |
| | | F. F. Hilder, clerk to Committee on Coast Defenses | 555.00 | |
| | | F. M. Cockrell, jr., clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 555.00 | |
| | | E. Y. Mitchell, messenger to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 360.00 | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections | 555.00 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms | 1,125.00 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms, hire of horse and wagon | 105.00 | |
| | | K. E. Valentine, clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms | 500.00 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper | 773.00 | |
| | | G. B. Reade, acting assistant doorkeeper | 648.00 | |
| | | D. W. Wilson, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 450.00 | |
| | | C. S. Draper, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 450.00 | |
| | | J. G. Merritt, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, to Dec. 17 | 331.55 | |
| | | O. S. Sanford, vice Merritt, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, from Dec. 19 | 63.56 | |
| | | Cliff Warden, messenger to press gallery | 360.00 | |
| | | J. J. G. Ball, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | Wm. Griffis, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | A. Barnes, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | H. W. Wall, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | O. H. Curtis, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | J. F. Edwards, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. W. Barrett, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. H. Hitchcock, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | E. Ham, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | P. L. Belden, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. E. Stueven, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | A. M. Payne, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. E. Pressey, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | O. S. Sanford, messenger, to Dec. 18 | 309.13 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., vice Sanford, messenger, from Dec. 19 | 50.87 | |
| | | M. R. Adams, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. I. Latimer, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | J. H. Marshall, messenger, to Dec. 10 | 277.83 | |
| | | D. H. McPherson, vice Marshall, messenger, from Dec. 12 | 78.26 | |
| | | C. P. Crandall, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | Henry Brady, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. F. Wright, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | L. Kimball, jr., messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. G. Northup, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | L. B. Cutler, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. G. Phelps, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. P. Swain, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | P. V. Roux, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | Henry Scudder, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | T. W. Keller, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | H. E. Ward, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | R. B. Tuley, messenger | 360.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. | | | | |
| Dec. 31 | 2 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending December 31, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | W. H. May, jr., messenger | $360.00 | |
| | | J. T. Gaskin, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | A. T. Ryan, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. W. Sparr, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | A. H. Stewart, assistant messenger on floor of the Senate | 360.00 | |
| | | E. C. Moxley, messenger to the official reporter | 360.00 | |
| | | James Wood, messenger in charge of storeroom | 300.00 | |
| | | Stanley Plummer, Postmaster | 562.50 | |
| | | A. W. Kellogg, assistant postmaster and mail-carrier | 522.00 | |
| | | J. A. Crystal, clerk in post-office | 450.00 | |
| | | J. H. Sturtevant, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | J. A. McMullan, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | J. D. Severn, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | M. S. Dunbar, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | W. N. Peck, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | F. M. Colwell, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | F. L. Dennie, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | Moxley Ferris, riding page | 228.13 | |
| | | Ellwood Graver, riding page | 228.13 | |
| | | S. W. Byington, riding page | 228.13 | |
| | | H. W. Cramer, riding page, to Oct. 31 | 76.87 | |
| | | Ernest Jackson, vice Cramer, riding page, from Nov. 1 | 151.26 | |
| | | Amzi Smith, superintendent of document room | 750.00 | |
| | | George H. Boyd, first assistant in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | J. W. Hathaway, second assistant in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | Frank Burton, clerk in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | C. H. Monroe, assistant in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | J. S. Hickcox, superintendent of folding room | 540.00 | |
| | | W. P. Brownlow, assistant in folding room | 300.00 | |
| | | R. B. Tretler, clerk in folding room | 250.00 | |
| | | H. H. Brewer, foreman in folding room | 300.00 | |
| | | W. R. Reynolds, folder | 250.00 | |
| | | Matthew Healey, folder | 250.00 | |
| | | W. J. McDonald, folder | 250.00 | |
| | | C. H. Allen, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | H. S. Delapiane, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | W. H. Bright, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | J. L. Silcott, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | W. F. Collins, folder | 180,00 | |
| | | Thos. Williams, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | G. W. Thomas, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | Charles Dickinson, folder, to Dec. 5 | 180.00 | |
| | | W. S. Clifford, folder | 129.18 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, vice Clifford, folder, from Dec. 5 | 50.82 | |
| | | G. N. Page, folder, to Dec. 4 | 127.23 | |
| | | Chas. B. O'Connor, vice Page, folder, from Dec. 5 | 52.77 | |
| | | G. Beck, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | D. W. Carroll, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | G. W. Abbott, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | Henry Utter, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | James McBride, folder | 276.00 | |
| | | W. J. Hasse, folder | 276 00 | |
| | | T. A. Jones, chief engineer | 540.00 | |
| | | E. C. Stubbs, assistant engineer | 360.00 | |
| | | W. H. Prescott, assistant engineer | 360.00 | |
| | | F. E. Dodson, assistant engineer | 360.00 | |
| | | A. D. Wiggin, conductor of elevator | 300.00 | |
| | | A. D. Gaston, conductor of elevator | 300.00 | |
| | | S. D. Sterne, conductor of elevator | 300.00 | |
| | | E. J. Atherton, machinist and assistant conductor of elevator | 250.00 | |
| | | S. Underwood, fireman | 273.75 | |
| | | W. C. Wilkinson, fireman | 273.75 | |
| | | Jere. Sullivan, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | E. J. Rockett, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | George Scheel, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | F. P. Holmes, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | J. R. Zimmerman, upholsterer and locksmith | 360.00 | |
| | | D. A. Sadgwar, carpenter | 240.00 | |
| | | F. E. Blake, carpenter | 240.00 | |
| | | John Hickman, skilled laborer | 250.90 | |
| | | D. Kimball, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | G. F. Potter, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | D. H. McPherson, skilled laborer, to Dec. 11 | 195.69 | |
| | | John Sims, vice McPherson, skilled laborer, from Dec. 12 | 54.31 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. Dec. 31 | 2 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending December 31, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | Michael Conlan, skilled laborer | $250.00 | |
| | | M. T. Burns, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | J. H. Walker, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | J. B. North, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | F. L. Davis, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | W. S. Ballard, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | E. L. Phillips, skilled laborer, to Dec. 4 | 176.67 | |
| | | G. N. Page, vice Phillips, skilled laborer, from Dec. 5 | 73.33 | |
| | | Geo. H. Draper, janitor | 225.00 | |
| | | C. S. Saunders, janitor, to Dec. 11 | 176.10 | |
| | | C. W. Draper, vice Saunders, janitor, from Dec. 12 | 48.90 | |
| | | Louise De Munn, telephone operator | 180.00 | |
| | | C. A. Loeffler, telephone page | 150.00 | |
| | | A. Hickman, laborer in charge of private passag. | 210.00 | |
| | | C. N. Bartlett, laborer in charge of ladies' roome | 180.00 | |
| | | B. Mitchell, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | H. W. Cossley, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Jos. Montgomery, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | B. Hudnell, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. T. Dickenson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | John Sims, laborer, to Dec. 11 | 140.92 | |
| | | F. J. Mead, vice Sims, laborer, from Dec. 12 | 39.08 | |
| | | B. W. Kenney, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Sam'l Middleton, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | John Sutton, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | William Polk, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | J. W. Barclay, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | E. J. Decker, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Thomas Neal, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | D. F. Batts, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | H. A. Bigley, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | John Brown, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. F. Clagett, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Mark Joseph, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Joshua Parker, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Nelson Barker, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Sandy Wallace, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | J. W. Jackson, laborer, to Dec. 15 | 148.75 | |
| | | John Wormeley, vice Jackson, laborer, from Dec 16 | 31.25 | |
| | | G. W. Scott, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | G. W. Pearson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Madison Thomas, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, jr., page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Oswald Camp, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Frank Crist, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Harry Dodge, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Logan Harris, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | J. J. Jones, jr., page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Robert E. Lea, page, from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Howard Pruden, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Ralph Riddleberger, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Geo. S. Seymour, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Sherman Smith, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | W. W. Sparr, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | E. T. Thacher, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | Harry Thatcher, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | J. A. Thompson, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | R. T. Tucker, page from Dec. 5 | 67.50 | |
| | | J. C. Ball, clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | C. W. Draper, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills, Dec. 5 and 6 | 12.00 | |
| | | W. E. Sanders, vice Draper, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills from Dec. 7 | 150.00 | |
| | | Isaac Hamburger, clerk to Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | S. S. Olds, clerk to Committee on Fisheries from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | S. O. Morse, clerk to Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi river | 162.00 | |
| | | F. E. Bach, clerk to Committee on Manufactures from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | C. J. Kappler, clerk to Committee on Mines and Minings from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | E. C. Goodwin, clerk to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1892. Dec. 21 | 2 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending December 31, 1892—Continued. | | |
| | | Harold C. Snyder, clerk to Committee on Railroads from Dec. 14 | $108.00 | |
| | | Hawkins Taylor, jr., clerk to Committee on Revision of the Laws from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | George Pierce, clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims, from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | W. H. Gallinger, clerk to Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard | 162.00 | |
| | | Clarence Johnson, clerk to Committee on Immigration from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. S. Van-Antwerp, clerk to Committee on Relations with Canada from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | L. C. Baker, clerk to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands | 162.00 | |
| | | C. N. Vance, clerk to Select Committee on Woman Suffrage from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | G. W. Morgan, clerk to Select Committee on Nicaraguan Claims from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | E. T. Mathews, clerk to Select Committee on Potomac River Front from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. P. Voorhees, clerk to Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | Carroll Brooks, clerk to Select Committee on Five Civilized Tribes of Indians from Dec 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | C. C. Coombs, clerk to Select Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | A. T. Smith, clerk to Select Committee on Indian Depredations from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | C. N. Smith, clerk to Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | P. S. Heath, clerk to Select Committee on Quadro-Centennial from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | R. W. Cantrell, clerk to Senator Bate from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | A. G. Black, clerk to Senator Berry from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | Jos. Blackburn, jr., clerk to Senator Blackburn from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | H. T. Blodgett, clerk to Senator Blodgett from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | G. E. Gilliland, clerk to Senator Brice from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. E. Alexander, clerk to Senator Call from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | Logan Carlisle, clerk to Senator Carlisle from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | Henry Jones, clerk to Senator Colquitt from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | C. W. Daniel, clerk to Senator Daniel from Dec. 7 | 150.00 | |
| | | W. C. Borland, clerk to Senator Dubois from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | C. H. Syme, clerk to Senator Faulkner from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. G. Hemingway, clerk to Senator George from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, clerk to Senator Gibson from Dec. 10 to 15 | 36.00 | |
| | | R. M. Larner, clerk to Senator Gibson of Maryland from Dec. 7 | 150.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gordon, clerk to Senator Gordon from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | C. W. McFee, clerk to Senator Gray from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | Fred. Dennett, clerk to Senator Hansbrough from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | John Birmingham, clerk to Senator Hill from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | H. O. Clagett, clerk to Senator Hunton from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | M. F. Tighe, clerk to Senator Irby from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. K. Jones, jr., clerk to Senator Jones of Arkansas from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. A. Hutchinson, clerk to Senator Kenna from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | Duncan McFarlane, clerk to Senator Kyle from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | C. H. Mills, clerk to Senator Mills from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. P. Weber, clerk to Senator Palmer from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | A. H. Baker, clerk to Senator Pasco from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., clerk to Senator Peffer from Dec. 5 to 18 | 84.00 | |
| | | N. M. Peffer, vice W. A. Peffer, jr., clerk to Senator Peffer from Dec. 20 | 72.00 | |
| | | E. L. S. Bouton, clerk to Senator Perkins from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | H. L. Pugh, clerk to Senator Pugh from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. W. Dodd, clerk to Senator Turpie from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. F. Wood, clerk to Senator Vilas from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | J. H. Robinson, clerk to Senator Walthall from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | Charles M. Smith, clerk to Senator White from Dec. 5 | 162.00 | |
| | | | | $92,618.45 |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| Mar. 3 | 3 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for months of January and February, and for sessions to March 3, 1893: | | |
| | | Anson G. McCook Secretary, including compensation as disbursing officer | $884.30 | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, for horse hire, etc | 114.70 | |
| | | C. W. Johnson, Chief Clerk | 491.70 | |
| | | H. H. Gilfry, principal clerk | 424.80 | |
| | | R. B. Nixon, financial clerk | 491.70 | |
| | | W. E. Spencer, minute and Journal clerk | 424.80 | |
| | | B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk | 424.80 | |
| | | Henry A. Pierce, assistant financial clerk | 393.30 | |
| | | C. S. Martin, reading clerk | 393.30 | |
| | | A. W. Church, librarian | 363.80 | |
| | | E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian | 236.00 | |
| | | M. R. Shankland, clerk | 363.80 | |
| | | H. B. McDonald, clerk | 363.80 | |
| | | J. W. Bartlett, clerk | 363.80 | |
| | | Jere Williams, clerk | 363.80 | |
| | | J. H. C. Wilson, clerk | 363.80 | |
| | | Chas. Newell, clerk | 363.80 | |
| | | C. C. Morrow, clerk | 344.20 | |
| | | J. R. Thompson, clerk | 344.20 | |
| | | J. C. Donaldson, clerk | 344.20 | |
| | | A. F. Ely, clerk | 344.20 | |
| | | C. N. Richards, keeper of the stationery | 344.60 | |
| | | F. M. Evans, assistant keeper of the stationery | 295.00 | |
| | | J. L. Nichols, assistant in stationery room | 163.90 | |
| | | E. A. Hills, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | Jos McGuckian, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | T. S. Hickman, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | C. F. Murray, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | William Lucas, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Moses Jessup, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Griffin Johnson, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | C. R. Nixon, page | 149.54 | |
| | | R. S. Chilton, jr., secretary to President of Senate to Feb. 10 | 252.87 | |
| | | W. T. Bingham, vice Chilton, secretary to President of the Senate from Feb. 11 | 110.93 | |
| | | Wm. Weishaupt, messenger to President of the Senate | 236.00 | |
| | | E. E. Morison, telegraph operator | 196.70 | |
| | | Irving Totten, telegraph page | 98.30 | |
| | | Rev. J. G. Butler, Chaplain | 147.50 | |
| | | W. H. Michael, clerk of printing records | 363.80 | |
| | | T. P. Cleaves, clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 491.70 | |
| | | J. S. Morgan, assistant clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 363.80 | |
| | | C. Critzman, messenger to Committee on Appropriations | 236.00 | |
| | | Benj. Durfee, clerk and stenographer to Committeee on Finance | 409.70 | |
| | | G. M. Taylor, messenger to Committee on Finance | 236.00 | |
| | | John Irwin, jr., clerk to Committee on Claims | 363.80 | |
| | | Merton Herrick, assistant clerk to Committee on Claims | 236.00 | |
| | | J. M. Pipes, messenger to Committee on Claims | 236.00 | |
| | | Woodbury Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Commerce | 363.80 | |
| | | O. H. Cutler, assistant clerk to Committee on Commerce | 236.00 | |
| | | J M. Perkins, clerk to Committee on Judiciary | 363.80 | |
| | | E. W. Doherty, messenger to Committee on Judiciary | 236.00 | |
| | | G. E. Ransom, clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims | 363.80 | |
| | | W. H. H. Johnston, clerk to Committee on Pensions | 363.80 | |
| | | E. S. Goodrich, assistant clerk to Committee on Pensions | 236.00 | |
| | | W. C. Hubbell, messenger to Committee on Pensions | 236.00 | |
| | | W. P. Huxford, clerk to Committee on Military Affairs | 363.80 | |
| | | F. E. Chapin, messenger to Committee on Military Affairs | 236.00 | |
| | | W. T. Ellsworth, clerk to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 363.80 | |
| | | C. W. Fitch, messenger to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 236.00 | |
| | | Charles Moore, clerk to Committee on District of Columbia | 363.80 | |
| | | Harry Faull, messenger to Committee on District of Columbia | 236.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| Mar. 3 | 3 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for months of January and February, and for sessions to March 3, 1893—Continued. | | |
| | | R. R. Quay, clerk to Joint Committee on Library | $363.80 | |
| | | Pitman Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Census | 363.80 | |
| | | H. J. Gensler, clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs | 363.80 | |
| | | E. J. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations | 363.80 | |
| | | H. A. Vale, messenger to Committee on Foreign Relations | 236.00 | |
| | | Richard Nixon, clerk to Committee on Public Lands | 363.80 | |
| | | Eugene Davis, clerk to Committee to Audit and Control Contingent Expenses | 363.80 | |
| | | W. H. Darlington, clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs | 363.80 | |
| | | J. B. McCarthy, clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds | 363.80 | |
| | | O. J. Collman, clerk to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry | 363.80 | |
| | | R. C. Morris, clerk to Committee on Education and Labor | 363.80 | |
| | | W. H. Smith, clerk to Committee on Rules | 363.80 | |
| | | E. T. Lee, clerk to Committee on Territories | 363.80 | |
| | | M. W. Blumenberg, clerk to Committee on Interstate Commerce | 363.80 | |
| | | J. E. R. Ray, clerk to Committee on Epidemic Diseases | 363.80 | |
| | | J. A. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Patents | 363.80 | |
| | | F. F. Hilder, clerk to Committee on Coast Defenses | 363.80 | |
| | | F. M. Cockrell, jr., clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 363.80 | |
| | | E. Y. Mitchell, messenger to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 236.00 | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections | 363.80 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms | 737.50 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms, hire of horse and wagon | 68.90 | |
| | | K. E. Valentine, clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms | 327.80 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper | 506.70 | |
| | | C. B. Reade, acting assistant doorkeeper | 424.80 | |
| | | D. W. Wilson, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 295.00 | |
| | | C. S. Draper, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 295.00 | |
| | | O. S. Sanford, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 295.00 | |
| | | Cliff. Warden, messenger, to press gallery | 236.00 | |
| | | J. J. C. Ball, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | Wm. Griffis, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | A. Barnes, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | H. W. Wall, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | O. H. Curtis, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | J. F. Edwards, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | C. W. Barrett, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | C. H. Hitchcock, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | E. Ham, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | P. L. Belden, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | C. E. Stueven, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | A. M. Payne, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | W. E. Pressey, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | M. R. Adams, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | W. I. Latimer, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | C. P. Crandall, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | Henry Brady, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | W. F. Wright, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | L. Kimball, jr., messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | C. G. Northup, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | L. B. Cutler, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | C. G. Phelps, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | C. P. Swain, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | P. V. Roux, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | Horace Scudder, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | T. W. Keller, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | H. E. Ward, messenger | 336.00 | |
| | | R. B. Tuley, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | W. H. May, jr., messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | J. T. Gaskin, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | A. T. Ryan, messenger, to Jan. 8 | 32.00 | |
| | | John J. Guheen, vice Ryan, messenger, from Jan. 9 | 204.00 | |
| | | C. W. Sparr, messenger | 236.00 | |
| | | D. H. McPherson, messenger | 336.00 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., messenger | 236.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| Mar. 3 | 2 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for months of January and February, and for sessions to March 3, 1893—Continued. | | |
| | | A. H. Stewart, assistant messenger on floor of Senate. | $236.00 | |
| | | E. C. Moxley, messenger to the official reporters | 236.00 | |
| | | James Wood, messenger in charge of storeroom | 196.70 | |
| | | Stanley Plummer, postmaster | 368.75 | |
| | | A. W. Kellogg, assistant postmaster and mail carrier | 342.20 | |
| | | J. A. Crystal, clerk in post-office | 295.00 | |
| | | J. H. Sturtevant, mail-carrier | 196.70 | |
| | | J. A. McMullin, mail-carrier | 196.70 | |
| | | J. D. Severn, mail-carrier | 196.70 | |
| | | M. S. Dunbar, mail-carrier | 196.70 | |
| | | W. N. Peck, mail-carrier | 196.70 | |
| | | F. M. Colwell, mail-carrier | 196.70 | |
| | | F. L. Dennie, mail-carrier | 196.70 | |
| | | Moxley Ferris, riding page | 149.54 | |
| | | Ellwood Graver, riding page | 149.54 | |
| | | S. W. Byington, riding page | 149.54 | |
| | | Ernest Jackson, riding page | 149.54 | |
| | | Amzi Smith, superintendent of document room | 491.70 | |
| | | George H. Boyd, first assistant in document room | 236.00 | |
| | | J. W. Hathaway, second assistant in document room. | 236.00 | |
| | | Frank Burton, clerk in document room | 236.00 | |
| | | C. H. Monroe, assistant in document room | 236.00 | |
| | | J. S. Hickcox, superintendent of folding room | 354.00 | |
| | | W. P. Brownlow, assistant in folding room | 196.70 | |
| | | R. B. Tretler, clerk in folding room | 163.90 | |
| | | H. H. Brewer, foreman in folding room | 196.70 | |
| | | W. R. Reynolds, folder | 163.90 | |
| | | Matthew Healey, folder | 163.90 | |
| | | W. J. McDonald, folder | 163.90 | |
| | | C. H. Allen, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | H. S. Delaplane, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | W. H. Bright, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | J. L. Silcott, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | W. F. Collins, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | Thos. Williams, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | G. W. Thomas, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | Charles Dickenson, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | C. B. O'Connor, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, folder | 118.00 | |
| | | G. Beck, folder | 177.00 | |
| | | D. W. Carroll, folder | 177.00 | |
| | | G. W. Abbott, folder | 177.00 | |
| | | Henry Utter, folder | 177.00 | |
| | | James McBride, folder | 177.00 | |
| | | W. J. Hasse, folder, to January 19 | 57.00 | |
| | | Thomas P. Mitchell, vice Hasse, folder, from January 20 | 120.00 | |
| | | T. A. Jones, chief engineer | 354.00 | |
| | | E. C. Stubbs, assistant engineer | 236.00 | |
| | | W. S. Prescott, assistant engineer | 236.00 | |
| | | F. E. Dodson, assistant engineer | 236.00 | |
| | | A. D. Wiggin, conductor of elevator | 196.70 | |
| | | A. D. Gaston, conductor of elevator | 196.70 | |
| | | S. D. Sterne, conductor of elevator | 196.70 | |
| | | E. J. Atherton, machinist and assistant conductor of elevator | 163.90 | |
| | | S. Underwood, fireman | 179.50 | |
| | | W. C. Wilkinson, fireman | 179.50 | |
| | | Jere Sullivan, laborer in engineer's department | 118.00 | |
| | | E. J. Rockett, laborer in engineer's department | 118.00 | |
| | | George Scheel, laborer in engineer's department | 118.00 | |
| | | F. P. Holmes, laborer in engineer's department | 118.00 | |
| | | J. R. Zimmerman, upholsterer and locksmith | 236.00 | |
| | | D. A. Sadgwar, carpenter | 157.30 | |
| | | F. E. Blake, carpenter | 157.30 | |
| | | John Hickman, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | David Kimball, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | Geo. F. Potter, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | Michael Conlan, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | M. T. Burns, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | J. H. Walker, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | J. B. North, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | F. L. Davis, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | W. S. Ballard, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | G. N. Page, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | John Sims, skilled laborer | 163.90 | |
| | | Geo. H. Draper, janitor | 147.50 | |
| | | C. W. Draper, janitor | 147.50 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| Mar. 3. | 3 | Anson G. McCook, *et. al.*, for month of January and February, and for sessions to March 3, 1893—Continued. | | |
| | | Louise DeMunn, telephone operator | $118.00 | |
| | | C. A. Loeffler, telephone page | 98.30 | |
| | | Anthony Hickman, laborer in charge of private passage | 137.70 | |
| | | C. N. Bartlett, laborer in charge of ladies' room | 118.00 | |
| | | B. Mitchell, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | H. W. Cossley, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Jos. Montgomery, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | B. Hudnell, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | C. T. Dickenson, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | B. W. Kenney, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Samuel Middleton, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | John Sutton, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | William Polk, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | J. W. Barclay, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | E. J. Decker, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Thomas Neal, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | D. F. Batts, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | H. A. Bigley, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | John Brown, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | C. F. Clagett, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Mark Joseph, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Joshua Parker, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Nelson Parker, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Sandy Wallace, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | G. W. Scott, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | G. W. Pearson, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Madison Thomas, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | F. J. Mead, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | John Wormley, laborer | 118.00 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, jr., page to press gallery* | 235.00 | |
| | | Oswald Camp, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | Frank Crist, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | Harry Dodge, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | Logan Harris, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | J. J. Jones, jr., page* | 235.00 | |
| | | Robert E. Lea, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | H. W. Pruden, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | R. H. Riddleberger, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | Geo. S. Seymour, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | Sherman Smith, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | W. W. Sparr, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | E. T. Thatcher, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | Harry Thatcher, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | J. A. Thompson, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | R. T. Tucker, page* | 235.00 | |
| | | J.C. Ball, clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment* | 564.00 | |
| | | W. E. Saunders, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills* | 559.69 | |
| | | C. W. Draper, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills, December 5 and 6, 1892 | 4.31 | |
| | | Isaac Hamburger, clerk to Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service* | 564.00 | |
| | | S. S. Olds, clerk to Committee on Fisheries* | 564.00 | |
| | | S. O. Morse, clerk to Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River* | 564.00 | |
| | | F. E. Bach, clerk to Committee on Manufactures* | 564.00 | |
| | | C. J. Kappler, clerk to Committee on Mines and Mining* | 564.00 | |
| | | E. C. Goodwin, clerk to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments* | 564.00 | |
| | | H. C. Snyder, clerk to Committee on Railroads, to Feb. 20* | 454.85 | |
| | | A. W. Dunn, clerk to Committee on Railroads, from Feb. 21* | 89.73 | |
| | | Hawkins Taylor, jr., clerk to Committee on Revision of the Laws* | 564.00 | |
| | | George Pierce, clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims* | 564.00 | |
| | | W. H. Gallinger, clerk to Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard* | 564.00 | |
| | | Clarence Johnson, clerk to Committee on Immigration* | 564.00 | |
| | | J. S. Van Antwerp, clerk to Committee on Relations with Canada* | 564.00 | |

* To March 3, inclusive, under legislative, executive, and judicial act, approved July 16, 1892.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| Mar. 3. | 3 | Anson G. McCook *et. al.*, for month of January and February, and for sessions to March 3, 1893—Continued. | | |
| | | L. C. Baker, clerk to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands* | $564.00 | |
| | | C. N. Vance, clerk to Select Committee on Woman Suffrage* | 564.00 | |
| | | G. W. Morgan, clerk to Select Committee on Nicaraguan Claims* | 564.00 | |
| | | E. T. Mathews, clerk to Select Committee on Potomac River Front* | 564.00 | |
| | | J. P. Voorhees, clerk to Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for Library of Congress* | 564.00 | |
| | | Carroll Brooks, clerk to Select Committee on Five Civilized Tribes of Indians* | 564.00 | |
| | | C. C. Coombs, clerk to Select Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products* | 564.00 | |
| | | A. T. Smith, clerk to Select Committee on Indian Depredations* | 564.00 | |
| | | C. M. Smith, clerk to Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States | 564.00 | |
| | | P. S. Heath, clerk to Select Committee on Quadro-Centennial* | 564.00 | |
| | | R. W. Cantrell, clerk to Senator Bate* | 564.00 | |
| | | A. S. Black, clerk to Senator Berry* | 564.00 | |
| | | Joe Blackburn, jr., clerk to Senator Blackburn* | 564.00 | |
| | | H. T. Blodgett, clerk to Senator Blodgett* | 564.00 | |
| | | G. E. Gilliland, clerk to Senator Brice* | 564.00 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, clerk to Senator Caffery, from Jan. 14* | 399.71 | |
| | | J. E. Alexander, clerk to Senator Call* | 564.00 | |
| | | Logan Carlisle, clerk to Senator Carlisle* | 343.75 | |
| | | Henry Jones, clerk to Senator Colquitt* | 564.00 | |
| | | C. W. Daniel, clerk to Senator Daniel* | 559.69 | |
| | | W. C. Borland, clerk to Senator Dubois* | 564.00 | |
| | | C. H. Syme, clerk to Senator Faulkner* | 564.00 | |
| | | J. G. Hemingway, clerk to Senator George* | 564.00 | |
| | | R. M. Larner, clerk to Senator Gibson* | 559.69 | |
| | | H. H. Gordon, clerk to Senator Gordon* | 564.00 | |
| | | C. W. McFee, clerk to Senator Gray* | 564.00 | |
| | | Fred. Dennett, clerk to Senator Hansbrough* | 564.00 | |
| | | John Birmingham, clerk to Senator Hill, to February 21* | 482.43 | |
| | | Peter J. Manwiller, *vice* Birmingham, clerk to Senator Hill, from February 22* | 81.57 | |
| | | H. O. Clagett, clerk to Senator Hunton* | 564.00 | |
| | | M. F. Tighe, clerk to Senator Irby* | 564.00 | |
| | | J. K. Jones, jr., clerk to Senator Jones of Arkansas* | 564.00 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, clerk to Senator Gibson of Louisiana, December 10-15* | 12.94 | |
| | | J. A. Hutchison, clerk to Senator Kenna† | 564.00 | |
| | | Duncan McFarlane, clerk to Senator Kyle* | 564.00 | |
| | | C. H. Mills, clerk to Senator Mills* | 564.00 | |
| | | J. P. Weber, clerk to Senator Palmer* | 564.00 | |
| | | A. H. Baker, clerk to Senator Pasco* | 564.00 | |
| | | N. M. Peffer, clerk to Senator Peffer* | 531,64 | |
| | | E. L. S. Bouton, clerk to Senator Perkins* | 564.00 | |
| | | H. L. Pugh, clerk to Senator Pugh* | 564.00 | |
| | | J. W. Dodd, clerk to Senator Turpie* | 564.00 | |
| | | J. F. Wood, clerk to Senator Vilas* | 564.00 | |
| | | J. H. Robinson, clerk to Senator Walthall* | 564.00 | |
| | | Charles M. Smith, clerk to Senator White* | 564.00 | |
| | | C. G. Matthews, clerk to Senator Camden, January 28 to February 28* | 261.03 | |
| | | John B. McCoy, *vice* Matthews, clerk to Senator Camden, from March 1* | 24.47 | |
| | | J. W. Blandford, clerk to Senator Felton, from February 3* | 236.56 | |
| | | James C. Edwards, clerk to Senator Lindsay, from February 21* | 89.73 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., clerk to Senator Peffer, December 5-18, 1892* | 30.20 | |
| | | | | $90,192.54 |
| 1893. | | | | |
| Oct. 31 | 4 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of March, 1893: | | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, including compensation as disbursing officer | 464.70 | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, for horse hire, etc | 60.30 | |

*To March 3, inclusive, under legislative, executive, and judicial act, approved July 16, 1892.
†To March 3, inclusive, under legislative, executive, and judicial act, approved July 16, 1892, and deficiency act, approved March 3, 1893.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. Oct. 31. | 4 | Anson G. McCook, *et. al.*, for month of March, 1893—Cont'd. | | |
| | | C. W. Johnson, chief clerk | $258.30 | |
| | | H. H. Gilfry, principal clerk | 223.20 | |
| | | R. B. Nixon, financial clerk | 258.30 | |
| | | W. E. Spencer, minute and journal clerk | 223.20 | |
| | | B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk | 223.20 | |
| | | Henry A. Pierce, assistant financial clerk | 206.70 | |
| | | C. S. Martin, reading clerk | 206.70 | |
| | | A. W. Church, librarian | 191.20 | |
| | | E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian | 124.00 | |
| | | M. R. Shankland, clerk | 191.20 | |
| | | H. B. McDonald, clerk | 191.20 | |
| | | J. W. Bartlett, clerk | 191.20 | |
| | | Jere. Williams, clerk | 191.20 | |
| | | J. H. C. Wilson, clerk | 191.20 | |
| | | Chas. Newell, clerk | 191.20 | |
| | | C. C. Morrow, clerk | 180.80 | |
| | | J. R. Thompson, clerk | 180.80 | |
| | | J. C. Donaldson, clerk | 180.80 | |
| | | A. F. Ely, clerk | 180.80 | |
| | | C. N. Richards, keeper of the stationery | 181.00 | |
| | | F. W. Evans, assistant keeper of the stationery | 155.00 | |
| | | J. L. Nichols, assistant in stationery room | 86.10 | |
| | | E. A. Hills, messenger | 124.09 | |
| | | Jos. McGuckian, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | T. S. Hickman, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | C. F. Murray, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | William Lucas, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Moses Jessup, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Griffin Johnson, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | C. R. Nixon, page | 78.58 | |
| | | W. T. Bingham, secretary to the President of the Senate to Mar. 6 | 37.00 | |
| | | Lewis G. Stevenson, *vice* Bingham, secretary to the President of the Senate from Mar. 7 | 154.20 | |
| | | Wm. Weishaupt, messenger to the President of the Senate to Mar. 8 | 32.00 | |
| | | Wm. S. Daniels, *vice* Weishaupt, messenger to the President of the Senate from Mar. 9 | 92.00 | |
| | | E. E. Morison, telegraph operator | 103.30 | |
| | | Irving Totten, telegraph page | 51.70 | |
| | | J. G. Rutler, Rev., Chaplain | 77.50 | |
| | | W. H. Michael, clerk of printing records | 191.20 | |
| | | T. P. Cleaves, clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 258.30 | |
| | | J. S. Morgan, assistant clerk to Committee on Appropriations to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | F. M. Cockrell, jr., vice Morgan, assistant clerk to Committee on Appropriations from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | C. Chritzman, messenger to Committee on Appropriations | 124.00 | |
| | | Benj. Durfee, clerk and stenographer to Committee on Finance, to Mar. 15 | 104 17 | |
| | | J. P. Voorhees, vice Durfee, clerk and stenographer to Committee on Finance from Mar. 16 | 111.13 | |
| | | G. M. Taylor, messenger to Committee on Finance | 124.00 | |
| | | John Irwin, jr., clerk to Committee on Claims to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | A. B. Baker, vice Irwin, clerk to Committee on Claims from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | Merton Herrick, assistant clerk to Committee on Claims | 124.00 | |
| | | J. M. Pipes, messenger to Committee on Claims | 124.00 | |
| | | Woodbury Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Commerce to Mar. 16 | 98 67 | |
| | | G. E. Ransom, vice Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Commerce from Mar. 17 | 92.53 | |
| | | O. H. Cutler, assistant clerk to Committee on Commerce | 124.00 | |
| | | J. M. Perkins, clerk to Committee on Judiciary to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | H. L. Pugh, vice Perkins, clerk to Committee on Judiciary from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | E. W. Doherty, messenger to Committee on Judiciary | 124.00 | |
| | | G. E. Ransom, clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims to Mar. 16 | 98.67 | |
| | | Pitman Pulsifer, vice Ransom, clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims from Mar. 17 | 92.53 | |
| | | W. H. H. Johnston, clerk to Committee on Pensions | 191.20 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. Oct. 31. | 4 | Anson G. McCook *et. al.*, for month of March, 1893—Cont'd. | | |
| | | E. S. Goodrich, assistant clerk to Committee on Pensions to Mar. 18 | $76.00 | |
| | | J. P. Weber, vice Goodrich, assistant clerk to Committee on Pensions from Mar. 20 | 48.00 | |
| | | W. C. Hubbell, messenger to Committee on Pensions to Mar. 18 | 72.00 | |
| | | Thomas J. Donovan, vice Hubbell, messenger to Committee on Pensions from Mar. 19 | 52.00 | |
| | | W. P. Huxford, clerk to Committee on Military Affairs to Mar. 17 | 104.83 | |
| | | J. H. Robinson, vice Huxford, clerk to Committee on Military Affairs from Mar. 18 | 86.37 | |
| | | F. E. Chapin, messenger to Committee on Military Affairs | 124.00 | |
| | | W. T. Ellsworth, clerk to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | Henry Jones, vice Ellsworth, clerk to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | C. W. Fitch, messenger to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 124.00 | |
| | | Charles Moore, clerk to Committee on District of Columbia to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | C. H. Harris, vice Moore, clerk to Committee on District of Columbia from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | Harry Faull, messenger to Committee on District of Columbia to Mar. 15 | 60.00 | |
| | | H. W. Wall, vice Faull, messenger to Committee on District of Columbia from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | R. R. Quay, clerk to Joint Committee on Library to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | C. H. Mills, vice Quay, clerk to Joint Committee on Library from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | P. Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Census to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | J. W. Dodd, vice Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Census from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | H. J. Gensler, clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | E. T. Mathews, vice Gensler, clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | E. J. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | G. W. Morgan, vice Babcock, clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | H. A. Vale, messenger to Committee on Foreign Relations | 124.00 | |
| | | Richard Nixon, clerk to Committee on Public Lands to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | W. H. Hyatt, vice Nixon, clerk to Committee on Public Lands from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | Eugene Davis, clerk to Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | Charles M. Smith, vice Davis, clerk to Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | W. H. Darlington, clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | J. K. Jones, jr., vice Darlington, clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | J. B. McCarthy, clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | C. C. Coombs, vice McCarthy, clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | O. J. Collman, clerk to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | J. G. Hemingway, vice Collman, clerk to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | R. C. Morris, clerk to Committee on Education and Labor to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | Duncan McFarlane, vice Morris, clerk to Committee on Education and Labor from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | W. H. Smith, clerk to Committee on Rules to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | Joe Blackburn, jr., vice Smith, clerk to Committee on Rules from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | E. T. Lee, clerk to Committee on Territories to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | C. H. Syme, vice Lee, clerk to Committee on Territories from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | M. W. Blumenberg, clerk to Committee on Interstate Commerce to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| Oct. 31 | 4 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of March, 1893.—Cont'd. | | |
| | | Carroll Brooks, vice Blumenberg, clerk to Committee on Interstate Commerce from Mar. 16 | $98.70 | |
| | | J. E. R. Ray, clerk to Committee on Epidemic Diseases to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | Eugene Davis, vice Ray, clerk to Committee on Epidemic Diseases from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | J. A. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Patents to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | C. W. McFee, vice Babcock, clerk to Committee on Patents from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | F. F. Hilder, clerk to Committee on Coast Defenses to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | H. H. Gordon, vice Hilder, clerk to Committee on Coast Defenses from Mar. 17 | 92.53 | |
| | | F. M. Cockrell, jr., clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | J. S. Morgan, vice Cockrell, clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | E. Y. Mitchell, messenger to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 124.00 | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections to Mar. 15 | 92.50 | |
| | | C. N. Vance, vice Dawson, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | E. J. Babcock, clerk to the conference minority of the Senate from Mar. 16 | 98.70 | |
| | | J. C. Ball, clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | J. E. Alexander, vice Ball, clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | W. E. Sanders, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, vice Sanders, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | Isaac Hamburger, clerk to Committee on the Several Branches of the Civil Service, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | N. M. Peffer, vice Hamburger, clerk to Committee on the Several Branches of the Civil Service from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | S. S. Olds, clerk to Committee on Fisheries, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | George Pierce, vice Olds, clerk to Committee on Fisheries from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | S. O. Morse, clerk to Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | R. W. Cantrell, vice Morse, clerk to Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | F. E. Bach, clerk to Committee on Manufactures, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | R. M. Larner, vice Bach, clerk to Committee on Manufactures from Mar. 17 | 60.00 | |
| | | C. J. Kappler, clerk to Committee on Mines and Mining from Mar. 4 | 112.00 | |
| | | E. C. Goodwin, clerk to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | A. W. Dunn, clerk to Committee on Railroads, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | J. B. McCoy, vice Dunn, clerk to Committee on Railroads from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | Hawkins Taylor, jr., clerk to Committee on Revision of the Laws, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | H. C. Snyder, vice Taylor, clerk to Committee on Revisio of the Laws from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | George Pierce, clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | H. J. Gensler, vice Pierce, clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | W. H. Gallinger, clerk to Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | W. F. Tighe, vice Gallinger, clerk to Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | Clarence Johnson, clerk to Committee on Immigration, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | P. J. Manwiller, vice Johnson, clerk to Committee on Immigration from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC —Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| Oct. 31 | 4 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of March, 1893.—Cont'd. | | |
| | | J. S. Van-Antwerp, clerk to Committee on Relations with Canada, Mar. 4 to 19 | 864.00 | |
| | | H. W. Walker, vice Van-Antwerp, clerk to Committee on Relations with Canada from Mar. 20 | 48.00 | |
| | | L. C. Baker, clerk to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | John R. Petrie, vice Baker, clerk to Committee on Irrigration and Reclamation of Arid Lands from Mar. 22 | 40.00 | |
| | | C. N. Vance, clerk to Select Committee on Woman Suffrage, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | E. C. Goodwin, vice Vance, clerk to Select Committee on Woman Suffrage from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | S. W. Morgan, clerk to Select Committee on Nicaraguan Claims, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48,00 | |
| | | W. P. Huxford, vice Morgan, clerk to Select Committee on Nicaraguan Claims from Mar. 18 | 56.00 | |
| | | E. T. Mathews, clerk to Select Committee on Potomac River Front, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | Woodbury Pulsifer, vice Mathews, clerk to Select Committee on Potomac River Front from Mar. 17 | 60.00 | |
| | | J. P. Voorhees, clerk to Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for Library of Congress, Mar. 4 to 15 | 72.00 | |
| | | James S. Morrill, vice Voorhees, clerk to Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for Library of Congress from Mar. 17 | 90.00 | |
| | | Carroll Brooks, clerk to Select Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, vice Brooks, clerk to Select Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | C. C. Coombs, clerk to Select Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | E. T. Lee, vice Coombs, clerk to Select Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | A. T. Smith, clerk to Select Committee on Indian Depredations, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | J. C. Edwards, vice Smith, clerk to Select Committee on Indian Depredations from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | C. M. Smith, clerk to Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | H. O. Clagett, vice C. M. Smith, clerk to Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States from Mar. 20 | 48.00 | |
| | | P. S. Heath, clerk to Select Committee on Quadro-Centennial, Mar. 4 to 15 | 48.00 | |
| | | J. F. Wood, vice Heath, clerk to Select Committee on Quadro-Centennial from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms | 387.50 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms, hire of horse and wagon | 36.10 | |
| | | K. E. Valentine, clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms | 172.20 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper | 266.50 | |
| | | C. B. Reade, acting assistant doorkeeper | 223.20 | |
| | | D. W. Wilson, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 155.00 | |
| | | C. S. Draper, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 155.00 | |
| | | O. S. Sanford, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 155.00 | |
| | | Cliff Warden, messenger to press gallery | 124.00 | |
| | | J. J. G. Ball, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | Wm. Griffis, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | A. Barnes, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | O. H. Curtiss, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | H. W. Wall, messenger to Mar. 15 | 60.00 | |
| | | S. K. Hannegan, vice Wall, messenger from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | J. F. Edwards, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | C. W. Barrett, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | C. H. Hitchcock, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | E. Ham, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | P. L. Belden, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | C. E. Stueven, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | A. M. Payne, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | W. E. Pressey, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | M. R. Adams, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | W. I. Latimer, messenger | 124.00 | |

SALARIES ON OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. Oct. 31 | 4 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of March, 1893—Cont'd. | | |
| | | C. P. Crandall, messenger | $124.00 | |
| | | Henry Brady, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | W. F. Wright, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | L. Kimball, jr., messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | C. G. Northup, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | L. B. Cutler, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | C. G. Phelps, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | C. P. Swain, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | P. V. Roux, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | Horace Scudder, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | T. W. Keller, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | H. E. Ward, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | R. B. Tuley, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | W. H. May, jr., messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | J. T. Gaskin, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | C. W. Sparr, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | D. R. McPherson, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | John J. Guheen, messenger | 124.00 | |
| | | A. H. Stewart, assistant messenger on floor of Senate | 124.00 | |
| | | E. C. Moxley, messenger to Official Reporters | 124.00 | |
| | | James Wood, messenger in charge of storeroom | 103.30 | |
| | | Stanley Plummer, Postmaster | 193.75 | |
| | | A. W. Kellogg, assistant Postmaster and mail carrier | 179.80 | |
| | | J. A. Crystal, clerk in post-office | 155.00 | |
| | | J. H. Sturtevant, mail carrier | 103.30 | |
| | | J. A. McMullin, mail carrier, to Mar. 5 | 16.67 | |
| | | Wm. A. Merritt, vice McMullin, mail carrier, from Mar. 6 | 86.63 | |
| | | J. D. Severn, mail carrier | 103.30 | |
| | | M. S. Dunbar, mail carrier | 103.30 | |
| | | F. M. Colwell, mail carrier | 103.30 | |
| | | F. L. Dennie, mail carrier | 103.30 | |
| | | W. N. Peck, mail carrier | 103.30 | |
| | | Moxley Ferris, riding page | 78.58 | |
| | | Ellwood Graver, riding page | 78.58 | |
| | | S. W. Byington, riding page | 78.58 | |
| | | Ernest Jackson, riding page | 78.58 | |
| | | Amzi Smith, superintendent of document room | 258.30 | |
| | | George H. Boyd, first assistant in document room | 124.00 | |
| | | J. W. Hathaway, second assistant in document room | 124.00 | |
| | | Frank Burton, clerk in document room | 124.00 | |
| | | C. H. Monroe, assistant in document room, to Mar. 15 | 60.00 | |
| | | L. C. Baker, vice Monroe, assistant in document room, from Mar. 16 | 64.00 | |
| | | J. S. Hickcox, superintendant of folding room | 186.00 | |
| | | W. P. Brownlow, assistant in folding room | 103.30 | |
| | | R. B. Tretler, clerk in folding room | 86.10 | |
| | | H. H. Brewer, foreman in folding room | 103.30 | |
| | | W. R. Reynolds, folder | 86.10 | |
| | | Matthew Healey, folder | 86.10 | |
| | | W. J. McDonald, folder | 86.10 | |
| | | C. H. Allen, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | B. S. Delaplane, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | W. H. Bright, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | J. L. Silcott, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | W. F. Collins, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | Thos. Williams, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | G. W. Thomas, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | Charles Dickenson, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | C. B. O'Conner, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, folder | 62.00 | |
| | | G. Beck, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | D. W. Carroll, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | G. W. Abbott, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | Henry Utter, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | James McBride, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | T. P. Mitchell, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | T. A. Jones, chief engineer | 186.00 | |
| | | E. C. Stubbs, assistant engineer | 124.00 | |
| | | W. H. Prescott, assistant engineer | 124.00 | |
| | | F. E. Dodson, assistant engineer | 124.00 | |
| | | A. D. Wiggin, conductor of elevator | 103.30 | |
| | | A. D. Gaston, conductor of elevator | 103.30 | |
| | | S. D. Sterne, conductor of elevator | 103.30 | |
| | | E. J. Atherton, machinist and assistant conductor of elevator | 96.10 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| Oct. 31 | 4 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of March, 1893—Cont'd. | | |
| | | S. Underwood, fireman | $94.25 | |
| | | W. C. Wilkinson, fireman | 94.25 | |
| | | Jere Sullivan, laborer in engineer's department | 62.00 | |
| | | E. J. Rockett, laborer, engineer's department | 62.00 | |
| | | George Scheel, laborer, engineer's department | 62.00 | |
| | | F. P. Holmes, laborer, engineer's department | 62.00 | |
| | | J. B. Zimmerman, upholsterer and locksmith | 124.00 | |
| | | D. A. Sadgwar, carpenter | 82.70 | |
| | | F. E. Blake, carpenter | 82.70 | |
| | | John Hickman, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | David Kimball, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | George F. Potter, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | Michael Conlan, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | M. T. Burns, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | J. H. Walker, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | J. B. North, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | F. L. Davis, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | W. S. Ballard, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | G. N. Page, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | John Sims, skilled laborer | 86.10 | |
| | | George H. Draper, janitor | 77.50 | |
| | | C. W. Draper, janitor | 77.50 | |
| | | Louise De Munn, telephone operator | 62.00 | |
| | | C. A. Loeffler, telephone page | 51.70 | |
| | | A. Hickman, laborer in charge of private passage | 72.30 | |
| | | C. N. Bartlett, laborer in charge of ladies' room | 62.00 | |
| | | B. Mitchell, laborer, to Mar. 12 | 24.00 | |
| | | John Better, vice Mitchell, laborer, from Mar. 13 | 38.00 | |
| | | H. W. Cossley, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Joseph Montgomery, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | B. Budneil, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | C. T. Dickenson, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | B. W. Kenney, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Samuel Middleton, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | John Sutton, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | William Polk, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | J. W. Barclay, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | E. J. Decker, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Thomas Neal, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | D. F. Batts, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | H. A. Bigley, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | John Brown, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | C. F. Clagett, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Mark Joseph, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Joshua Parker, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Nelson Parker, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Sandy Wallace, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | G. W. Scott, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | G. W. Pearson, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Madison Thomas, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | F. J. Mead, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | John Wormley, laborer | 62.00 | |
| | | Thomas F. Memminger, clerk to Senator Allen, Mar. 6 to 15 | 33.33 | |
| | | R. W. Cantrell, clerk to Senator Bates, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | A. G. Black, clerk to Senator Berry, Mar. 4 to 5 | 6.67 | |
| | | William H. Hyatt, vice Black, clerk to Senator Berry, Mar. 6 to 15 | 33.33 | |
| | | Jos. Blackburn, jr., clerk to Senator Blackburn, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | G. E. Gifilland, clerk to Senator Brice, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, clerk to Senator Caffery, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | J. E. Alexander, clerk to Senator Call, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | J. B. McCoy, clerk to Senator Camden, Mar. 4 to 11 | 40.00 | |
| | | Henry Jones, clerk to Senator Colquitt, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | C. W. Daniel, clerk to Senator Daniel, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | W. C. Borland, clerk to Senator Dubois, from Mar. 4 | 93.30 | |
| | | C. H. Syme, clerk to Senator Faulkner, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | J. G. Hemingway, clerk to Senator George, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | R. M. Larner, clerk to Senator Gibson, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gordon, clerk to Senator Gordon, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | C. W. McFee, clerk to Senator Gray, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | Fred Dennett, clerk to Senator Hansbrough, from Mar. 4 | 93.30 | |
| | | P. J. Manwiller, clerk to Senator Hill, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. Oct. 31 | 4 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of March, 1893—Cont'd. | | |
| | | H. O. Clagett, clerk to Senator Hunton, Mar. 4 to 15 | $40.00 | |
| | | M. F. Tighe, clerk to Senator Irby, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | J. K. Jones, jr., clerk to Senator Jones of Arkansas, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | Duncan McFarlane, clerk to Senator Kyle, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | J. C. Edwards, clerk to Senator Lindsay, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | H. S. Wilkinson, clerk to Senator Lodge, from Mar. 6 | 86.68 | |
| | | C. H. Mills, clerk to Senator Mills, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | F. A. Markle, clerk to Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | Henry W. Walker, clerk to Senator Murphy, Mar. 9 to 15 | 23.33 | |
| | | J. P. Weber, clerk to Senator Palmer, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | A. H. Baker, clerk to Senator Pasco, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | N. M. Peffer, clerk to Senator Peffer, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | H. L. Pugh, clerk to Senator Pugh, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | James V. Brooke, clerk to Senator Roach, Mar. 9 to 15 | 23.33 | |
| | | J. W. Dodd, clerk to Senator Turpie, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | J. F. Wood, clerk to Senator Vilas, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | J. H. Robinson, clerk to Senator Walthall, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | Charles M. Smith, clerk to Senator White of Louisiana, Mar. 4 to 15 | 40.00 | |
| | | Moxley Blumenberg, clerk to Senator White of California, Mar. 14 to 15 | 6.67 | |
| | | R. C. Morris, clerk to Senator Carey, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | Clarence Johnson, clerk to Senator Chandler, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | M. W. Blumenberg, clerk to Senator Cullom, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | E. S. Goodrich, clerk to Senator Davis, from Mar. 20 | 39.97 | |
| | | J. A. Babcock, clerk to Senator Dixon, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | Richard Nixon, clerk to Senator Dolph, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | W. H. Gallinger, clerk to Senator Gallinger, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | F. E. Bach, clerk to Senator Higgins, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | Charles Moore, clerk to Senator McMillan, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | E. C. Evans, clerk to Senator Manderson, from Mar. 16 | 49.97 | |
| | | John Irwin, jr., clerk to Senator Mitchell of Oregon, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | P. S. Heath, clerk to Senator Pettigrew, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | Isaac Hamberger, clerk to Senator Power, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | C. M. Smith, clerk to Senator Proctor, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | A. T. Smith, clerk to Senator Shoup, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | F. F. Hilder, clerk to Senator Squire, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | J. B. McCarthy, clerk to Senator Stanford, from Mar. 17 | 49.97 | |
| | | S. O. Morse, clerk to Senator Washburn, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | Hawkins Taylor, jr., clerk to Senator Wilson, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | J. C. Ball, clerk to Senator Wolcott, from Mar. 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | S. S. Olds, clerk to Senator Stockbridge, from Mar 16 | 53.30 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, jr., page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | Oswald Camp, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | Frank Crist, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | Harry Dodge, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | Logan Harris, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | J. J. Jones, jr., page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | Robert E. Lea, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | H. M. Pruden, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | R. H. Riddleberger, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | Geo. S. Seymour, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | Sherman Smith, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | W. W. Sparr, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | E. T. Thatcher, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | Harry Thatcher, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | J. A. Thompson, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | R. F. Tucker, page from Mar. 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | | | $34,902.38 |
| 1893. June 30 | 5 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending June 30, 1893: | | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, including compensation as disbursing officer | 1,349.00 | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, for horse hire, etc | 175.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. June 30 | 5 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending June 30, 1893—Continued. | | |
| | | C. W. Johnson, chief clerk | $750.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gilfry, principal clerk | 648.00 | |
| | | R. B. Nixon, financial clerk | 750.00 | |
| | | W. E. Spencer, minute and journal clerk | 648.00 | |
| | | B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk | 648.00 | |
| | | Henry A. Pierce, assistant financial clerk | 600.00 | |
| | | C. S. Martin, reading clerk | 600.00 | |
| | | A. W. Church, librarian | 555.00 | |
| | | E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian | 360.00 | |
| | | M. R. Shankland, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | H. B. McDonald, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | J. W. Bartlett, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | Jere. Williams, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | J. H. C. Wilson, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | Charles Newell, clerk | 555.00 | |
| | | C. C. Morrow, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | J. R. Thompson, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | J. C. Donaldson, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | A. F. Ely, clerk | 525.00 | |
| | | C. N. Richards, keeper of the stationery | 525.60 | |
| | | F. M. Evans, assistant keeper of the stationery | 450.00 | |
| | | J. L. Nichols, assistant in stationery room | 250.00 | |
| | | E. A. Hills, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | Jos. McGucklan, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | T. S. Hickman, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. F. Murray, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | William Lucas, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Moses Jessup, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Griffin Johnson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. R. Nixon, page | 228.13 | |
| | | L. G. Stevenson, secretary to President of the Senate | 555.00 | |
| | | W. S. Daniels, messenger to President of the Senate | 360.00 | |
| | | E. E. Morison, telegraph operator | 300.00 | |
| | | Irving Totten, telegraph page | 150.00 | |
| | | Rev. J. G. Butler, chaplain | 225.00 | |
| | | Francis M. Cox, clerk of printing records | 555.00 | |
| | | T. P. Cleaves, clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 750.00 | |
| | | F. M. Cockrell, jr., assistant clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 555.00 | |
| | | C. Chritzman, messenger to Committee on Appropriations | 360.00 | |
| | | J. P. Voorhees, clerk and stenographer to Committee on Finance | 625.00 | |
| | | G. M. Taylor, messenger to Committee on Finance | 360.00 | |
| | | A. H. Baker, clerk to Committee on Claims | 555.00 | |
| | | W. D. Pasco, assistant clerk to Committee on Claims | 360.00 | |
| | | J. M. Pipes, messenger to Committee on Claims | 360.00 | |
| | | G. E. Ransom, clerk to Committee on Commerce | 555.00 | |
| | | O. H. Cutler, assistant clerk to Committee on Commerce | 360.00 | |
| | | H. L. Pugh, clerk to Committee on Judiciary | 555.00 | |
| | | E. W. Doherty, messenger to Committee on Judiciary | 360.00 | |
| | | Pitman Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims | 555.00 | |
| | | W. H. H. Johnston, clerk to Committee on Pensions | 555.00 | |
| | | J. P. Weber, assistant clerk to Committee on Pensions | 360.00 | |
| | | T. J. Donovan, messenger to Committee on Pensions | 360.00 | |
| | | J. H. Robinson, clerk to Committee on Military Affairs | 555.00 | |
| | | F. E. Chapin, messenger to Committee on Military Affairs | 360.00 | |
| | | Henry Jones, clerk to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 555.00 | |
| | | W. T. Colquitt, messenger to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 360.00 | |
| | | C. H. Harris, clerk to Committee on District of Columbia | 555.00 | |
| | | H. W. Wall, messenger to Committee on District of Columbia | 360.00 | |
| | | C. H. Mills, clerk to Joint Committee on Library | 555.00 | |
| | | J. W. Dod , clerk to Committee on Census | 555.00 | |
| | | E. T. Mathews, clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs | 555.00 | |
| | | G. W. Morgan, clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations | 555.00 | |
| | | H. A. Vale, messenger to Committee on Foreign Relations | 360.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. June 30. | 5 | Anson G. McCook, *et. al.*, for quarter ending June 30, 1893—Continued. | | |
| | | W. H. Hyatt, clerk to Committee on Public Lands | $555.00 | |
| | | Charles M. Smith, clerk to Committee on Contingent Expenses | 555.00 | |
| | | J. K. Jones, jr., clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs | 555.00 | |
| | | C. C. Coombs, clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds | 555.00 | |
| | | J. G. Hemingway, clerk to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry | 555.00 | |
| | | Duncan McFarlane, clerk to Committee on Education and Labor | 555.00 | |
| | | Joe Blackburn, jr., clerk to Committee on Rules | 555.00 | |
| | | C. H. Syme, clerk to Committee on Territories | 555.00 | |
| | | Carroll Brooks, clerk to Committee on Interstate Commerce, to May 10 | 243.99 | |
| | | Daniel C. Roper, vice Brooks, clerk to Committee on Interstate Commerce, from May 11 | 311.01 | |
| | | Eugene Davis, clerk to Committee on Epidemic Diseases | 555.00 | |
| | | C. W. McFee, clerk to Committee on Patents | 555.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gordon, clerk to Committee on Coast Defenses | 555.00 | |
| | | J. S. Morgan, clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 555.00 | |
| | | E. Y. Mitchell, messenger to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 360.00 | |
| | | C. N. Vance, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections | 555.00 | |
| | | E. J. Babcock, clerk to the Conference Minority of the Senate | 555.00 | |
| | | Harry Gassaway, clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to June 6 | 265.04 | |
| | | Wright Curtiss, jr., vice Gassaway, clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, from June 7 | 94.96 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills | 360.00 | |
| | | N. M. Peffer, clerk to Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service | 360.00 | |
| | | George Pierce, clerk to Committee on Fisheries | 360.00 | |
| | | R. W. Cantrell, clerk to Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River | 360.00 | |
| | | R. M. Larner, clerk to Committee on Manufactures | 360.00 | |
| | | C. J. Kappler, clerk to Committee on Mines and Mining | 360.00 | |
| | | J. A. Hutchison, clerk to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of executive departments, Apr. 14 to May 31 | 189.87 | |
| | | J. S. Flannery vice Hutchison, clerk to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of Executive Departments, from June 1 | 118.70 | |
| | | J. B. McCoy, clerk to Committee on Railroads | 360.00 | |
| | | H. C. Snyder, clerk to Committee on Revision of the Laws | 360.00 | |
| | | H. J. Gensler, clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims | 360.00 | |
| | | M. F. Tighe, clerk to Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard | 360.00 | |
| | | P. J. Mauwiller, clerk to Committee on Immigration | 360.00 | |
| | | H. W. Walker, clerk to Committee on Relations with Canada | 360.00 | |
| | | J. R. Petrie, clerk to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, to Apr. 23 | 91.00 | |
| | | Robert W. Gates, vice Petrie, clerk to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, from Apr. 24 | 269.00 | |
| | | E. C. Goodwin, clerk to Select Committee on Woman Suffrage | 360.00 | |
| | | W. P. Huxford, clerk to Committee on Nicaragua Canal, to Apr. 6 | 23.74 | |
| | | W. C. Hubbell, vice Huxford, clerk to Committee on Nicaragua Canal, from Apr. 7 | 336.26 | |
| | | Woodbury Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Potomac River Front | 360.00 | |
| | | J. S. Merrill, clerk to Committee on Additional Accommodations for Library of Congress | 546.00 | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, clerk to Committee on Five Civilized Tribes of Indians | 360.00 | |
| | | E. T. Lee, clerk to Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products | 360.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. June 30. | 5 | Anson G. McCook, *et. al.*, for quarter ending June 30, 1893—Continued. | | |
| | | J. C. Edwards, clerk to Committee on Indian Depredations | $360.00 | |
| | | H. O. Clagett, clerk to Committee to Establish the University of the United States | 360.00 | |
| | | J. F. Wood, clerk to Committee on Quadro-Centennial | 360.00 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms | 1,125.00 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms, hire of horse and wagon | 105.00 | |
| | | K. E. Valentine, clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms | 500.00 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper | 773.00 | |
| | | C. B. Reade, acting assistant doorkeeper | 648.00 | |
| | | D. W. Wilson, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 450.00 | |
| | | C. S. Draper, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 450.00 | |
| | | O. S. Sanford, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, to June 29 | 445.11 | |
| | | Cliff Warden, messenger to press gallery | 360.00 | |
| | | J. J. G. Ball, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | William Griffis, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | A. Barnes, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | O. H. Curtis, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | J. F. Edwards, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. W. Barrett, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. H. Hitchcock, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | E. Ham, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | P. L. Belden, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. E. Stueven, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | A. M. Payne, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. E. Pressey, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | M. R. Adams, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. I. Latimer, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. P. Crandall, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | Henry Brady, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. F. Wright, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | L. Kimball, jr., messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. G. Northrup, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | L. B. Cutler, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. G. Phelps, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. P. Swain, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | P. V. Roux, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | Horace Scudder, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | T. W. Keller, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | H. E. Ward, messenger | 360,00 | |
| | | R. B. Tulley, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. H. May, jr., messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | J. T. Gaskin, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | C. W. Sparr, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | D. H. McPherson, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | John T. Guheen, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | S. K. Hannegan, messenger | 360.00 | |
| | | A. H. Stewart, assistant messenger on floor of Senate | 360.00 | |
| | | E. C. Moxley, messenger to official reporters | 360.00 | |
| | | James Wood, messenger in charge of storeroom | 300.00 | |
| | | Stanley Plummer, Postmaster | 562.50 | |
| | | A. W. Kellogg, assistant postmaster and mail-carrier | 522.00 | |
| | | J. A. Crystal, clerk in post-office | 450.00 | |
| | | J. H. Sturtevant, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | J. D. Severn, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | M. S. Dunbar, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | F. M. Colwell, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | F. L. Dennie, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | W. N. Peck, mail-carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | W. A. Merritt, mail carrier | 300.00 | |
| | | Moxley Ferris, riding page | 228.13 | |
| | | Ellwood Graver, riding page | 228.13 | |
| | | S. W. Byington, riding page | 228.13 | |
| | | Ernest Jackson, riding page | 228.13 | |
| | | Amzi Smith, superintendent of document room | 750.00 | |
| | | George B. Boyd, first assistant in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | J. W. Hathaway, second assistant in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | Frank Burton, clerk in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | L. C. Baker, assistant in document room | 360.00 | |
| | | J. S. Hickcox, superintendent of folding room | 540.00 | |
| | | W. P. Brownlow, assistant in folding room | 300.00 | |
| | | R. B. Tretler, clerk in folding room | 250.00 | |
| | | H. H. Brewer, foreman in folding room | 300.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. June 30 | 5 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending June 30, 1893—Continued. | | |
| | | W. R. Reynolds, folder | $250.00 | |
| | | Mathew Healey, folder | 250.00 | |
| | | W. J. McDonald, folder | 250.00 | |
| | | C. H. Allen, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | H. S. Delaplane, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | W. H. Bright, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | J. L. Silcott, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | W. F. Collins, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | Thomas Williams, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | G. W. Thomas, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | Charles Dickenson, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | C. B. O'Connor, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, folder | 180.00 | |
| | | Godfrey Beck, folder | 273.00 | |
| | | D. W. Carroll, folder | 273.00 | |
| | | G. W. Abbott, folder | 273.00 | |
| | | Henry Utter, folder | 273.00 | |
| | | James McBride, folder | 273.00 | |
| | | T. P. Mitchell, folder | 273.00 | |
| | | T. A. Jones, chief engineer | 540.00 | |
| | | E. C. Stubbs, assistant engineer | 360.00 | |
| | | W. H. Prescott, assistant engineer | 360.00 | |
| | | F. E. Dodson, assistant engineer | 360.00 | |
| | | A. D. Wiggin, conductor of elevator | 300.00 | |
| | | A. D. Gaston, conductor of elevator | 300.00 | |
| | | S. D. Sterne, conductor of elevator | 300.00 | |
| | | E. J. Atherton, machinist and assistant conductor of elevator | 250.00 | |
| | | S. Underwood, fireman | 273.75 | |
| | | W. C. Wilkinson, fireman | 273.75 | |
| | | Jere Sullivan, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | E. J. Rockett, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | George Scheel, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | F. P. Holmes, laborer in engineer's department | 180.00 | |
| | | J. R. Zimmerman, upholsterer and locksmith | 360.00 | |
| | | D. A. Sadgwar, carpenter | 240.00 | |
| | | F. E. Blake, carpenter | 240.00 | |
| | | John Hickman, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | Dave Kimball, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | Geo. F. Potter, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | Michael Conlon, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | M. T. Burns, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | J. H. Walker, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | J. B. North, skilled laborer, to May 31 | 167.60 | |
| | | George F. Pettengill, vice North, skilled laborer, from June 1 | 82.40 | |
| | | F. L. Davis, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | W. S. Ballard, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | G. N. Page, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | John Sims, skilled laborer | 250.00 | |
| | | George H. Draper, janitor | 225.00 | |
| | | C. W. Draper, janitor, to Apr. 17 | 42.03 | |
| | | John B. Allen, jr., vice C. W. Draper, janitor | 182.97 | |
| | | from Apr. 18 | 180.00 | |
| | | Louise De Munn, telephone operator | | |
| | | C. A. Loeffler, telephone page | 150.00 | |
| | | A. Hickman, laborer in charge of private passage | 210.00 | |
| | | C. N. Bartlett, laborer in charge of ladies' room | 180.00 | |
| | | H. W. Cossley, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Jos. Montgomery, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | B. Hudnell, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. T. Dickinson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | B. W. Kenney, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Samuel Middleton, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | John Sutton, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | William Polk, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | J. W. Barclay, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | E. J. Decker, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Thomas Neal, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | D. F. Batts, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | H. A. Bigley, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Jonn Brown, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | C. F. Clagett, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Mark Joseph, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Joshua Parker, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Nelson Parker, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Sandy Wallace, laborer | 180.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. June 30 | 5 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for quarter ending June 30, 1893—Continued. | | |
| | | G. W. Scott, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | G. W Pearson, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | Madison Thomas, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | F. J. Mead, laborer. to Apr. 23 | 45.50 | |
| | | Warren A. McBeth, vice Mead, laborer, from Apr. 24 | 134.50 | |
| | | John Wormley, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | John Better, laborer | 180.00 | |
| | | R. C. Morris, clerk to Senator Carey | 300.00 | |
| | | Clarence Johnson, clerk to Senator Chandler | 300.00 | |
| | | M. W. Blumenberg, clerk to Senator Cullom, to May 15 and from May 18 to 31 | 194.51 | |
| | | Moxley Blumenberg, vice M. W. Blumenberg, clerk to Senator Cullom from June 1 | 98.90 | |
| | | E. S. Goodrich, clerk to Senator Davis | 300.00 | |
| | | J. A. Babcock, clerk to Senator Dixon | 300.00 | |
| | | Richard Nixon, clerk to Senator Dolph | 300.00 | |
| | | W. C. Borland, clerk to Senator Dubois | 300.00 | |
| | | W. H. Gallinger, clerk to Senator Gallinger | 300.00 | |
| | | Fred. Dennett, clerk to Senator Hansbrough | 300.00 | |
| | | F. E. Bach, clerk to Senator Higgins | 300.00 | |
| | | H. S. Wilkinson, clerk to Senator Lodge | 300.00 | |
| | | Charles Moore, clerk to Senator McMillan | 300.00 | |
| | | E. C. Evans, clerk to Senator Manderson | 300.00 | |
| | | John Irwin, jr., clerk to Senator Mitchell of Oregon to Apr. 23 | 75.82 | |
| | | Thomas. R. Martin, vice Irwin, clerk to Senator Mitchell of Oregon, from Apr. 25 | 220.88 | |
| | | P. S. Heath, clerk to Senator Pettigrew | 300.00 | |
| | | Isaac Hamburger, clerk to Senator Power to Apr. 30 | 98.90 | |
| | | Charles B. Power, vice Hamburger, clerk to Senator Power from May 1 | 201.10 | |
| | | C. M. Smith, clerk to Senator Proctor to May 5 | 115.38 | |
| | | Brainard Avery, vice Smith, clerk to Senator Proctor from May 6 | 184.62 | |
| | | A. T. Smith, clerk to Senator Shoup | 300.00 | |
| | | F. F. Hilder, clerk to Senator Squire | 300.00 | |
| | | J. B. McCarthy, clerk to Senator Stanford to June 21 | 270.33 | |
| | | S. S. Olds, clerk to Senator Stockbridge | 300.00 | |
| | | S. O. Morse, clerk to Senator Washburn | 300.00 | |
| | | Hawkins Taylor, jr., clerk to Senator Wilson | 300.00 | |
| | | J. C. Ball, clerk to Senator Wolcott | 300.00 | |
| | | | | 98,990.37 |
| | | By amount expended | | 420,966.45 |
| | | To amount drawn | 422,666.05 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 1,699.60 |
| | | | 422,666.05 | 422,666.05 |
| | | ONE MONTH'S EXTRA PAY TO THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE SENATE, UNDER THE DEFICIENCY ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1893. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 10 | 1 | Anson G. McCook, *et al.*: | | |
| | | Anson G. Cook, Secretary | 449.66 | |
| | | C. W. Johnson, chief clerk | 250.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gilfry, principal clerk | 216.00 | |
| | | R. B. Nixon, financial clerk | 250.00 | |
| | | W. E. Spencer, minute and Journal clerk | 216.00 | |
| | | B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk | 216.00 | |
| | | Henry A. Pierce, assistant financial clerk | 200.00 | |
| | | C. S. Martin, reading clerk | 200.00 | |
| | | A. W. Church, librarian | 185.00 | |
| | | E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian | 120.00 | |
| | | M. R. Shankland, clerk | 185.00 | |
| | | H. B. McDonald, clerk | 185.00 | |
| | | J. W. Bartlett, clerk | 185.00 | |
| | | Jere Williams, clerk | 185.00 | |
| | | J. H. C. Wilson, clerk | 185.00 | |
| | | Chas. Newell, clerk | 185.00 | |
| | | C. C. Morrow, clerk | 175.00 | |
| | | J. R. Thompson, clerk | 175.00 | |
| | | J. C. Donaldson, clerk | 175.00 | |
| | | A. F. Ely, clerk | 175.00 | |
| | | C. N. Richards, keeper of the stationery | 175.20 | |
| | | F. M. Evans. assistant keeper of the stationery | 150.00 | |
| | | J. L. Nichols, assistant in stationery room | 83.33 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ONE MONTH'S EXTRA PAY TO THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE SENATE UNDER THE DEFICIENCY ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1893—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 10 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*—Continued. | | |
| | | E. A. Hills, messenger | $120.00 | |
| | | Jos. McGuckian, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | T. S. Hickman, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | C. F. Murray, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | William Lucas, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | Moses Jessup, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | Griffin Johnson, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | C. R. Nixon, page | 76.04 | |
| | | W. T. Bingham, secretary to President of the Senate | 185.00 | |
| | | Wm. Weishaupt, messenger to President of the Senate | 120.00 | |
| | | E. E. Morison, telegraph operator | 100.00 | |
| | | Irving Totten, telegraph page | 50.00 | |
| | | J. G. Butler, Rev., Chaplain | 75.00 | |
| | | W. H. Michael, clerk of printing records | 185.00 | |
| | | T. P. Cleaves, clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 250.00 | |
| | | J. S. Morgan, assistant clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 185.00 | |
| | | C. Chritzman, messenger to Committee on Appropriations | 120.00 | |
| | | Benj. Durfee, clerk and stenographer to Committee on Finance | 208.33 | |
| | | G. M. Taylor, messenger to Committee on Finance | 120.00 | |
| | | John Irwin, jr., clerk to Committee on Claims | 185.00 | |
| | | M. Herrick, assistant clerk to Committee on Claims | 120.00 | |
| | | J. M. Pipes, messenger to Committee on Claims | 120.00 | |
| | | W. Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Commerce | 185.00 | |
| | | O. H. Cutler, assistant clerk to Committee on Commerce | 120.00 | |
| | | J. M. Perkins, clerk to Committee on Judiciary | 185.00 | |
| | | E. W. Doherty, messenger to Committee on Judiciary | 120.00 | |
| | | G. E. Ransom, clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims | 185.00 | |
| | | W. H. H. Johnston, clerk to Committee on Pensions | 185.00 | |
| | | E. S. Goodrich, assistant clerk to Committee on Pensions | 120.00 | |
| | | W. C. Hubbell, messenger to Committee on Pensions | 120.00 | |
| | | W. P. Huxford, clerk to Committee on Military Affairs | 185.00 | |
| | | F. E. Chapin, messenger to Committee on Military Affairs | 120.00 | |
| | | W. T. Ellsworth, clerk to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 185.00 | |
| | | C. W. Fitch, messenger to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 120.00 | |
| | | Charles Moore, clerk to Committee on District of Columbia | 185.00 | |
| | | Harry Faull, messenger to Committee on District of Columbia | 120.00 | |
| | | R. R. Quay, clerk to Joint Committee on Library | 185.00 | |
| | | P. Pulsifer, clerk to Committee on Census | 185.00 | |
| | | H. J. Gensler, clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs | 185.00 | |
| | | E. J. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations | 185.00 | |
| | | H. A. Vale, messenger to Committee on Foreign Relations | 120.00 | |
| | | Richard Nixon, clerk to Committee on Public Lands | 185.00 | |
| | | Eugene Davis, clerk to Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses | 185.00 | |
| | | W. H. Darlington, clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs | 185.00 | |
| | | J. B. McCarthy, clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds | 185.00 | |
| | | O. J. Collman, clerk to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry | 185.00 | |
| | | R. C. Morris, clerk to Committee on Education and Labor | 185.00 | |
| | | W. H. Smith, clerk to Committee on Rules | 185.00 | |
| | | E. T. Lee, clerk to Committee on Territories | 185.00 | |
| | | M. W. Blumenberg, clerk to Committee on Interstate Commerce | 185.00 | |
| | | J. E. R. Ray, clerk to Committee on Epidemic Diseases | 185.00 | |
| | | J. A. Babcock, clerk to Committee on Patents | 185.00 | |
| | | F. F. Hilder, clerk to Committee on Coast Defenses | 185.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ONE MONTH'S EXTRA PAY TO THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE SENATE UNDER THE DEFICIENCY ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1893—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 10 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*—Continued. | | |
| | | F. M. Cockrell, jr., clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills | $185.00 | |
| | | E. Y. Mitchell, messenger to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 120.00 | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections | 185.00 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, sergeant-at-arms | 375.00 | |
| | | K. E. Valentine, clerk to sergeant-at-arms | 166.66 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper | 257.66 | |
| | | C. B. Reade, acting assistant doorkeeper | 216.00 | |
| | | D. W. Wilson, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 150.00 | |
| | | C. S. Draper, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 150.00 | |
| | | O. S. Sanford, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 150.00 | |
| | | Cliff Warden, messenger to press gallery | 120.00 | |
| | | J. J. G. Ball, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | Wm. Griffis, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | A. Barnes, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | H. W. Wall, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | O. H. Curtis, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | J. F. Edwards, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | C. W. Barrett, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | C. H. Hitchcock, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | D. Ham, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | P. L. Belden, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | C. E. Stueven, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | A. M. Payne, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | W. E. Pressey, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | M. R. Adams, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | W. I. Latimer, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | C. P. Crandall, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | Henry Brady, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | W. F. Wright, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | L. Kimball, jr., messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | C. G. Northup, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | L. B. Cutler, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | C. G. Phelps, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | C. P. Swain, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | P. V. Roux, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | Horace Scudder, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | T. W. Keller, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | H. E. Ward, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | R. B. Tuley, messenger | 120.90 | |
| | | W. H. May, jr., messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | J. T. Gaskin, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | J. J. Guheen, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | C. W. Sparr, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | D. H. McPherson, messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., messenger | 120.00 | |
| | | A. H. Stewart, assistant messenger on floor of Senate | 120.00 | |
| | | E. C. Moxley, messenger to the official reporters | 120.00 | |
| | | James Wood, messenger in charge of store room | 100.00 | |
| | | Stanley Plummer, postmaster | 187.50 | |
| | | A. W. Kellogg, assistant postmaster and mail carrier | 174.00 | |
| | | J. A. Crystal, clerk in post-office | 150.00 | |
| | | J. H. Sturtevant, mail carrier | 100.00 | |
| | | J. A. McMullin, mail carrier | 100.00 | |
| | | J. D. Severn, mail carrier | 100.00 | |
| | | M. S. Dunbar, mail carrier | 100.00 | |
| | | W. N. Peck, mail carrier | 100.00 | |
| | | F. M. Colwell, mail carrier | 100.00 | |
| | | F. L. Dennie, mail carrier | 100.00 | |
| | | Ellwood Graver, riding page | 76.04 | |
| | | S. W. Byington, riding page | 76.04 | |
| | | Moxley Ferris, riding page | 76.04 | |
| | | Ernest Jackson, riding page | 76.04 | |
| | | Amzil Smith, superintendent of document room | 250.00 | |
| | | G. B. Boyd, first assistant in document room | 120.00 | |
| | | J. W. Hathaway, second assistant in document room | 120.00 | |
| | | Frank Burton, clerk in document room | 120.00 | |
| | | C. H. Monroe, assistant in document room | 120.00 | |
| | | J. S. Hickcox, superintendent in folding room | 180.00 | |
| | | W. P. Brownlow, assistant in folding room | 100.00 | |
| | | R. B. Tretler, clerk in folding room | 83.33 | |
| | | H. H. Brewer, foreman in folding room | 100.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ONE MONTH'S EXTRA PAY TO THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE SENATE, UNDER THE DEFICIENCY ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1893—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 10. | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*—Continued. | | |
| | | W. R. Reynolds, folder | $83.33 | |
| | | Mathew Healey, folder | 83.33 | |
| | | W. J. McDonald, folder | 83.33 | |
| | | C. H. Allen, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | H. S. Delaplane, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | W. H. Bright, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | J. L. Silcott, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | W. F. Collins, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | Thos. Williams, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | G. W. Thomas, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | Charles Dickenson, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | C. B. O'Connor, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, folder | 60.00 | |
| | | G. Beck, folder | 90.00 | |
| | | D. W. Carroll, folder | 90.00 | |
| | | G. W. Abbott, folder | 90.00 | |
| | | Henry Utter, folder | 90.00 | |
| | | James McBride, folder | 90.00 | |
| | | T. P. Mitchell, folder | 90.00 | |
| | | T. A. Jones, chief engineer | 180.00 | |
| | | E. C. Stubbs, assistant engineer | 120.00 | |
| | | W. H. Prescott, assistant engineer | 120.00 | |
| | | F. E. Dodson, assistant engineer | 120.00 | |
| | | A. D. Wiggin, conductor of elevator | 100.00 | |
| | | A. D. Gaston, conductor of elevator | 100.00 | |
| | | S. D. Sterne, conductor of elevator | 100.00 | |
| | | E. J. Atherton, machinist and assistant conductor of elevator | 83.33 | |
| | | S. Underwood, fireman | 91.25 | |
| | | W. C. Wilkinson, fireman | 91.25 | |
| | | Jere. Sullivan, laborer in engineer's department | 60.00 | |
| | | E. J. Rockett, laborer in engineer's department | 60.00 | |
| | | George Scheel, laborer in engineer's department | 60.00 | |
| | | F. P. Holmes, laborer in engineer's department | 60.00 | |
| | | J. R. Zimmerman, upholsterer and locksmith | 120.00 | |
| | | D. A. Sadgwar, carpenter | 80.00 | |
| | | F. E. Blake, carpenter | 80.00 | |
| | | John Hickman, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | D. Kimball, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | G. F. Potter, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | Michael Conlan, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | M. T. Burns, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | J. H. Walker, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | J. B. North, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | F. L. Davis, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | W. S. Ballard, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | G. N. Page, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | John Sims, skilled laborer | 83.33 | |
| | | G. H. Draper, janitor | 75.00 | |
| | | C. W. Draper, janitor | 75.00 | |
| | | Louise DeMunn, telephone operator | 60.00 | |
| | | C. A. Loeffler, telephone page | 50.00 | |
| | | A. Hickman, laborer in charge of private passage | 70.00 | |
| | | C. N. Bartlett, laborer in charge of ladies' room | 60.00 | |
| | | B. Mitchell, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | H. W. Cossley, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | Jos. Montgomery, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | B. Hudnell, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | C. T. Dickenson, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | B. W. Kenney, larorer | 60.00 | |
| | | Sam'l Middleton, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | John Sutton, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | William Polk, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | B. W. Barclay, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | E. J. Decker, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | Thomas Neal, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | D. F. Batts, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | H. A. Bigley, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | John Brown, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | C. F. Claggett, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | Mark Joseph, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | Joshua Parker, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | Nelson Parker, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | Sandy Wallace, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | G. W. Scott, laborer | 60.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ONE MONTH'S EXTRA PAY TO THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE, UNDER THE DEFICIENCY ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1893—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 10. | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*—Continued. | | |
| | | G. W. Pearson, laborer | $60.00 | |
| | | Madison Thomas, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | F. J. Mead, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | John Wormley, laborer | 60.00 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, jr., page to press gallery | 75.00 | |
| | | Oswald Camp, page | 75.00 | |
| | | Frank Crist, page | 75.00 | |
| | | Harry Dodge, page | 75.00 | |
| | | Logan Harris, page | 75.00 | |
| | | J. J. Jones, jr., page | 75.00 | |
| | | R. E. Lee, page | 75.00 | |
| | | H. M. Pruden, page | 75.00 | |
| | | R. H. Riddleberger, page | 75.00 | |
| | | G. S. Seymour, page | 75.00 | |
| | | Sherman Smith, page | 75.00 | |
| | | W. W. Sparr, page | 75.00 | |
| | | E. T. Thatcher, page | 75.00 | |
| | | Harry Thatcher, page | 75.00 | |
| | | J. A. Thompson, page | 75.00 | |
| | | R. T. Tucker, page | 75.00 | |
| | | J. C. Ball, clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 180.00 | |
| | | W. E. Sanders, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills | 180.00 | |
| | | Isaac Hamburger, clerk to Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service | 180.00 | |
| | | S. S. Olds, clerk to Committee on Fisheries | 180.00 | |
| | | S. O. Morse, clerk to Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River | 180.00 | |
| | | F. E. Bach, clerk to Committee on Manufactures | 180.00 | |
| | | C. J. Kappler, clerk to Committee on Mines and Mining | 180.00 | |
| | | E. C. Goodwin, clerk to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments | 180.00 | |
| | | A. W. Dunn, clerk to Committee on Railroads | 180.00 | |
| | | Hawkins Taylor, jr., clerk to Committee on Revision of the Laws | 180.00 | |
| | | George Pierce, clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims | 180.00 | |
| | | W. H. Gallinger, clerk to Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard | 180.00 | |
| | | Clarence Johnson, clerk to Committee on Immigration | 180.00 | |
| | | J. S. Van Antwerp, clerk to Committee on Relations with Canada | 180.00 | |
| | | L. C. Baker, clerk to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands | 180.00 | |
| | | C. N. Vance, clerk to Select Committee on Woman Suffrage | 180.00 | |
| | | G. W. Morgan, clerk to Select Committee on Nicaraguan Claims | 180.00 | |
| | | E. T. Mathews, clerk to Select Committee on Condition of Potomac River Front | 180.00 | |
| | | J. P. Voorhees, clerk to Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress | 180.00 | |
| | | Carroll Brooks, clerk to Select Committee on Five Civilized Tribes Indians | 180.00 | |
| | | C. C. Coombs, clerk to Select Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products | 180.00 | |
| | | A. T. Smith, clerk to Select Committee on Indian Depredations | 180.00 | |
| | | C. M. Smith, clerk to Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States | 180.00 | |
| | | P. S. Heath, clerk to Select Committee on Quadro-Centennial | 180.00 | |
| | | R. W. Cantrell, clerk to Senator Bate | 180.00 | |
| | | A. G. Black, clerk to Senator Berry | 180.00 | |
| | | Joe Blackburn, jr., clerk to Senator Blackburn | 180.00 | |
| | | H. T. Blodgett, clerk to Senator Blodgett | 180.00 | |
| | | G. E. Gilliland, clerk to Senator Brice | 180.00 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, clerk to Senator Caffery | 180.00 | |
| | | J. E. Alexander, clerk to Senator Call | 180.00 | |
| | | J. B. McCoy, clerk to Senator Camden | 180.00 | |
| | | Henry Jones, clerk to Senator Colquitt | 180.00 | |
| | | C. W. Daniel, clerk to Senator Daniel | 180.00 | |
| | | W. C. Borland, clerk to Senator Dubois | 180.00 | |
| | | C. H. Syme, clerk to Senator Faulkner | 180.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ONE MONTH'S EXTRA PAY TO THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE SENATE UNDER THE DEFICIENCY ACT APPROVED MARCH 3, 1893—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 10 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*—Continued. | | |
| | | J. W. Blandford, clerk to Senator Felton | $180.00 | |
| | | J. G. Hemingway, clerk to Senator George | 180.00 | |
| | | R. M. Larner, clerk to Senator Gibson | 180.00 | |
| | | H. H. Gordon, clerk to Senator Gordon | 180.00 | |
| | | C. W. McFee, clerk to Senator Gray | 180.00 | |
| | | Fred. Dennett, clerk to Senator Hansbrough | 180.00 | |
| | | P. J. Manwiller, clerk to Senator Hill | 180.00 | |
| | | H. O. Clagett, clerk to Senator Hunton | 180.00 | |
| | | M. F. Tighe, clerk to Senator Irby | 180.00 | |
| | | J. C. Edwards, clerk to Senator Lindsay | 180.00 | |
| | | J. A. Hutchinson, clerk to Senator Kenna | 180.00 | |
| | | J. K. Jones, jr., clerk to Senator Jones of Arkansas | 180.00 | |
| | | Duncan McFarlane, clerk to Senator Kyle | 180.00 | |
| | | C. H. Mills, clerk to Senator Mills | 180.00 | |
| | | J. P. Weber, clerk to Senator Palmer | 180.00 | |
| | | A. H. Baker, clerk to Senator Pasco | 180.00 | |
| | | N. M. Peffer, clerk to Senator Peffer | 180.00 | |
| | | E. L. S. Bouten, clerk to Senator Perkins | 180.00 | |
| | | H. L. Pugh, clerk to Senator Pugh | 180.00 | |
| | | J. W. Dodd, clerk to Senator Turpie | 180.00 | |
| | | J. F. Wood, clerk to Senator Vilas | 180.00 | |
| | | J. H. Robinson, clerk to Senator Walthall | 180.00 | |
| | | Charles M. Smith, clerk to Senator White | 180.00 | |
| | | Watson Boyle, clerk to Select Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia | 180.00 | |
| | | J. B. Allen, jr., messenger to Committee on Relations with Canada | 120.00 | |
| | | H. E. Hinman, messenger to Joint Committee on Library | 120.00 | |
| | | E. P. Jones, attendant in ladies' room | 60.00 | |
| | | Albert Blair, page | 75.00 | |
| | | W. S. Ward, page | 75.00 | |
| | | D. F. Murphy, official reporter | 2,083.33 | |
| | | Richard Brown, hostler | 50.00 | |
| | | J. T. Gray, hostler | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, hostler | 50.00 | |
| | | E. Benjamin, hostler | 50.00 | |
| | | F. T. Hall, messenger, Maltby building | 150.00 | |
| | | W. J. Reed, messenger, Maltby building | 120.00 | |
| | | S. K. Hannegan, messenger, Maltby building | 120.00 | |
| | | Stirling Birmingham, messenger, Maltby building | 120.00 | |
| | | W. C. Valentine, messenger Maltby building | 120.00 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, Maltby building | 100.00 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, Maltby building | 83.33 | |
| | | J. A. Trunnel, fireman, Maltby building | 66.66 | |
| | | W. D Abrams, fireman, Maltby building | 66.66 | |
| | | E. B. Ferguson, fireman, Maltby building | 66.66 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, Maltby building | 66.66 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, conductor of elevator, Maltby building | 66.66 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, Maltby building | 60.00 | |
| | | C. G. Clifford, laborer, Maltby building | 60.00 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, Maltby building | 60.00 | |
| | | Washington Wilson, laborer, Maltby building | 60.00 | |
| | | | | $43,522.28 |
| | | By amount expended | | 43,522.28 |
| | | To amount drawn | 43,522.28 | |
| | | | 43,522.28 | 43,522.28 |
| | | CAPITOL POLICE. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1893. Jan. 31 | 1 | H. L. Street *et al.*, pay roll for January: | | |
| | | H. L. Street, captain | 127.80 | |
| | | D. B. Bradley, lieutenant | 103.30 | |
| | | S. W. Baxter, lieutenant, Jan. 1 to 11, and 13 to 31 | 99.97 | |
| | | J. W. Jones, lieutenant | 103.30 | |
| | | James Byrne, lieutenant, Jan. 12 | 3.33 | |
| | | Charles Stone, private | 94.70 | |
| | | L. D. Bumpus, private | 94.70 | |
| | | G. W. Hazer, private | 94.70 | |
| | | H. H. Lemon, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Geo. P. Butler, private | 94.70 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CAPITOL POLICE.—continued. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 31 | 1 | H. L. Street *et al.*, pay roll for January—Continued. | | |
| | | A. F. Rudolph, private | 94.70 | |
| | | A. W. Cook, private | 94.70 | |
| | | O. A. Hamblet, private | 94.70 | |
| | | A. J. Eaton, private | 94.70 | |
| | | F. P. Pingree, private | 94.70 | |
| | | James Byrne, private, Jan. 1 to 11, and 13 to 31 | 91.64 | |
| | | W. L. Walter, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Chas. H. Saffell, private | 94.70 | |
| | | J. H. Dougherty, private | 94.70 | |
| | | John Welch, private | 94.70 | |
| | | F. G. Jones, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Daniel O'Neil, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Geo. C. Gumm, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Thomas J. Pierson, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Samuel H. Kerr, private | 94.70 | |
| | | George A. Rahm, private | 94.70 | |
| | | John Gates, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Joseph Burrows, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Joseph Gilbert, private | 94.70 | |
| | | S. W. Baxter, private | 3.06 | |
| | | S. A. Boyden, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | A. H. Pruitt, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | M. M. Robinson, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | James Stump, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | R. A. McCormick, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | W. B. Drury, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | Geo. T. Goshorn, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | W. R. Blackford, watchman | 77.50 | 3,240.50 |
| Feb. 28 | 2 | H. L. Street *et al.*, pay roll for February: | | |
| | | H. L. Street, captain | 124.40 | |
| | | D. B. Bradley, lieutenant | 93.40 | |
| | | S. W. Baxter, lieutenant | 93.40 | |
| | | J. W. Jones, lieutenant | 93.40 | |
| | | Charles Stone, private | 85.60 | |
| | | L. D. Bumpus, private | 85.60 | |
| | | G. W. Hazer, private | 85.60 | |
| | | H. H. Lemon, private | 85.60 | |
| | | Geo. P. Butler, private | 85.60 | |
| | | A. F. Rudolph, private | 85.60 | |
| | | A. W. Cook, private | 85.60 | |
| | | O. A. Hamblet, private | 85.60 | |
| | | A. J. Eaton, private | 85.60 | |
| | | F. P. Pingree, private | 85.60 | |
| | | James Byrne, private | 85.60 | |
| | | W. L. Walter, private | 85.60 | |
| | | Chas. H. Saffell, private | 85.60 | |
| | | J. H. Dougherty, private | 85.60 | |
| | | John Welch, private | 85.60 | |
| | | F. G. Jones, private | 85.60 | |
| | | Daniel O'Neil, private | 85.60 | |
| | | Geo. C. Gumm, private | 85.60 | |
| | | Thomas J. Pierson, private | 85.60 | |
| | | Samuel H. Kerr, private | 85.60 | |
| | | Geo. A. Rahm, private | 85.60 | |
| | | John Gates, private | 85.60 | |
| | | Joseph Burrows, private | 85.60 | |
| | | Joseph Gilbert, private | 85.60 | |
| | | S. A. Boyden, watchman | 70.00 | |
| | | A. H. Pruitt, watchman | 70.00 | |
| | | M. M. Robinson, watchman | 70.00 | |
| | | James Stump, watchman | 70.00 | |
| | | R. A. McCormick, watchman | 70.00 | |
| | | W. B. Drury, watchman | 70.00 | |
| | | Geo. T. Goshorn, watchman | 70.00 | |
| | | W. R. Blackford, watchman | 70.00 | 3,019.00 |
| Mar. 31 | 3 | H. L. Street *et al.*, pay roll for March: | | |
| | | H. L. Street, captain | 137.80 | |
| | | D. B. Bradley, lieutenant | 103.30 | |
| | | S. W. Baxter, lieutenant | 103.30 | |
| | | J. W. Jones, lieutenant | 103.30 | |
| | | Charles Stone, private | 94.70 | |
| | | L. D. Bumpus, private | 94.70 | |
| | | G. W. Hazer, private | 94.70 | |
| | | H. H. Lemon, private | 94.70 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CAPITOL POLICE—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 31 | 3 | H. L. Street *et al.*, pay roll for March—Continued. | | |
| | | George P. Butler, private | $94.70 | |
| | | A. F. Rudolph, private | 94.70 | |
| | | A. W. Cook, private | 94.70 | |
| | | O. A. Hamblet, private | 94.70 | |
| | | A. J. Eaton, private | 94.70 | |
| | | F. P. Pingree, private | 94.70 | |
| | | James Byrne, private | 94.70 | |
| | | W. L. Walter, private | 94.70 | |
| | | C. H. Saffell, private | 94.70 | |
| | | J. H. Dougherty, private | 94.70 | |
| | | John Welch, private | 94.70 | |
| | | F. G. Jones, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Daniel O'Neil, private | 94.70 | |
| | | George C. Gumm, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Thomas J. Pierson, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Samuel H. Kerr, private | 94.70 | |
| | | George A. Rahm, private | 94.70 | |
| | | John Gates, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Joseph Burrows, private | 94.70 | |
| | | Joseph Gilbert, private | 94.70 | |
| | | S. A. Boyden, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | A. H Pruitt, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | M. M. Robinson, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | James Stump, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | R. A. McCormick, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | W. B. Drury, watchman | 77.59 | |
| | | George T. Goshorn, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | W. R. Blackford, watchman | 77.50 | |
| | | | | $3,340.50 |
| Apr. 30 | 4 | H. L. Street *et al.*, pay roll for April: | | |
| | | H. L. Street, captain | 131.90 | |
| | | D. B. Bradley, lieutenant | 98.90 | |
| | | S. W. Baxter, lieutenant | 98.90 | |
| | | J. W. Jones, lieutenant | 98.90 | |
| | | Charles Stone, private | 90.70 | |
| | | L. D. Bumpus, private | 90.70 | |
| | | G. W. Hazer, private | 90.70 | |
| | | H. H. Lemon, private | 90.70 | |
| | | George P. Butler, private | 90.70 | |
| | | A. F. Rudolph, private | 90.70 | |
| | | A. W. Cook, private | 90.70 | |
| | | O. A. Hamblet, private | 90.70 | |
| | | A. J. Eaton, private | 90.90 | |
| | | F. P. Pingree, private | 90.70 | |
| | | James Byrne, private | 90.70 | |
| | | W. L. Walter, private | 90.70 | |
| | | C. H. Saffell, private | 90.70 | |
| | | J. H. Dougherty, private | 90.70 | |
| | | F. G. Jones, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Daniel O'Neil, private | 90.70 | |
| | | George C. Gumm, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Thomas J. Pierson, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Samuel H. Kerr, private | 90.70 | |
| | | George A. Rahm, private | 90.70 | |
| | | John Gates, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Joseph Burrows, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Joseph Gilbert, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Thomas D. Crowe, private | 90.70 | |
| | | S. A. Boyden, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | A. H. Pruitt, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | M. M. Robinson, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | James Stump, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | R. A. McCormick, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | W. B. Drury, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | George T. Goshorn, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | W. R. Blackford, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | | | 3,199.00 |
| May 31 | 5 | H. L. Street *et al.*, pay roll for May: | | |
| | | H. L. Street, captain | 136.20 | |
| | | D. B. Bradley, lieutenant | 102.20 | |
| | | S. W. Baxter, lieutenant | 102.20 | |
| | | J. W. Jones, lieutenant | 102.20 | |
| | | Charles Stone, private | 93.60 | |
| | | L. D. Bumpus, private | 93.60 | |
| | | G. W. Hazer, private | 93.60 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CAPITOL POLICE—continued. | | |
| 1893. May 31 | 5 | H. L. Street *et al.*, pay roll for May—continued. | | |
| | | H. H. Lemon, private | $93.60 | |
| | | George P. Butler, private | 93.60 | |
| | | A. F. Rudolph, private | 93.60 | |
| | | A. W. Cook, private | 93.60 | |
| | | O. A. Hamblet, private | 93.60 | |
| | | A. J. Eaton, private | 63.60 | |
| | | F. P. Pingree, private | 93.60 | |
| | | James Byrne, private | 93.60 | |
| | | W. L. Walter, private | 93.60 | |
| | | C. H. Saffell, private | 93.60 | |
| | | J. H. Dougherty, private | 93.60 | |
| | | F. G. Jones, private | 93.60 | |
| | | Daniel O'Neil, private | 93.60 | |
| | | George C. Gumm, private | 93.60 | |
| | | Thomas J. Pierson, private | 93.60 | |
| | | Samuel H. Kerr, private | 93.60 | |
| | | George A. Rahm, private | 93.60 | |
| | | John Gates, private | 93.60 | |
| | | Joseph Burrows, private | 93.60 | |
| | | Joseph Gilbert, private | 93.60 | |
| | | Thomas D. Crowe, private | 93.60 | |
| | | S. A. Boyden, watchman | 76.60 | |
| | | A. H. Pruitt, watchman | 76.60 | |
| | | M. M. Robinson, watchman | 76.60 | |
| | | James Stump, watchman | 76.60 | |
| | | R. A. McCormick, watchman | 76.60 | |
| | | W. B. Drury, watchman | 76.60 | |
| | | George T. Goshorn, watchman | 76.60 | |
| | | W. R. Blackford, Watchman | 76.60 | |
| | | | | $3,302.00 |
| June 30 | 6 | H. L. Street *et al.*, pay roll for June, 1893: | | |
| | | H. L. Street, captain | 131.90 | |
| | | D. B. Bradley, lieutenant | 98.90 | |
| | | S. W. Baxter, lieutenant | 98.90 | |
| | | J. W. Jones, lieutenant | 98.90 | |
| | | Charles Stone, private | 90.70 | |
| | | L. D. Bumpus, private | 90.70 | |
| | | G. W. Hazer, private | 90.70 | |
| | | H. H. Lemon, private | 90.70 | |
| | | George P. Butler, private | 90.70 | |
| | | A. F. Rudolph, private | 90.70 | |
| | | A. W. Cook, private | 90.70 | |
| | | D. A. Hamblet, private | 90.70 | |
| | | A. J. Eaton, private | 90.70 | |
| | | F. P. Pingree, private | 90.70 | |
| | | James Byrne, private | 90.70 | |
| | | W. L. Walter, private | 90.70 | |
| | | C. H. Saffell, private | 90.70 | |
| | | J. H. Dougherty, private | 90.70 | |
| | | F. G. Jones, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Daniel O'Neill, private | 90.70 | |
| | | George C. Gumm, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Thomas J. Pierson, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Samuel H. Kerr, private | 90.70 | |
| | | George A. Rahm, private | 90.70 | |
| | | John Gates, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Joseph Burrows, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Joseph Gilbert, private | 90.70 | |
| | | Thomas D. Crowe, private | 90.70 | |
| | | S. A. Boyden, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | A. H. Pruitt, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | M. M. Robinson, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | James Stump, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | R. A. McCormick, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | W. B. Drury, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | George T. Goshorn, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | W. R. Blackford, watchman | 74.20 | |
| | | | | 8,199.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 19,400.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 19,400.00 | |
| | | | 19,400.00 | 19,400.00 |

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1882, TO JUNE 30, 1893, INCLUSIVE.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. July 5 | 1 | The F. T. White Hardware Co.: 1892. June 27. For 6 dozen Wostenholme knives, at $40.50 | | $243.00 |
| | 2 | M W. Ransom: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 109.93 |
| | 3 | Rufus Blodgett: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 94.76 |
| | 4 | A. H. Colquitt: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 70.60 |
| | 5 | M. S. Quay: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 33.64 |
| | 6 | John G. Carlisle: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 81.12 |
| | 7 | R. F. Pettigrew: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 74.22 |
| | 8 | H. M. Teller: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 47.09 |
| | 9 | James H. Kyle: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 94.34 |
| | 10 | John M. Palmer: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 51.35 |
| | 11 | Nathan F. Dixon: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 61.95 |
| | 12 | F. M. Cockrell: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 6.98 |
| | 13 | J. Z. George: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 22.81 |
| | 14 | Samuel Pascoe: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 79.44 |
| | 15 | G. F. Hoar: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 100.06 |
| | 16 | Richard Coke: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 108.22 |
| 7 | 17 | Gedney & Roberts Co.: 1892. June 1. For 200 cards and 1 plate | $1.91 | |
| | | 4. 300 cards and 1 plate | 2.04 | |
| | | stamping 500 envelopes | 3.25 | |
| | | 6. 200 cards B. B | 2.50 | |
| | | 125 B. B. envelopes | 1.15 | |
| | | engraving die | 1.50 | |
| | | 6 quires paper and 6 packs envelopes | 1.56 | |
| | | stamping same | .50 | |
| | | 400 cards | 2.72 | |
| | | 8. 100 cards | .68 | |
| | | 9. 200 cards | 1.36 | |
| | | 13. 800 cards | 5.44 | |
| | | 15. stamping 1 ream note and 500 envelopes | 2.50 | |
| | | 17. 200 cards | 1.36 | |
| | | engraving die and stamping paper | 2.15 | |
| | | 18. 200 cards and plate | 1.91 | |
| | | 22. engraving die and stamping paper | 5.25 | |
| | | 100 cards | .68 | |
| | | | | 33.46 |
| 8 | 18 | G. L. Shoup: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 103.46 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. | | | | |
| July 8 | 19 | Wilbur F. Sanders: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | $67.14 |
| | 20 | J. M. Carey: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 27.95 |
| | 21 | J. R. McPherson: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 10.38 |
| | 22 | Wilkinson Call: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 69.78 |
| | 23 | R. L. Gibson: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 32.90 |
| | 24 | S. M. Cullom: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 48.72 |
| | 25 | William B. Bate: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 76.58 |
| | 26 | John T. Morgan: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 38.17 |
| | 27 | Philetus Sawyer: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 90.39 |
| | 28 | Leland Stanford: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 40.95 |
| | 29 | J. C. S. Blackburn: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 12.08 |
| | 30 | C. K. Davis: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 31.57 |
| | 31 | M. C. Butler: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 30.19 |
| | 32 | James H. Berry: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 88.75 |
| | 33 | Isham G. Harris: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 69.06 |
| | 34 | Francis E. Warren: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 56.69 |
| | 35 | O. H. Platt: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 95.47 |
| | 36 | T. C. Power: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 91.61 |
| | 37 | E. C. Walthall: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 66.13 |
| | 38 | Roger Q. Mills: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers from Mar. 30 to June 30, 1892 | | 27.38 |
| | 39 | Jos. R. Hawley: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 62.61 |
| | 40 | John W. Daniel: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 10.91 |
| | 41 | Eppa Hunton: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers from May 15 to June 30, 1892 | | 2.01 |
| | 42 | B. W. Perkins: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers from Dec. 21, 1891, to June 30, 1892 | | 4.67 |
| | 43 | John B. Allen: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 8.49 |
| | 44 | David Turpie: For commutation for allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 108.08 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 8 | 45 | F. B. Stockbridge: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 360.96 |
| | 46 | H. C. Hansbrough: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 61.51 |
| | 47 | W. M. Stewart: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 44.50 |
| | 48 | W. P. Frye: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 88.98 |
| | 49 | John H. Mitchell: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 48.22 |
| | 50 | J. H. Gallinger: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 87.49 |
| | 51 | James K. Jones: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 50.54 |
| 9 | 52 | N. W. Aldrich: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 113.33 |
| | 53 | William B. Allison: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 95.54 |
| | 54 | W. E. Chandler: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 60.49 |
| | 55 | A. P. Gorman: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 50.33 |
| | 56 | A. S. Paddock: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 52.15 |
| | 57 | Redfield Proctor: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers from Dec. 6, 1891, to June 30, 1892 | | 33.10 |
| | 58 | Geo. G. Vest: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 102.95 |
| | 59 | William F. Vilas: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 76.44 |
| | 60 | J. N. Dolph: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 56.84 |
| | 61 | Frank Hiscock: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 5.83 |
| | 62 | James L. Pugh: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 60.65 |
| | 63 | John Sherman: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 62.20 |
| | 64 | D. W. Voorhees: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 5.43 |
| 11 | 65 | George Gray: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 3892 | | 31.74 |
| | 66 | Eugene Hale: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 73.76 |
| | 67 | John E. Kenna: For commrtation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 7.88 |
| | 68 | Watson C. Squire: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 75.09 |
| 14 | 69 | J. L. M. Irby: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 89.91 |
| | 70 | Justin S. Morrill: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 99.19 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 20 | 71 | John B. Gordon: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 380.74 |
| | 72 | James F. Wilson: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 80.48 |
| 25 | 73 | Anthony Higgins: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 58.22 |
| | 74 | Z. B. Vance: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 36.51 |
| Aug. 13 | 75 | Lyman R. Casey: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1892 | | 71.71 |
| Sept. 26 | 76 | John S. Barbour: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, July 1, 1891, to May 14, 1892 | | 94.65 |
| | | By amount expended | | 4,707.50 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | $4,784.93 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 77.43 |
| | | | 4,784.93 | 4,784.03 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. Aug. 4 | 1 | Denit & Webber: For the Times-Register, Salem, Va., furnished John W. Daniel, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 1.50 |
| | 2 | The Times Co.: For the Times, Richmond, Va., furnished John W. Daniel, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 5.00 |
| | 3 | The Advance: For the Advance, Lynchburg, Va., furnished John W. Daniel, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 4.00 |
| | 4 | The Virginian Publishing Co.: For the Virginian, Lynchburg, Va., furnished John W. Daniel, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 5.00 |
| | 5 | Carter Glass: For the News, Lynchburg, Va., furnished John W. Daniel, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 5.00 |
| | 6 | The Virginian: For the Virginian, Abingdon, Va., furnished John W. Daniel, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 1.00 |
| | 7 | R. B. Merchant: For the Star, Fredericksburg, Va., furnished John W. Daniel, from July 22, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 1.50 |
| | 8 | W. H. Bernard: For the Star, Wilmington, N. C., furnished Z. B. Vance, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892 | | 3.00 |
| | 9 | Jackson & Bell: For the Messenger, Wilmington, N. C., furnished Z. B. Vance, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892 | | 3.50 |
| | 10 | The North American Review: For the North American Review, New York City, furnished J. Z. George, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 5.00 |
| | 11 | The Daily Citizen: For the Citizen, Asheville, N. C. furnished Z. B. Vance, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892 | | 3.00 |
| | 12 | News and Observer Co.: For the News-Observer, Raleigh, N. C., furnished Z. B. Vance from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892 | | 3.00 |
| | 13 | Commercial Publishing Co.: For the Commercial, Memphis, Tenn., furnished J. Z. George from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 14 | Chronicle Publishing Co.: For the Chronicle, Raleigh, N. C., furnished Z. B. Vance from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892 | | 3.00 |
| | 15 | Evening Post Publishing Co.: For the Evening Post, New York City, furnished Geo. Gray from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 9.00 |
| | 16 | H. T. Ellyson: For the Dispatch, Richmond, Va., furnished John W. Daniel from Aug. 16, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 5.25 |
| | 17 | The Daily News Co.: For the Daily News, Birmingham, Ala., furnished John T. Morgan from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 6.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 5 | 18 | James S. Topham: | | |
| | | 1892. July 21. For contract samples, desk pads, portfolios, lap tablets, pocketbooks, and cardcases, as per annexed list | | $127.44 |
| | 19 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. July 1. For ½ ream note paper and ½ M envelopes | $1.25 | |
| | | 3 gross hexagon pencils | 12.00 | |
| | | 3 scrap books | 3.55 | |
| | | 2. 1½ M envelopes, at $5.66 | 8.47 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes, at $4.12 | 2.06 | |
| | | 4 reams note paper, at $2.66 | 10.64 | |
| | | 1 M envelopes | 5.25 | |
| | | ½ dozen match boxes, at $2 | 1.00 | |
| | | 300 envelopes | 1.80 | |
| | | ½ ream paper | 1.00 | |
| | | 6. 1 dozen match boxes | 2.25 | |
| | | 2 quarts Carter's mucilage, at $5.80 | 11.60 | |
| | | 1 dozen Arnold's ink, quarts | 4.18 | |
| | | 1 dozen Arnold's ink, ½ pints | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen Caw's ink, quarts | 4.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen Caw's ink, pints | 2.35 | |
| | | 8. 2 pints Raynalds' ink | .60 | |
| | | 4 gross 1-8 inch bands, assorted, at 34½ cts. | 1.38 | |
| | | 1 dozen rubber erasers | .35 | |
| | | 1 dozen rubber erasers | .60 | |
| | | 1 dozen stylographic ink | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 ream note paper | 1.10 | |
| | | 9. 1 dozen Wirt pens | 17.50 | |
| | | 1 compass | 2.25 | |
| | | 11. 48 gross 1-8 inch rubber bands, assorted, at 34½ cents | 16.56 | |
| | | 2 dozen memo. books | .70 | |
| | | 5 packages tenace pins | .30 | |
| | | 12. 1 fountain pen | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen Rodgers' erasers | 4.50 | |
| | | 5 dozen pieces sponge | 4.25 | |
| | | 14. ½ dozen letter registers, at $5.40 | 1.35 | |
| | | 15. 2 dozen circular erasers | .70 | |
| | | 50 cabinet envelopes | .50 | |
| | | 16. 4 dozen memo. books, at 35 cents | 1.40 | |
| | | 18. 5 reams overland mail note, at $1.20 | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 M overland mail envelopes, square | 3.50 | |
| | | 1 M overland mail envelopes, No. 6 | 2.75 | |
| | | 5 reams R. I. L. note, at $2.66 | 13.30 | |
| | | 5 M R. I. L. envelopes, at $5.65 | 28.25 | |
| | | 5 M R. I. L. envelopes, at $4.65 | 23.25 | |
| | | 2 dozen papeteries, at $7.97 | 15.94 | |
| | | 2 dozen papeteries, at $6.64 | 13.28 | |
| | | 2 stationery cases | 6.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen copying books, at $11 | 5.50 | |
| | | 4 boxes wax | 1.60 | |
| | | 19. 1 ream distaff note | 2.75 | |
| | | 1 ream parchment paper | 1.70 | |
| | | 21. 1 inkstand | 2.00 | |
| | | 5 No. 6 envelopes, at $1.60 | 8.00 | |
| | | 22. 6 dozen inkstands, at 65 cents | 3.90 | |
| | | 3 scrap books, at 85 cents | 2.55 | |
| | | 1 dozen Raynald's ink, pints | 2.65 | |
| | | 1 dozen rubber penholders, No. 1 | .75 | |
| | | 1 dozen rubber penholders, No. 2 | .95 | |
| | | 1 dozen rubber penholders, No. 3 | 1.10 | |
| | | 11 packages tenace pins, at 7 cents | .77 | |
| | | 1,000 cabinet envelopes | 9.50 | |
| | | 23. 1 dozen Raynalds' ink, quarts | 4.00 | |
| | | 25 gross falcon pens, at 39 cents | 9.75 | |
| | | 100 B. B. cards | 1.25 | |
| | | 25. 3½ dozen packs Bristol cards | 1.30 | |
| | | 100 cards | .68 | |
| | | 27. 1 gross penholders, No. 96 | 4.00 | |
| | | 1 gross penholders, No. 23 | 6.50 | |
| | | 700 cards | 4.76 | |
| | | 28. 5 reams letter, ½ sheets, ruled, at $1.92 | 9.60 | |
| | | contract samples blank books, scrapbooks, letter files, penholders, inkstands, paper-cutters, baskets, etc., as per list annexed | 166.58 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 5 | 19 | Easton & Rupp:—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. July 29. For 1 stationery case | $2.00 | |
| | | 30. 6 Amberg files and indexes | 2.90 | |
| | | 200 cards and 2 plates | 2.44 | |
| | | | | $204.19 |
| | 20 | Gedney & Roberts Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. July 1. For 200 cards | 1.26 | |
| | | 5. 800 cards | 4.76 | |
| | | 12. stamping ½ ream paper | 1.40 | |
| | | engraving die | 1.50 | |
| | | 100 cards | .74 | |
| | | 12. 1,000 cards and plates | 11.53 | |
| | | 14. 300 cards and 2 plates | 2.60 | |
| | | 15. 100 cards and 1 plate | 1.53 | |
| | | 18. 500 cards and 1 plate | 4.20 | |
| | | 20. stamping 1,000 sheets and 500 envelopes | 2.75 | |
| | | 1,400 cards | 9.52 | |
| | | 21. 550 cards and 1 plate | 4.00 | |
| | | 22. 600 cards and 3 plates | 6.73 | |
| | | | | 54.21 |
| | 21 | James J. Chapman: | | |
| | | 1892. July 1. For 1 pair scissors | .77 | |
| | | 3 pocketbooks, $2.25, $1.80, $1.58 | 5.63 | |
| | | 19. contract samples pocketbooks, portfolios, and cardcases, as per list annexed | 195.90 | |
| | | | | 202.30 |
| Sep. 12 | 22 | Journal Printing Co.: For the Evening Journal, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished Lyman R. Casey from July 1 to Aug. 10, 1892 | | .65 |
| | 23 | Minnesota Tribune Co.: For the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished Lyman R. Casey from July 1 to Aug. 10, 1892 | | 1.60 |
| | 24 | The Argus: For the Argus, Fargo, N. Dak., furnished Lyman R. Casey from July 1 to Aug. 10, 1892 | | .20 |
| | 25 | Eagle Publishing Co.: For the Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass., furnished H. L. Dawes from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | .25 |
| | 26 | W. M. Laffan: For the Sun, New York City, furnished— | | |
| | | C. K. Davis from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .32 | |
| | | Frank Hiscock from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .32 | |
| | | James McMillan from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .32 | |
| | | | | 2.24 |
| | 27 | Journal Newspaper Co.: For the Journal, Boston, Mass., furnished H. L. Dawes from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | .62 |
| | 28 | Record Publishing Co.: For the Record, Philadelphia, Pa., furnished George Gray from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | .20 |
| | 29 | The Republican Co.: For the Republican, Springfield, Mass., furnished H. L. Dawes from July 1, to Aug. 6, 1892 | | .36 |
| | 30 | Chicago Herald Co.: For the Herald, Chicago, Ill., furnished John M. Palmer from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | .90 |
| | 31 | Wm. C. Lyon: For the North American, Newark, Ohio, furnished J. F. Wilson from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | .50 |
| | 32 | L. Young: For the Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa, furnished J. F. Wilson, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | .20 |
| | 33 | The Press, New York: For the Press, New York, furnished Francis E. Warren, from July 1 to Aug. 6 1892 | | .45 |
| | 34 | The New York Times: For the Times, New York, furnished James McMillan, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | 1.00 |
| | 35 | The Tribune Association: For the Tribune, New York, furnished— | | |
| | | Wm. P. Frye, from July 1 to 15, 1892 | .44 | |
| | | Frank Hiscock, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .28 | |
| | | J. F. Wilson, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .90 | |
| | | | | 2.62 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Sept. 12 | 36 | Tribune Co.: | | |
| | | For the Tribune, Chicago, Ill., furnished John M. Palmer, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | 80.80 |
| | 37 | The Chicago Times: | | |
| | | For the Times, Chicago, Ill., furnished John M. Palmer, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | 75 |
| | 38 | George Knapp & Co.: | | |
| | | For the Republic, St. Louis, Mo., furnished John M. Palmer, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | 1.25 |
| | 39 | The American: | | |
| | | For the American, Nashville, Tenn., furnished Isham G. Harris, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | 1.00 |
| | 40 | The Evening Star Newspaper Co.: | | |
| | | For the Star, Washington, D. C., furnished— | | |
| | | H. L. Dawes, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | 80.54 | |
| | | P. Sawyer, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .54 | |
| | | Wm. P. Frye, from July 1 to July 15, 1892 | .22 | |
| | | | | 1.30 |
| | 41 | Courier-Journal Co.: | | |
| | | For the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., furnished J. C. S. Blackburn, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | 1.00 |
| | 42 | Washington Post Co.: | | |
| | | For the Post, Washington, D. C., furnished— | | |
| | | H. L. Dawes, July 6 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .75 | |
| | | Geo. Gray, July 6 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .75 | |
| | | W. P. Frye, July 1 to July 15, 1892 | .30 | |
| | | Isham G. Harris, July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .90 | |
| | | Philetus Sawyer, July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .89 | |
| | | Francis E. Warren, July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .90 | |
| | | | | 4.49 |
| 13 | 43 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Aug. 1. For altering plate, and 300 cards | 2.79 | |
| | | 3. 5 M No. 3 envelopes, at $1.50 | 7.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen red ink, at $1.62 | 3.24 | |
| | | 4. 50 cards and printing | .34 | |
| | | 5. ½ ream B. B. note, and ½ M envelopes | 2.90 | |
| | | 200 cards and printing | 1.36 | |
| | | 50 gross hexagonal pencils, United States Senate, at $4.85 | 242.50 | |
| | | 20 M cream-laid No. 6 envelopes, at $1.50 | 30.00 | |
| | | 8. plate and 400 cards | 3.46 | |
| | | engraving die | 2.00 | |
| | | stamping 1½ reams note | 2.10 | |
| | | engraving plate and 200 cards | 7.00 | |
| | | ruling and stamping ½ ream note | 1.05 | |
| | | ½ ream linen note, stamped | 1.90 | |
| | | 1 dozen No. 1 file-boxes | 4.50 | |
| | | 9. 1 M No. 211-6 envelopes, stamped | 6.82 | |
| | | stamping ½ ream and ½ M envelopes | .60 | |
| | | ½ M No. 211-12 envelopes | .95 | |
| | | 10. 600 sheets carbon paper, at $2.75 | 16.50 | |
| | | 6 quarts marking ink | 2.40 | |
| | | plate and 100 cards | 1.22 | |
| | | plate and 100 cards | 1.42 | |
| | | 11. plate and 100 cards | 1.22 | |
| | | 200 cards and printing | 1.36 | |
| | | 12. 2 letter-press books | 1.55 | |
| | | ½ ream note, ruled | 2.25 | |
| | | stamping 2 reams paper and 1 M envelopes | 5.00 | |
| | | ½ M No. 211-12 envelopes, stamped | .89 | |
| | | 14. 504 memorandum books, printed heads, at $12 | 60.48 | |
| | | plate and 100 cards | 1.22 | |
| | | 1 dozen Mark Twain's No. 33000 scrap-books | .90 | |
| | | plate and 100 cards | 1.42 | |
| | | 17 100 cards and printing | .68 | |
| | | 18 4 M cream baronial, No. 5 envelopes at $2 | 8.00 | |
| | | ½ M baronial No. 2 granite envelopes | .70 | |
| | | 19 1 dozen India ivory papeteries | 9.00 | |
| | | 1 rubber stamp | 2.25 | |
| | | 22 1 M document envelopes, assorted | 20.00 | |
| | | 5 M manila envelopes No. 11-O. E | 14.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen document boxes No. 10-1½, at $1.35 | 2.70 | |
| | | 2 dozen document boxes, No. 10-1½, at $1.45 | 2.90 | |
| | | 2 dozen document boxes. No. 10-1½, at $1.60 | 3.20 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Sept. 13 | 43 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 22 For 2 dozen document boxes, No. 10-4, at $2.15 | $4.30 | |
| | | 5 M cream-laid envelopes, No. 5, at $1.40 | 7.00 | |
| | | 23 6 erasers, No. 431, at $1.35 | 8.10 | |
| | | 6 erasers, No. 253, at $1.45 | 8.70 | |
| | | 2 erasers, Nos. 430-426, at $1.35 | 2.70 | |
| | | 2 erasers, No. 427-248, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | 2 erasers, No. 148-150, at $1.60 | 3.20 | |
| | | plate and 100 B. B. cards | 1.90 | |
| | | 26 100 gross Estabrook's pens, No. 048, at 30 cents | 30.00 | |
| | | 25 gross Estabrook's pens, No. 182, at 37 cents | 9.25 | |
| | | 25 gross Estabrook's pens, No. 284, at 42 cents | 12.00 | |
| | | 25 gross Estabrook's silverine, No. 1, at 65 cents | 16.25 | |
| | | 25 gross Estabrook's silverine, No. 2, at 45 cents | 11.25 | |
| | | 25 gross Estabrook's silverine, No. 442, at 48 cents | 12.00 | |
| | | 25 gross Estabrook's silverine, No. 122, at 45 cents | 11.25 | |
| | | 75 gross Spencerian pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at 68 cents | 51.00 | |
| | | 50 gross Miller's carbon pens, at 45 cents | 22.50 | |
| | | 25 gross King's falcon pens, at 30 cents | 7.50 | |
| | | 27. 400 cards and printing | 2.72 | |
| | | plate and 100 cards | 1.65 | |
| | | 31. 500 sheets linen cap | 1.70 | |
| | | 3 black copy ribbons | 1.80 | |
| | | 4 stenographic books | .50 | |
| | | plate and 100 cards | 1.22 | |
| | | | | $723.35 |
| 19 | 44 | Pioneer Press Co.: | | |
| | | For the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., furnished C. K. Davis, from Mar. 4 to Sept. 4, 1892 | | 5.00 |
| Oct. 4 | 45 | Appeal Company: | | |
| | | For the Appeal-Avalanche, Memphis, Tenn., furnished Isham G. Harris, from June 4 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | 2.00 |
| 25 | 46 | The Sun: | | |
| | | For the Sun, New York, furnished J. R. Hawley, from July 1 to October 18, 1892 | | 2.45 |
| Nov. 1 | 47 | The Francis T. Witte Hardware Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 15. For 1 dozen cases scissors | $35.44 | |
| | | 1 dozen cases scissors | 48.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen cases scissors | 33.60 | |
| | | 1 dozen cases scissors | 52.56 | |
| | | 1 dozen cases scissors | 73.80 | |
| | | ½ dozen folders, at 7.80 | 3.90 | |
| | | ½ dozen folders, at $9 | 4.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $41 | 20.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $16 | 8.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $16.48 | 8.24 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $21 | 10.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $16.35 | 8.17 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $38.50 | 19.25 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $32.85 | 16.43 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $14.90 | 7.45 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $12.30 | 6.15 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $13.95 | 6.97 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $16.38 | 8.19 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $13.40 | 6.70 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $24.48 | 12.24 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 10.73 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 16.39 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 18.64 | |
| | | 2 dozen pocketknives, at $18.37 | 36.74 | |
| | | 2 dozen pocketknives, at $29.89 | 59.78 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $13.20 | 6.60 | |
| | | 4 dozen key rings, at 20 cents | .80 | |
| | | 1 dozen corkscrews | 4.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen corkscrews | 5.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen corkscrews | 4.12 | |
| | | 1 dozen corkscrews | 4.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen corkscrews | 1.87 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Nov. 1 | 47 | The Francis T. Witte Hardware Co.—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 15. For 1 dozen corkscrews | $5.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen corkscrews | 2.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen corkscrews | 1.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen corkscrews, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $10.80 | 5.40 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $14.25 | 7.12 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $12.15 | 6.08 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $9.20 | 4.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $17.75 | 8.87 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $16.87 | 8.44 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $10.14 | 5.07 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $12.56 | 6.28 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $10.80 | 5.40 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $4.45 | 2.22 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $7.15 | 3.58 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $6.75 | 3.38 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $7.42 | 3.71 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $9.45 | 4.72 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $6.10 | 3.05 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $9.20 | 4.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $5.12 | 2.56 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $4.45 | 2.22 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $5 | 2.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $5.13 | 2.57 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $12 | 6.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $14.85 | 7.43 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 4.72 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $9.12 | 3.04 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 11.20 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $27.12 | 13.56 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $18.87 | 9.43 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $21.87 | 10.94 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $14 | 7.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $12.25 | 6.12 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $14 | 7.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $17 | 8.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $23.62 | 11.81 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $17.75 | 8.88 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $16 | 8.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $16 | 8.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $14.87 | 7.43 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $15.43 | 7.72 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $18.37 | 9.18 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $19.25 | 9.63 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $18.37 | 9.19 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $11.50 | 5.75 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $6 | 3.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $8.75 | 4.37 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $10.80 | 5.40 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $14.25 | 7.12 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $17 | 8.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $6.10 | 3.05 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $12.60 | 6.30 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $12.15 | 6.08 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $18.37 | 9.19 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $17 | 8.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $20.35 | 10.17 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $14.50 | 7.25 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $17 | 8.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $15 | 7.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $26.35 | 13.13 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $11.80 | 5.90 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $35.87 | 17.93 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $33.25 | 16.63 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $24.50 | 12.25 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $23.62 | 11.81 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $23.62 | 11.81 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketknives, at $23 | 11.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 16.62 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 12.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 16.62 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 14.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 16.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 24.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketknives | 14.87 | |
| | | 2 dozen pocketknives, at $12 | 24.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Nov. 1 | 47 | The Francis T. Witte Hardware Co.—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 15. For 1 dozen scissors | $6.40 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 5.20 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 4.80 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 4.40 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 4.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 3.84 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 3.70 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 4.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen scissors, at $5.20 | 10.40 | |
| | | | | $1,216.14 |
| 7 | 48 | James S. Topham: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 26. For 1 seal pocketbook | 2.60 | |
| | | Nov. 1. 2 dozen desk pads, at $4.80 | 9.60 | |
| | | 4 dozen desk pads, at $5.40 | 21.60 | |
| | | 8 portfolios, at $23.14 | 185.12 | |
| | | ½ dozen lap tablets, at $15.96 | 7.98 | |
| | | ½ dozen lap tablets, at $24.96 | 12.48 | |
| | | ½ dozen lap tablets, at $28.20 | 14.10 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $13.20 | 6.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $8.28 | 4.14 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $9.96 | 4.98 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $36 | 18.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $28.08 | 14.04 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $18 | 9.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $4.92 | 2.46 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $6.50 | 3.25 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $5.40 | 2.70 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $7.20 | 3.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $12.36 | 3.09 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $21.60 | 5.40 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $24 | 12.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $26.40 | 13.20 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $31.80 | 15.90 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $7.20 | 3.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $33 | 16.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $39.60 | 19.80 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $5.20 | 2.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $7.80 | 3.90 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $9.36 | 4.68 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $17.40 | 8.70 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $24.84 | 12.42 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $23.12 | 11.56 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $21.80 | 10.90 | |
| | | | | 466.29 |
| | 49 | Wm. Ballantyne & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 8. For 62 13/16 reams Argyle linen, 10 by 16.8, at $1.35 | 84.28 | |
| | | 29½ reams Thistle linen, 10 by 16.8, at $1.10 | 32.45 | |
| | | Oct. 18. 100 reams super cream laid, 10 by 16.12, at $1.42 | 142.00 | |
| | | 326 reams extra cream laid, 10 by 16.12, at $1.66 | 541.16 | |
| | | 46½ reams extra cream laid, 6-pound, note, at 95 cents | 43.93 | |
| | | 100 reams extra cream laid 6-pound note, at 95 cents | 95.00 | |
| | | 93¼ reams extra cream laid 6-pound note, at 95 cents | 88.58 | |
| | | 56 reams linen fabric flat paper, at $1.44 | 80.64 | |
| | | | | 1,108.04 |
| | 50 | James J. Chapman: | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 30. For 100 reams oriental linen letter, 8 by 13, at $1.20 | 120.00 | |
| | | 100 reams oriental linen letter, 8 by 10½, at 99½ cents | 99.50 | |
| | | | | 219.50 |
| | 51 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 7. For 25 gross Estabrook pens, at 49 cents | 12.25 | |
| | | 500 sheets packet note paper | .80 | |
| | | 14. 100 envelopes | .75 | |
| | | 2 scrapbooks, at 60 cents | 1.20 | |
| | | 16. 3 scrapbooks, at 75 cents | 2.25 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | | |
| 1892. Nov. 7 | 51 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 24. For 1 dozen clips | | $12.00 | |
| | | 6 dozen sponge cups, No. 2, at 60 cents | | 3.60 | |
| | | 4 dozen sponge cups, No. 1, at 80 cents | | 3.20 | |
| | | 26. 12 gross rubber bands, at 32 cents | | 3.84 | |
| | | 5 gross Faber's pens, at 65 cents | | 3.25 | |
| | | Oct. 4. plate and 100 cards | | 1.22 | |
| | | ½ ream linen paper | | 1.35 | |
| | | 200 cloth-lined envelopes | | 8.00 | |
| | | 5. 6 bottles stamping ink | | 1.20 | |
| | | 6. plate and 100 cards | | 1.22 | |
| | | 8. 4 bottles marking ink | | 1.60 | |
| | | 1 dozen stamping ink | | 2.25 | |
| | | folding, cutting, and ruling 1 ream note | | .85 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | | 1.35 | |
| | | ¼ M envelopes | | .75 | |
| | | 50 M envelopes, No. 6, at $1.50 | | 75.00 | |
| | | 100 M envelopes, No. 5, at $1.40 | | 140.00 | |
| | | 50 M envelopes, No. 8¼, at $2 | | 100.00 | |
| | | 25 M envelopes, No. 10, at $2.40 | | 60.00 | |
| | | 10 M envelopes, No. 11, at $2.85 | | 28.50 | |
| | | 9. 1,000 cards and envelopes | | 10.75 | |
| | | stamping and ruling 1,000 sheets | | 3.50 | |
| | | 14. ½ ream note | | .60 | |
| | | ¼ M envelopes | | .65 | |
| | | 22. plate and 100 cards | | 1.22 | |
| | | 100 cards | | .68 | |
| | | 24. 5 dozen packs visiting cards | | 1.95 | |
| | | 25. 151¼ reams 14-pound cap, at $2.16 | | 326.70 | |
| | | 1 dozen erasers | | .30 | |
| | | 5 M white envelopes, No. 9, at $2.20 | | 11.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen paper weights | | 7.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | .65 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 1.75 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 1.75 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 1.95 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | .65 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | .65 | |
| | | 2 dozen memorandum books, at $2 | | 4.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $5.50 | | 2.75 | |
| | | 27. 500 photograph envelopes | | 5.00 | |
| | | 100 dozen white cards, at 39 cents | | 39.00 | |
| | | 10 dozen visiting cards, at $1.90 | | 19.00 | |
| | | 4 dozen visiting cards, at $2 | | 8.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen visiting cards, at $2.15 | | 4.30 | |
| | | 7,000 card envelopes, at $2.40 | | 16.80 | |
| | | 1 dozen automatic pencils | | 1.75 | |
| | | 1 dozen boxes leads | | 1.40 | |
| | | 29. 5 gross Estabrook's pens, at 55 cents | | 2.75 | |
| | | 25 reams 211 N, at $3.20 | $80.00 | | |
| | | 15 reams 212 N, at $3.20 | 48.00 | | |
| | | 15 reams 211 R, at $2.60 | 39.00 | | |
| | | 10 reams 212 R, at $2.60 | 26.00 | | |
| | | 10 M 211-13, at $6.80 | 68.00 | | |
| | | 5 M 212-13, at $6.80 | 34.00 | | |
| | | 5 M 212-6, at $5.20 | 26.00 | | |
| | | 5 M 211-6, at $5.20 | 26.00 | | |
| | | 10 M 211-12, at $5.60 | 56.00 | | |
| | | 5 M 212-12, at $5.60 | 28.00 | | |
| | | 5 reams Overland note, at $1.20 | 6.00 | | |
| | | 1 M Overland envelopes | 2.80 | | |
| | | 4 dozen papeteries, 211, at $9.60 | 38.40 | | |
| | | 2 dozen papeteries, 212, at $9.60 | 19.20 | | |
| | | 1 dozen papeteries, 212 R | 8.00 | | |
| | | 10 dozen papeteries, 211 R, at $8 | 80.00 | | |
| | | | 585.40 | | |
| | | Less 17 per cent | 99.52 | | |
| | | | | 485.88 | |
| | | 1 dozen papeteries, 211-13 M. B | 14.40 | | |
| | | 1 dozen papeteries, 211 R | 12.80 | | |
| | | 2 reams 211 N, at $5.70 | 11.40 | | |
| | | 2 reams 211 R, at $5.10 | 10.20 | | |
| | | 1 M 211-13 | 9.80 | | |
| | | 1 M 211-12 | 8.60 | | |
| | | 1 dozen court N, 13 | 4.20 | | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Nov. 7 | 51 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 29. For 2 dozen court R, 12 ..... $37.20 | | |
| | | 73.60 | | |
| | | Less 10 per cent ..... 7.36 | | |
| | | | $70.74 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books ..... | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books ..... | 1.60 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books ..... | 1.80 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books ..... | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books ..... | 4.30 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books ..... | 2.95 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books ..... | 2.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $12.70 ..... | 6.35 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $4 ..... | 2.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $4.75 ..... | 2.37 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $2.75 ..... | 1.38 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $2.80 ..... | 1.40 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandnm books, at $4.40 ..... | 2.20 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $6.35 ..... | 3.17 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $7.35 ..... | 3.68 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $3.25 ..... | 1.62 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $9.25 ..... | 4.62 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $6.35 ..... | 3.17 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $5.80 ..... | 2.90 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $5.80 ..... | 2.90 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $5.20 ..... | 2.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $2.95 ..... | 1.48 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $3.25 ..... | 1.62 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $3.25 ..... | 1.63 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books ..... | 2.50 | |
| | | | | $1,563.90 |
| Nov. 16 | 52 | Minneapolis Tribune Co.: | | |
| | | For the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished H. C. Hansbrough, from Mar. 27 to Oct. 30, 1892 ..... | | 4.95 |
| 23 | 53 | The Century Co.: | | |
| | | For the Century Magazine, furnished John Sherman, from January number to December number, 1893 ..... | | 4.00 |
| | 54 | The Tribune Association.: | | |
| | | For the Tribune, New York, furnished H. M. Teller, from Nov. 15, 1892, to Mar. 31, 1893 ..... | | 3.75 |
| 23 | 55 | John C. Hovey, treasurer: | | |
| | | For the following-named publications furnished H. M. Teller, viz: | | |
| | | Harper's Magazine, January number to December number, 1893 ..... | 3.25 | |
| | | Century Magazine, January number to December number, 1893 ..... | 3.70 | |
| | | North American Review, January number to December number, 1893 ..... | 4.25 | |
| | | Forum, Dec. 1, 1892, to Nov. 30, 1893 ..... | 4.25 | |
| | | Outing, Dec. 1, 1892, to Nov. 30, 1893 ..... | 3.75 | |
| | | Forest and Stream, Dec. 1, 1892, to Nov. 30, 1893 ..... | 4.00 | |
| | | Review of Reviews, Nov. 15, 1892, to Nov. 14, 1893 ..... | 3.35 | |
| | | | | 24.55 |
| | 56 | Harper & Brothers: | | |
| | | For the Harper's Magazine, furnished John Sherman, from January number to December number, 1893 ..... | ..... | 4.00 |
| Dec. 9 | 57 | Orange Judd Co.: | | |
| | | For the American Agriculturist, furnished H. M. Teller, from Dec. 10, 1892, to Dec. 9, 1893 ..... | ..... | 1.50 |
| | 58 | The Tribune Association: | | |
| | | For the Tribune, New York, furnished— | | |
| | | W. P. Frye, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 ..... | 3.18 | |
| | | J. H. Gallinger, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 ..... | 3.18 | |
| | | | | 6.36 |
| | 59 | The Boston Herald: | | |
| | | For the Herald, Boston, Mass., furnished J. H. Gallinger, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 ..... | ..... | 1.90 |
| | 60 | Evening Star Newspaper Co.: | | |
| | | For the Star, Washington, D. C., furnished— | | |
| | | H. L. Dawes, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 ..... | 1.32 | |
| | | W. P. Frye, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 ..... | 1.70 | |
| | | J. H. Gallinger, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 ..... | 1.70 | |
| | | | | 4.72 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. | | | | |
| Dec. 9 | 61 | Evening Star Newspaper Co.: | | |
| | | For the Star, Washington. D. C., furnished Philetus Sawyer, from Dec. 6, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 61.32 |
| | 62 | The Forum Publishing Co.: | | |
| | | For the Forum, furnished— | | |
| | | C. K. Davis, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1893 | 5.00 | |
| | | J. T. Morgan, October number, 1892, to September number, 1893 | 5.00 | |
| | | | | 10.00 |
| | 63 | The Press Company, limited: | | |
| | | For the Press, Philadelphia, furnished W. A. Peffer, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | | 2.52 |
| | 64 | Washington Post Co.: | | |
| | | For the Post, Washington, D. C., furnished— | | |
| | | H. L. Dawes, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | 2.10 | |
| | | W. P. Frye, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | 2.70 | |
| | | Isham G. Harris, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | 2.70 | |
| | 65 | The Public Opinion Co.: | | 7.50 |
| | | For the Public Opinion, Washington, D. C., furnished H. M. Teller, from Dec. 1, 1892, to May 31, 1893 | | 1.75 |
| | 66 | American Sheep Breeder: | | |
| | | For the American Sheep Breeder, Chicago, furnished H. M. Teller, from Dec. 10, 1892, to Dec. 9, 1893 | | 1.00 |
| | 67 | The Republican Co.: | | |
| | | For the Republican, Springfield, Mass., furnished H. L. Dawes, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 2.50 |
| | 68 | Prairie Farmer Publishing Co.: | | |
| | | For the Prairie Farmer, Chicago, furnished H. M. Teller, from Dec. 10, 1892, to Dec. 9, 1893 | | 1.00 |
| | 69 | Frank L. Landers: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 9. For 2 dozen Dove letter-openers, at $1.55 | 3.10 | |
| | | 4 dozen Muchle letter-openers, at $2 | 8.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen Owe letter-openers, at $1.35 | 2.70 | |
| | | 2 dozen inkstands, at 91 cents | 1.82 | |
| | | 1 dozen inkstands | 9.55 | |
| | | 1 dozen inkstands | 3.45 | |
| | | 1 dozen inkstands | 2.65 | |
| | | 1 dozen inkstands | 2.14 | |
| | | 4 dozen pyramid pins, at 51 cents | 2.04 | |
| | | 2 dozen pyramid pins, at 49 cents | .98 | |
| | | 2 dozen pyramid pins, at 49½ cents | .81 | |
| | | 2 dozen pyramid pins, at 42 cents | .84 | |
| | | 4 dozen D. D. sponge cups, at 70 cents | 2.80 | |
| | | 2 dozen Bankers' sponge cups, at 38½ cents | .77 | |
| | | | | 42.05 |
| 12 | 70 | Emry Davis: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 3. For 2 dozen No. 3 inkstands, at $18 | 36.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen No. 10 inkstands, at $27 | 13.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen No. 62 inkstands, at $43.20 | 21.60 | |
| | | 1 dozen plugs | .60 | |
| | | 5. 1 inkstand No. 3 | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 inkstand No. 10 | 2.25 | |
| | | 1 inkstand No. 62 | 3.60 | |
| | | 1 inkstand No. 64 | 5.46 | |
| | | | | 84.51 |
| | 71 | E. J. Brooks & Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 2. For 1 dozen banker's shears | 8.24 | |
| | | 2 dozen bankers' shears, all nickel, at $7.94 | 15.88 | |
| | | 1 dozen bankers' trimmers | 5.74 | |
| | | 1 dozen bankers' shears | 4.69 | |
| | | 1 dozen bankers' shears, all nickel | 6.98 | |
| | | 1 dozen bankers' trimmers | 4.87 | |
| | | 1 dozen bankers' trimmers | 2.90 | |
| | | | | 48.80 |
| | 72 | Journal Newspaper Co.: | | |
| | | For the Journal, Boston, Mass., furnished— | | |
| | | H. L. Dawes, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | 1.50 | |
| | | J. H. Gallinger, Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | 1.96 | |
| | | | | 3.46 |
| | 73 | The World: | | |
| | | For the World, New York, furnished W. A. Peffer, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | | 3.00 |
| | 74 | Minnesota Tribune Co.: | | |
| | | For the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished C. K. Davis, from Nov. 17, 1891, to Nov. 16, 1892 | | 8.50 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Dec. 12 | 75 | The Evening Post Publishing Co.: For the Nation, furnished E. D. White, from Dec. 10, 1892, to Dec. 9, 1893 | | 32.00 |
| | 76 | Commercial Publishing Co.: For the Commercial, Memphis, Tenn., furnished Isham G. Harris, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | | 2.60 |
| | 77 | The State Newspaper Co.: For the State, Richmond, Va., furnished John W. Daniel, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 3.00 |
| | 78 | Pioneer Press Co.: For the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., furnished H. C. Hansbrough, from Aug. 10, 1892, to Feb. 10, 1893 | | 5.00 |
| | 79 | Memphis Appeal Co.: For the Appeal-Avalanche, Memphis, Tenn., furnished Isham G. Harris, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | | 2.60 |
| | 80 | The American Publishing Co.: For the American, Nashville, Tenn., furnished Isham G. Harris, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | | 2.25 |
| | 81 | The Tribune Association: For the Tribune, New York, furnished James F. Wilson, from Dec. 12, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 2.20 |
| | 82 | The Tribune Association: For the Tribune, New York, furnished Philetus Sawyer, from Dec. 6, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 2.50 |
| | 83 | Clarkson Brothers: For the Register, Des Moines, Iowa, furnished James F. Wilson, from Dec. 12, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 1.60 |
| | 84 | The Union: For the Union, Springfield, Mass., furnished H. L. Dawes, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | | .62 |
| | 85 | The Times-Democrat: For the Times-Democrat, New Orleans, furnished E. O. White, from Mar. 5, 1893, to Mar. 4, 1894 | | 12.00 |
| | 86 | Mobile Register: For the Register, Mobile, Ala., furnished James L. Pugh, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 87 | The Advertiser Co.: For the Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., furnished James L. Pugh, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 88 | The New York Times: For the Times, New York, furnished E. D. White, from Dec. 10, 1892, to Dec. 9, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| Dec. 16 | 89 | The Inter-Ocean Publishing Co.; For the Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill., furnished— James F. Wilson, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | 80.80 | |
| | | James F. Wilson, from Dec. 12, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | 1.90 | |
| | | | | 2.70 |
| | 90 | Globe Printing Co.; For the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., furnished W. A. Peffer, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | | 3.85 |
| | 91 | Clifford Rose: For the Post, Houston, Tex., furnished R. Q. Mills, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Dec. 4, 1893 | | 8.00 |
| 19 | 92 | James J. Chapman: 1892. Nov. 12. For 1 dozen portfolios | 63.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen portfolios, at $21.72 | 10.86 | |
| | | 1 dozen portfolios, at $78 | 39.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $18.48 | 4.62 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $10.32 | 2.58 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $17.16 | 4.29 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $18.48 | 4.62 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $17.28 | 4.32 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $5.78 | 1.44 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $26.64 | 6.66 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $5.76 | 1.44 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $11.76 | 2.94 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $23.76 | 5.94 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $24.84 | 6.21 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $30 | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $13.44 | 3.36 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $4.80 | 1.20 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $5.16 | 1.29 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $4.56 | 1.14 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $10.20 | 2.55 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $5.16 | 1.29 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $6.96 | 1.74 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, at $6.84 | 1.71 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Dec. 19 | 92 | James J. Chapman—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 12. For ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $27 | $6.75 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $21.84 | 10.92 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $6.72 | 3.36 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $18.72 | 9.36 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocketbooks, at $1.44 | .72 | |
| | | ½ dozen pocket books, at $3.96 | 1.98 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $13.60 | 6.80 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $15 | 7.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $11.76 | 5.88 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $13.68 | 6.84 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $6.24 | 3.12 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $6.96 | 3.48 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $20.64 | 10.32 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $17.12 | 8.56 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $20 | 5.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $26.52 | 6.63 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $23.38 | 5.84 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $8.64 | 2.16 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $20.16 | 5.04 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $20.62 | 5.15 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $23.52 | 5.88 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $11.64 | 2.91 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $26.76 | 6.69 | |
| | | ½ dozen cardcases, at $13.92 | 3.48 | |
| | | 25. 12 dozen library paste, at $1.50 | 18.00 | |
| | | | | $332.07 |
| | 93 | The News and Courier Co.: For the News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., furnished M. C. Butler, from Sept. 30, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 94 | Robert Beall: For publications furnished H. M. Teller, viz: | | |
| | | London Economist, Dec. 1, 1892, to Nov. 30, 1893 | 15.00 | |
| | | L'Economiste Français, Dec. 1, 1892, to May 30, 1893 | 5.50 | |
| | | | | 20.50 |
| | 95 | Charles A. Calvo, jr.: For the Register, Columbia, S. C., furnished M. C. Butler, from Apr. 10, 1892, to Apr. 9, 1893 | | 6.00 |
| | 96 | Washington Post Co.: For the Post, Washington, D. C., furnished Philetus Sawyer, from Dec. 6, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 2.10 |
| | 97 | State Publishing Co.: For the State, Columbia, S. C., furnished M. C. Butler, from Dec. 13, 1892, to Dec. 12, 1893 | | 8 50 |
| | 98 | William D. Jelks: For the Times, Eufaula, Ala., furnished James L. Pugh, from Dec. 10, 1891, to Dec. 10, 1892 | | 5.00 |
| | 99 | J. F. Richardson: For the News, Greenville, S. C., furnished M. C. Butler, from Dec. 13, 1892, to Dec. 12, 1893 | | 7.00 |
| | 100 | W. C. Lyon: For the Weekly American, Newark, Ohio, furnished James F. Wilson, from Dec. 12, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | .25 |
| 1893. Jan. 4 | 101 | Current History: For the Register of Current History, Detroit, Mich., furnished H. M. Teller, from Dec. 22, 1892, to Dec. 21, 1893 | | 1.50 |
| | 102 | Current History: For the Register of Current History, Detroit, Mich., furnished Z. B. Vance, from Apr. 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1893 | | 2.50 |
| | 103 | Journal Printing Co.: For the Evening Journal, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished Lyman R. Casey, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 1.50 |
| | 104 | The Lanesboro Journal: For the Journal, Lanesboro, Minn., furnished C. K. Davis, from Dec. 10, 1888, to Dec. 9, 1892 | | 6.00 |
| | 105 | Minneapolis Tribune Co.: For the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished C. K. Davis, from Nov. 17, 1891, to Nov. 16, 1892 | | 8.50 |
| 5 | 106 | The New York Times: For the Times, New York, furnished J. Z. George, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893 | | 5.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 5 | 107 | The Washington Post Co.: | | |
| | | For the Post, Washington, D. C., furnished E. D. White, from Dec. 10, 1892, to Dec. 9, 1893 | | $8.40 |
| 7 | 108 | The Herald: | | |
| | | For the Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak., furnished Lyman R. Casey, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 1.50 |
| | 109 | New York Herald: | | |
| | | For the Herald, New York, furnished J. Z. George, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893 | | 4.00 |
| | 110 | The World: | | |
| | | For the World, New York City, furnished— | | |
| | | E. D. White, from Dec. 10, 1892, to Dec. 9, 1893 | $8.50 | |
| | | James McMillan, from July 1 to Aug. 6, 1892 | .85 | |
| | | | | 9.35 |
| 9 | 111 | Charlotte Observer: | | |
| | | For the Observer, Charlotte, N. C., furnished Z. B. Vance, from Dec. 31, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1893 | | 6.00 |
| | 112 | Henry P. Weiss: | | |
| | | For the Daily Register, Mobile, Ala., furnished John T. Morgan, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Dec. 4, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 113 | Powers Paper Company: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 1. For 150 M No. 6 envelopes, at $2 | 300.00 | |
| | | 4 dozen papeteries, at $4.25 | 17.00 | |
| | | 12 dozen papeteries, at $4.50 | 54.00 | |
| | | 10 dozen papeteries, at $5 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 421.00 |
| | 114 | The Francis T. Witte Hardware Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 30. For 1 dozen corkscrews | 8.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen corkscrews | 4.75 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 4.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen scissors, at $5.25 | 10.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 4.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen scissors | 6.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen knives, at $9.12 | 6.08 | |
| | | Dec. 12. 1 dozen knives | 6.75 | |
| | | | | 50.58 |
| | 115 | The Manhattan Supply Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Oct. 29. For 25 gross parlor matches, at $1.08 | | 27.00 |
| | 116 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 1. For 5,000 sheets paper | 1.75 | |
| | | 700 sheets paper folio | 1.15 | |
| | | 2 dozen Caws's ink, quarts, at $4.50 | 9.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen Arnold's ink, quarts, at $4.30 | 12.90 | |
| | | 3 dozen mucilage, at $1.03 | 3.09 | |
| | | 1 dozen mucilage | 2.18 | |
| | | 3 dozen mucilage, at $3.89 | 11.67 | |
| | | 4 dozen mucilage, at $1.34 | 5.36 | |
| | | 1 dozen mucilage, quarts | 5.80 | |
| | | engraving plate and 200 cards | 2.15 | |
| | | 3. 2 dozen Chicago files, at $2.50 | 5.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen Arcade files, at $3.40 | 6.80 | |
| | | 4 dozen B. B. files, at $6.60 | 26.40 | |
| | | 3 dozen ink pads, at $1.50 | 4.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen ink pads, at $2.25 | 4.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen library inkstands, 1750 B | 9.80 | |
| | | 1 dozen library inkstands, 548 B | 6.80 | |
| | | 2½ M counting house fasteners, at $2.05 | 5.13 | |
| | | 5 M counting house fasteners, at $1.75 | 8.80 | |
| | | 2½ M counting house fasteners, at $1.76 | 4.40 | |
| | | 4 gross Esterbrook pens | 2.09 | |
| | | 1 dozen baskets | 3.49 | |
| | | 1 dozen baskets | 4.35 | |
| | | 1 dozen baskets | 11.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen baskets, at $6.75 | 3.37 | |
| | | ½ dozen baskets, at $5.75 | 2.88 | |
| | | ½ dozen baskets, at $5.20 | 2.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen baskets, at $4.25 | 2.12 | |
| | | ½ dozen baskets at $3.75 | 1.88 | |
| | | ½ dozen baskets, at $3.25 | 1.62 | |
| | | 3 dozen letter books, at $11 | 33.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen letter books | 21.00 | |
| | | 100 scratch books, No. 4000 $4.00 | | |
| | | 100 scratch books, No. 4020 2.25 | | |
| | | 100 scratch books, No. 4027 5.80 | | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | | |
| 1893. Feb. 9 | 123 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 3. For 24 gross rubber bands, at 7 cents | | $1.68 | |
| | | 36 gross rubber bands, at 8 cents | | 2.88 | |
| | | 36 gross rubber bands, at 9 cents | | 3.24 | |
| | | 24 gross rubber bands, at 11 cents | | 2.64 | |
| | | 24 gross rubber bands, at 11¾ cents | | 2.82 | |
| | | 24 gross rubber bands, at 34 cents | | 8.16 | |
| | | 24 gross rubber bands, at 37½ cents | | 9.00 | |
| | | 24 gross rubber bands, at 47 cents | | 11.28 | |
| | | 100 gross rubber bands, at $1, less one-third | | 66.67 | |
| | | ½ dozen silver-mounted blotters, at $7.25 | | 3.62 | |
| | | ½ dozen silver-mounted penwipers, at $10.50 | | 5.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 2.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 1.35 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 1.75 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 4.20 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books | | 5.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen scrapbooks, at $4 | | 2.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen scrapbooks, at $4.30 | | 2.15 | |
| | | 1 dozen scrapbooks | | 10.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen scrapbooks | $9.00 | | |
| | | 1 dozen scrapbooks | 18.00 | | |
| | | 1 dozen scrapbooks | 15.00 | | |
| | | 1 dozen scrapbooks | 12.00 | | |
| | | 1 dozen scrapbooks | 18.00 | | |
| | | 1 dozen scrapbooks | 21.00 | | |
| | | 1 dozen scrapbooks | 36.00 | | |
| | | | 129.00 | | |
| | | Less 50 per cent | 64.50 | | |
| | | | | 64.50 | |
| | | 3 scrapbooks, at $1 | | 3.00 | |
| | | 3 scrapbooks, at $1.25 | | 3.75 | |
| | | 5. 12 3-quire records, at 25½ cents | | 3.06 | |
| | | 12 4-quire records, at 64 cents | | 7.68 | |
| | | 200 tablets | | 7.41 | |
| | | 7. 9 memorandum books | | 1.80 | |
| | | 4 fountain pens, at $1.50 | | 6.00 | |
| | | 4 reams blotting paper, 120 pounds, at $11.75 | | 47.00 | |
| | | 4 reams blotting paper, 120 pounds, at $20.40 | | 81.60 | |
| | | 2 dozen Coughlin blotters, at $1.75 | | 3.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen maple blotters, at $1.25 | | 2.50 | |
| | | 5 dozen 9-inch Congressional folders, at $5.30 | | 26.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen 10 inch standard folders, at $4 | | 8.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen paper weights | | 2.95 | |
| | | 1 dozen inkstands | | 9.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen inkstands | | 3.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen porcelain pen-cleaners | | 1.85 | |
| | | 1 dozen porcelain pen-cleaners | | 2.35 | |
| | | 2 dozen oak pincushions, at $2.25 | | 4.50 | |
| | | 12 3-quire records, at 54 cents | | 6.48 | |
| | | 12 4-quire journals, at 72 cents | | 8.64 | |
| | | 12 5-quire records, at 90 cents | | 10.80 | |
| | | 12 3-quire 10-12 royal at 30 cents | | 3.60 | |
| | | 12 4-quire 10-12 royal, at 40 cents | | 4.80 | |
| | | 12 5-quire 10-12 royal, at 50 cents | | 6.00 | |
| | | 12 4-quire white cap records, at 33⅓ cents | | 4.00 | |
| | | 12 2-quire black cap records, at 25 cents | | 3.00 | |
| | | 12 3-quire ledgers, at 37½ cents | | 4.50 | |
| | | 12 5-quire records, at 62½ cents | | 7.50 | |
| | | 4 dozen short hand books, at $1.81 | | 7.24 | |
| | | 2 dozen water bowls, at $1.80 | | 3.60 | |
| | | 1 dozen water bowls | | 3.15 | |
| | | | | | $532.67 |
| 11 | 124 | John C. Carlisle: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Feb. 4, 1893 | | | $3.35 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. | | | | |
| Feb. 16 | 135 | The Forum Publishing Co.: | | |
| | | For the Forum, furnished H. C. Hansbrough, from Dec. 9, 1892, to Dec. 7, 1893 | | 35.00 |
| | 136 | The Public Opinion Co.: | | |
| | | For the Public Opinion, Washington, D. C., furnished Donelson Caffery, from Feb. 6 to Apr. 1, 1893 | | .50 |
| 24 | 137 | Soule & Hensey: | | |
| | | For the Sunday Herald, Washington, D. C., furnished H. C. Hansbrough, from June 1, 1892, to Feb. 19, 1893 | | 1.75 |
| Mar. 15 | 138 | Rufus Blodgett: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 57.57 |
| | 139 | Lyman R. Casey: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 71.28 |
| | 140 | H. L. Dawes: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 16.06 |
| | 141 | C. N. Felton: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 84.60 |
| | 142 | Frank Hiscock: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 44.14 |
| | 143 | W. F. Sanders: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 45.27 |
| | 144 | Philetus Sawyer: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 57.17 |
| | 145 | Francis E. Warren: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1893, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 21.35 |
| 17 | 146 | The Journal Printing Co.: | | |
| | | For the Journal, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished H. C. Hansbrough, from Dec. 8, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | | 1.69 |
| 22 | 147 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1992. | | |
| | | Nov. 7. For 1 dozen baskets | 33.40 | |
| | | 1 dozen baskets | 3.95 | |
| | | 1 dozen baskets | 4.55 | |
| | | 1 dozen baskets | 5.70 | |
| | | 1 dozed Sills' blotters | 4.25 | |
| | | 9. 2 dozen paragon files, at 4.50 | 9.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen favorite files, at $7.25 | 14.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen Carter's combined ink, quarts, at $5.70 | 11.60 | |
| | | 3 dozen Carter's combined ink, pints, at $3.62 | 10.86 | |
| | | 2 dozen Carter's combined ink, half pints, at 2.17 | 4.34 | |
| | | 4 dozen red ink, at $1.62 | 6.48 | |
| | | 4 dozen stamping ink, at $1.58 | 6.32 | |
| | | 4 Carter's mucilage, quarts, at $5.80 | 23.20 | |
| | | 2 dozen Carter's mucilage, pints, at 3.50 | 7.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen Carter's mucilage, half-pints, at $2.40 | 7 20 | |
| | | 2 dozen mucilage, 210½, at $1.30 | 2.60 | |
| | | 1 dozen memorandum books, 4425 | 2.60 | |
| | | 1 scrap book | .96 | |
| | | 4 dozen inks, 060 | 2.60 | |
| | | 10. 1 dozen Wirt pens | 17.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen unique pens | 16.50 | |
| | | 1 cup and sponge | .30 | |
| | | 1 book | .75 | |
| | | 800 sheets parchment, at 29 cents | 232.00 | |
| | | 1 visit list | 1.15 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $4 | .67 | |
| | | 19. ½ dozen memorandum books, at $9 | 3.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen memorandum books, at $11 | 3.66 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 22 | 147 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 19 For $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen memorandum books, at $3 | $1.21 | |
| | | 5 pounds wax, at $1.80 | 9.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen Caws ink, quarts | 4.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen Caws ink, pints, at $2.40 | 4.80 | |
| | | 2 dozen Caws ink, half pints, at $1.55 | 3.10 | |
| | | 3 reams letter paper, at $1.92 | 5.76 | |
| | | 22. $\frac{1}{2}$ M standard linen envelopes | 1.50 | |
| | | 3 plates and 350 cards | 3.97 | |
| | | 1 scrap-book index | 2.25 | |
| | | 25. 1 plate and 1,200 cards | 8.70 | |
| | | 2 gross penholders, No. 1, at $3.40 | 6.80 | |
| | | 4 gross penholders, No. 2, at $3.80 | 15.20 | |
| | | 2 gross penholders, No. 3, at $4.20 | 8.40 | |
| | | 1 gross penholders, No. 5 | 6.65 | |
| | | 2 dozen Stafford's ink, quarts, at $4.75 | 9.50 | |
| | | 1 pound sealing wax | .70 | |
| | | 28. 1 dozen bottles pounce | 1.00 | |
| | | 29. 4 inkstands | .80 | |
| | | 2 dozen cloth pads | .80 | |
| | | 4 dozen pens, at 85 cents | 3.40 | |
| | | 6 rubber inkstands | 1.50 | |
| | | $7\frac{1}{12}$ dozen gold or silver pens, pencils, or deskholders, assorted | 128.65 | |
| | | Dec. 1. 100 B. B. cards | 1.25 | |
| | | 2 dozen pencil sharpeners | 4.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen yellow pencils | .80 | |
| | | 1 dozen Carter's mucilage, quarts | 5.80 | |
| | | 1 dozen Carter's mucilage, pints | 3.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen Carter's mucilage, half pints | 2.40 | |
| | | 1 dozen Carter's combined fluid, quarts | 5.80 | |
| | | 1 dozen Carter's combined fluid, pints | 3.60 | |
| | | 6. 2 post-office two-part boxes | .70 | |
| | | 2 post-office three-part boxes | 1.00 | |
| | | 1 post-office one-part box | .25 | |
| | | 2 post-office O. K. boxes | .90 | |
| | | 4 stationery cases, at $3 | 12.00 | |
| | | 1 stationery case | 2.75 | |
| | | 1 pound Taylor's pins | .85 | |
| | | 8 rolls pins | .56 | |
| | | 1 dozen pyramid pins, No. 3 | .70 | |
| | | 1 dozen pyramid pins, No. 2 | 1.70 | |
| | | 6 dozen terrace pins | 4.50 | |
| | | 800 cards | 5.44 | |
| | | $\frac{1}{2}$ M. envelopes | .50 | |
| | | 7. 1 letter press | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 letter book | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 bowl and brush | 1.00 | |
| | | oil boards and blotters | .25 | |
| | | 6 B. B. papeteries, at 35 cents | 2.10 | |
| | | 3 gross penholders, at $1.10 | 3.30 | |
| | | 2 M. cream bar. 5 envelopes | 3.50 | |
| | | 8. 600 cards | 4.08 | |
| | | 2 dozen circular rubbers | .70 | |
| | | 9. 9 weekly calendars | 3.00 | |
| | | $\frac{1}{2}$ M. envelopes | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 M. envelopes | 6.00 | |
| | | 2 gross terrace pins | 18.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen glass weights | 7.80 | |
| | | $\frac{1}{2}$ M. envelopes | 1.62 | |
| | | 1 ream paper | 2.25 | |
| | | 10. 1 plate and 1,000 cards | 8.16 | |
| | | 2 dozen magic knives | 3.50 | |
| | | 1 stationery case | 3.75 | |
| | | 1 dozen linen sheets | .40 | |
| | | $\frac{1}{2}$ ream paper and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. envelopes | 1.00 | |
| | | 1 inkstand | 6.00 | |
| | | 12. 1 memorandum book | .20 | |
| | | 400 cards | 2.72 | |
| | | 13. 2 gross bands, at $3.40 | 6.80 | |
| | | 12 gross bands | 1.85 | |
| | | 6 dozen boxes bands | 22.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen rubbers | .26 | |
| | | 1 dozen stylus | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen holders | .67 | |
| | | $1\frac{1}{2}$ gross penholders | 5.40 | |
| | | 1 gross penholders | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen sharpeners | 1.50 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 22 | 147 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 7 For 1 dozen files | $1.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen wax crayon pencils | 5.00 | |
| | | 2 plates and 200 cards | 2.94 | |
| | | 1 calendar | .20 | |
| | | ½ M. envelopes | .85 | |
| | | 16 mucilage pots, assorted | 2.78 | |
| | | 6 rubber inkstands | 1.80 | |
| | | 14. 2,250 cards, 1 plate and 4 alterations | 20.12 | |
| | | 1 dozen paperweights | 5.75 | |
| | | 4 plates and 800 cards | 8.60 | |
| | | 15. 1 dozen pincushions | 12.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen penwipers, assorted | 5.25 | |
| | | ½ dozen blotters | 3.62 | |
| | | ½ dozen blotters | 4.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen pearl and silver holders | 12.85 | |
| | | 3 dozen gold pens | 63.37 | |
| | | 150 cards | 1.02 | |
| | | 16. plate and 500 cards | 3.94 | |
| | | 1 Wirt pen | 1.42 | |
| | | 17 pen racks, assorted | 4.31 | |
| | | 6 calendar paper weights | 1.20 | |
| | | 1 visit list | 1.10 | |
| | | 17. 2 plates, alteration and 200 cards | 3.54 | |
| | | 2 plates and 500 cards | 4.60 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | .50 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | 1.95 | |
| | | 150 cards | 1.43 | |
| | | 72 gross bands, assorted, at 20 cents | 14.40 | |
| | | 3 dozen rubber-holders | 11.50 | |
| | | 19. 3 plates and 1,500 cards | 12.07 | |
| | | 1 stationery case | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 stationery case | 3.50 | |
| | | 20. 600 cards | 6.69 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | 1.00 | |
| | | 4 memorandum calendars | .80 | |
| | | 3 M cream envelopes, bar. 5 | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 fountain pen | 1.50 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | 1.25 | |
| | | stamping ½ M envelopes | .38 | |
| | | 1 dozen paper weights | 7.25 | |
| | | 3 reams thin paper | 4.80 | |
| | | 100 cards | .68 | |
| | | 2 dozen rubber-holders | 2.15 | |
| | | 22. ½ dozen visit lists, at $12 | 9.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen visit lists, at $6.50 | 1.62 | |
| | | ½ dozen visit lists, at $7.50 | 1.88 | |
| | | ½ dozen visit lists, at $5.35 | 1.31 | |
| | | ½ dozen visit lists, at $4.50 | 1.13 | |
| | | ½ dozen visit lists, assorted | 1.70 | |
| | | 2 dozen penracks | 3.30 | |
| | | 1 dozen penracks | 1.25 | |
| | | 6 weekly calendars | 1.50 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | .45 | |
| | | 1 fountain pen | 3.00 | |
| | | 2 gross pens | 1.80 | |
| | | 1 dozen stamping ink | 1.58 | |
| | | 2 plates and 800 cards | 6.77 | |
| | | 1 dozen inkstands | 11.40 | |
| | | 24. 4 plates, alteration, and 1,000 cards | 9.21 | |
| | | 28. 2 plates, alteration, and 1,200 cards | 10.31 | |
| | | 4 dozen ink pads | 2.25 | |
| | | 29. 1 plate and 100 cards | 1.22 | |
| | | 31. 2 plates, alterations, and 1,300 cards | 10.67 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 4. 50 cards and envelopes | 1.15 | |
| | | 1 dozen indelible ink | 2.25 | |
| | | 5. 1 plate and 100 cards | 1.79 | |
| | | 6. 300 cards and 2 plates | 3.69 | |
| | | 6 B. B papeteries | 4.50 | |
| | | 1 ream commercial note | 1.75 | |
| | | 1 ream octavo note | 1.50 | |
| | | ½ M baronial 1 envelopes, at $3.25 | 1.62 | |
| | | ½ M baronial 2 envelopes, at $3 | 1.50 | |
| | | 6 dozen model holders, at $2 | 12.00 | |
| | | 12 reams paper, at $1.25 | 15.00 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | 1.00 | |
| | | 7. 3 plates and 300 cards | 4.84 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 22. | 147 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 7. For 2 files | $0.60 | |
| | | 9. 1 ream bond note | 3.52 | |
| | | ½ M bond envelopes | 2.58 | |
| | | 1 ream octavo note | 3.00 | |
| | | ¼ M envelopes, bar. 2 | 1.50 | |
| | | 7 cork penholders | .56 | |
| | | 10. plate and 500 cards | 3.94 | |
| | | 11. 3 plates, alteration and 1,000 cards | 10.75 | |
| | | 12. 600 cards | 4.08 | |
| | | 1 gross pencils | 3.25 | |
| | | 14. plate and 100 cards | 1.22 | |
| | | 16. 2 M cream envelopes, bar. 5, at $2.50 | 5.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen key rings | .80 | |
| | | 2 dozen key rings | 1.10 | |
| | | 2 dozen key rings | .75 | |
| | | 1 dozen cork penholders | .85 | |
| | | ½ gross antinervous penholders | 3.50 | |
| | | 17. 1,300 cards | 8.84 | |
| | | 1,300 cards and 2 plates | 10.17 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | .75 | |
| | | 19. 500 cards, alteration, and 1 plate | 4.69 | |
| | | 20. 1,300 cards and 2 plates | 10.17 | |
| | | 1 dozen pencils | .35 | |
| | | 24. 1 dozen glue | .85 | |
| | | ½ M standard envelopes | 2.25 | |
| | | ¼ M envelopes | .75 | |
| | | ¼ M envelopes | .65 | |
| | | 2 dozen ink extractors | 4.00 | |
| | | ¾ dozen weights | 5.43 | |
| | | 1 letterbook | 2.60 | |
| | | 1 scrapbook | .85 | |
| | | 200 cards | 1.36 | |
| | | 25. 1 gross point protectors | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen bill files | .90 | |
| | | 2 plates and 1,500 cards | 12.03 | |
| | | 26. 1 dozen pens, ruling | 1.00 | |
| | | 200 cards | 1.36 | |
| | | 27. 300 cards | 2.04 | |
| | | 250 cards | 1.71 | |
| | | 29. 2 reams bond note, octavo | 4.80 | |
| | | 1 ream bond note, commercial | 2.88 | |
| | | ½ ream bond note, billet | 1.12 | |
| | | 1 M bond envelopes | 5.35 | |
| | | ½ M bond envelopes, bar. 1 | 3.20 | |
| | | ¼ M bond envelopes, bar. 3 | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 ream octavo note | 2.40 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes, bar. 2 | 2.67 | |
| | | 400 cards | 2.72 | |
| | | Feb. 1. 200 cards | 1.36 | |
| | | 1½ M card envelopes, assorted | 6.50 | |
| | | 500 cards | 3.40 | |
| | | 100 cards and plate | 1.47 | |
| | | 3. 100 cards | .68 | |
| | | 850 cards | 6.35 | |
| | | 1 dozen sheets oil board | .35 | |
| | | 7. 200 cards | 1.36 | |
| | | 2 quarts Stafford's ink | 1.00 | |
| | | 8. 1,400 cards and 2 plates | 10.60 | |
| | | 9. 200 cards | 1.36 | |
| | | 10. ½ M envelopes | 2.55 | |
| | | 500 cards and 1 plate | 3.94 | |
| | | 2 reams 70-pound letter | 10.50 | |
| | | 12. 2 memorandum books | .90 | |
| | | 1 dozen steel erasers | 2.40 | |
| | | 100 cards | .68 | |
| | | 14. 600 cards and 2 plates | 4.87 | |
| | | 15. 1 scrapbook | 1.20 | |
| | | 16. 1,050 cards and plate | 7.98 | |
| | | 17. 400 cards and plate | 3.94 | |
| | | 20. 1 ream note paper | 3.25 | |
| | | 6 memorandum books | 1.38 | |
| | | 4 quires paper | 3.00 | |
| | | 25. 2,200 cards and 6 plates | 19.46 | |
| | | 5¼ M envelopes, assorted | 14.40 | |
| | | 2 dozen erasers | 5.60 | |
| | | 2 dozen key rings | 1.10 | |
| | | 1 rubber stamp | 2.25 | |
| | | | | $1,[illegible].27 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. | | | | |
| Mar. 24 | 148 | The Advertiser Co.: | | |
| | | For the Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., furnished John T. Morgan, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | ..... | $19.00 |
| | 149 | B. W. Perkins: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | ..... | 47.40 |
| 25 | 150 | Wm. Ballantyne & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 2. For 50 gross Faber's hexagon pencils, at $5.64½ | $282.25 | |
| | | 25. 22½ M No. 9 envelopes, at $2.46 | 55.35 | |
| | | 26. 20 M No. 9 envelopes, at $2.46 | 49.20 | |
| | | | | 386.80 |
| 27 | 151 | Minnesota Tribune Co.: | | |
| | | For the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished H. C. Hansbrough, from Nov. 1, 1892, to Apr. 1, 1893 | ..... | 4.00 |
| Apr. 6 | 152 | John B. Allen: | | |
| | | For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, fiscal year 1893, from July 1, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | ..... | 21.33 |
| 18 | 153 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Mar. 1. For ½ M envelopes | .75 | |
| | | 2 dozen erasers | 1.30 | |
| | | 600 cards and plate | 5.62 | |
| | | 90 glass paper weights | 25.20 | |
| | | 8. 1,100 cards and 2 plates | 9.75 | |
| | | 2,200 cards and 2 plates | 17.60 | |
| | | 1 memorandum book | .35 | |
| | | 1 fountain pen | 2.00 | |
| | | 6. 200 envelopes | 1.40 | |
| | | 8. 390 cards and 2 plates | 3.62 | |
| | | 6 boxes sealing wax | 1.50 | |
| | | 9. 400 cards and 2 plates | 3.80 | |
| | | 10. ½ M envelopes | 1.46 | |
| | | ¼ M envelopes | 1.12 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | .50 | |
| | | 1,700 cards and plate | 14.24 | |
| | | 1 gross penholders | .50 | |
| | | 2 dozen penholders, Federation, wood | .90 | |
| | | 1 dozen penholders, Federation, ivory | 1.75 | |
| | | 1 dozen penholders, Federation, celluloid | 1.25 | |
| | | 11. 1 visit list | 1.40 | |
| | | 400 cards and plate | 3.26 | |
| | | 12. 2 reams type paper | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen penholders, No. 2 | 1.00 | |
| | | 4 dozen penholders, No. 3 | 1.20 | |
| | | 2 quarts Stevens's copying ink | 1.20 | |
| | | 7 reams type paper | 8.75 | |
| | | 2 reams type paper | 3.00 | |
| | | 600 cards | 6.70 | |
| | | 14. 3 B. B. files | 1.65 | |
| | | 1 diary | 2.00 | |
| | | 15. 1,000 cards | 6.80 | |
| | | 1 box sealing wax | .50 | |
| | | 16. 1½ dozen paper weights, at $7.25 | 10.87 | |
| | | 1 address book | .45 | |
| | | 17. 2 books | 1.80 | |
| | | 18. 12 reams type paper, letter, at $1.25 | 15.00 | |
| | | 12 reams type paper, cap, at $1.45 | 17.40 | |
| | | 100 cards | .68 | |
| | | ¾ M envelopes | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 M envelopes | 3.25 | |
| | | 20. 15 reams 211 N note paper, at $2.66 | 39.90 | |
| | | 5 reams 211 R note paper, at $2.16 | 10.80 | |
| | | 4 M 211-13 envelopes, at $5.65 | 22.60 | |
| | | 2 M 212-15 envelopes, at $5.65 | 11.30 | |
| | | 2 M 212-12 envelopes, at $4.65 | 9.30 | |
| | | 1 M. 211-11 | 3.93 | |
| | | 4 dozen papeteries, 211 R. 12, at $6.64 | 26.56 | |
| | | 1 ream B. B. paper and stamping | 5.85 | |
| | | ½ M. envelopes | 3.75 | |
| | | 3 letter books | 4.50 | |
| | | 9 glass weights, at 29 cents | 2.52 | |
| | | 1 M envelopes | 3.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen files, at $6.60 | 13.20 | |
| | | 400 cards | 3.51 | |
| | | 20 glass weights, at 20 cents | 4.00 | |
| | | 10 glass weights, at 28 cents | 2.80 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Apr. 18 | 153 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 16. For 1 stationery case | $1.10 | |
| | | 20. 1 press and stand | 17.50 | |
| | | 1 inkstand | 6.50 | |
| | | 23. ½ M envelopes | .60 | |
| | | 1 box sealing wax | 3.75 | |
| | | 400 cards and plates | 10.90 | |
| | | 450 envelopes | 2.70 | |
| | | 24. 200 cards | 1.93 | |
| | | 1 gross pens | .55 | |
| | | 10 gross pens | 4.50 | |
| | | 650 cards and alteration | 4.68 | |
| | | 8 autograph albums | 20.00 | |
| | | 2 scrapbooks | 4.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen Rodgers erasers, knife | 6.60 | |
| | | ½ dozen Rodgers erasers, spear | 2.00 | |
| | | 3 gross pens, at 95 cents | 2.85 | |
| | | 1 gross pens | 1.25 | |
| | | 700 cards | 6.11 | |
| | | 25. 10 quarts black sand, at $1.50 | 15.00 | |
| | | 200 cards and plate | 1.90 | |
| | | 1 gross pens | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 M 211-13 envelopes, stamped | 8.15 | |
| | | 27. 500 cards | 3.40 | |
| | | 1 pound sealing wax | .75 | |
| | | 28. 200 cards and plates | 1.90 | |
| | | 29. 9 M cream-laid No. 6 envelopes | 14.40 | |
| | | 1 pound pins, No. 1 | .75 | |
| | | 1 pound pins, No. 2 | .85 | |
| | | ½ pound pins, No. 5 | .50 | |
| | | 300 cards | 2.04 | |
| | | 5 files, to order | 15.00 | |
| | | 31. ¼ ream note | .44 | |
| | | ¼ ream note, stamped | 1.45 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | .70 | |
| | | 700 cards and 2 plates | 5.84 | |
| | | 300 cards and 1 plate | 2.83 | |
| | | | | $529.71 |
| May 1 | 154 | The Sun: | | |
| | | For the Sunday Sun, New York, furnished J. Z. George, from Apr. 26 to Dec. 31, 1893 | | 1.45 |
| | 155 | Pioneer Press Co.: | | |
| | | For the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., furnished H. C. Hansbrough, from Feb. 10 to Apr. 30, 1893 | | 2.20 |
| 10 | 156 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 31. For 10 reams letter paper, thin, at 48 cents | 4.80 | |
| | | 10 reams letter paper, heavy, at 60 cents | 6.00 | |
| | | Apr. 5. 2 reams typewriter paper, to order, at $2.04 | 4.08 | |
| | | 13. 1 ream typewriter paper, to order | 2.04 | |
| | | | | 16.92 |
| | 157 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Apr. 1. For 1 dozen knife-blade erasers | 3.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen spear-blade erasers | 2.25 | |
| | | plate and 100 cards | 1.22 | |
| | | 3. ½ dozen ½-pints Caws ink | .77 | |
| | | 4. 500 cards | 3.40 | |
| | | 7. 400 cards and 1 plate | 3.51 | |
| | | 11. ¼ ream B. B. note | 1.20 | |
| | | ½ M B. B. envelopes | 1.15 | |
| | | 1,200 cards | 8.16 | |
| | | 12. 1 dozen ink and pencil erasers | 1.20 | |
| | | 1 gross pencils and point protectors | 3.25 | |
| | | 5 reams Oceanic mail note, at $1.20 | 6.00 | |
| | | 2 M Oceanic mail envelopes, at $2.50 | 5.00 | |
| | | 1 memorandum book | .35 | |
| | | 13. 200 cards | 1.36 | |
| | | 1 memorandum book, ledger medium | 1.00 | |
| | | 1 memorandum book, ledger demy | .50 | |
| | | 17. ½ M No. 14 white envelopes | 1.13 | |
| | | ¼ ream granite paper | 1.10 | |
| | | ½ M granite envelopes | .75 | |
| | | 1 memorandum book | 1.25 | |
| | | 18. 5 reams Overland-mail note, at $1.25 | 6.25 | |
| | | 1 M Overland-mail envelopes | 3.75 | |
| | | 1 dozen knife-blade erasers | 3.25 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. May 10 | 157 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 18. For 1 dozen spear erasers | $2.25 | |
| | | 1 dozen circular rubbers | .35 | |
| | | 6 letter-press books, 10-12-500, at 70 cents | 4.20 | |
| | | 8½ dozen pieces sponge, at 60 cents | 5.00 | |
| | | 21. 600 cards | 4.08 | |
| | | 250 card envelopes | .88 | |
| | | 1 M baronial 5 cream-laid envelopes | 2.00 | |
| | | 22. 100 B. B. cards | 1.30 | |
| | | 1 blank book | .85 | |
| | | 27. 250 cards | 2.25 | |
| | | 1 gross office pencils | 6.00 | |
| | | 12 gross bands, No. 16 | 1.32 | |
| | | ½ M. envelopes | .75 | |
| | | | | $32.28 |
| 10 | 158 | George F. King & Merrill: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 3. For 19½ dozen blank books, at $1.75 | | 33.68 |
| | 159 | Powers Paper Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 14. For 50 M cream-laid envelopes, No. 6, under contract, at $2 | | 100.00 |
| 16 | 160 | The Forum Publishing Co.: | | |
| | | For the Forum, furnished J. Z. George, from March number, 1893, to February number, 1894 | | 5.00 |
| 22 | 161 | The Tribune Association: | | |
| | | For the Tribune, New York, furnished J. R. Hawley, from July 1, 1892, to May 12, 1893 | | 8.70 |
| | 162 | Ginn & Co.: | | |
| | | For the Political Science Quarterly, furnished J. Z. George, from March number, 1893, to December number, 1893 | | 3.00 |
| | 163 | The Arena Publishing Co.: | | |
| | | For the Arena, Boston, furnished J. Z. George, from June 6, 1893, to June 5, 1894 | | 5.00 |
| 31 | 164 | Nicholson & Co.: | | |
| | | For the Picayune, New Orleans, La., furnished J. Z. George, from May 22 to Nov. 21, 1893 | | 6.00 |
| June 30 | 165 | National Papeterie Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. June 14. For 20 pocketbooks and cardcases, assorted, contract samples | | 34.91 |
| | 166 | Manhattan Supply Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. June 10. For 10 gross matches, at $1.07 | | 10.70 |
| | 167 | James S. Topham: | | |
| | | 1893. May 26. For 8 desk pads, assorted, contract samples | 3.01 | |
| | | 1 dozen pocketbooks, contract samples | 2.04 | |
| | | 29 dozen pocketbooks, assorted, contract samples | 41.55 | |
| | | 23 card cases, assorted, contract samples | 38.08 | |
| | | | | $84.68 |
| | 168 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893 May 3. For ½ ream R. L. L. note | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 quire B. B. note | .30 | |
| | | 1 stick black wax, at 10 cents; 4 quire B. B. note, at $1.45 | 1.55 | |
| | | 1 dozen Caws ink, quarts | 4.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen Caws ink, pints | 2.40 | |
| | | 5. 2 dozen pencils | 1.10 | |
| | | 6. 300 cards and alteration | 2.29 | |
| | | 9. 3 document boxes, at 35 cents | 1.05 | |
| | | 1,000 cards and alteration | 6.92 | |
| | | 12. 400 cards and alteration | 3.67 | |
| | | ½ ream note and ½ M envelopes | .93 | |
| | | 15. 875 envelopes | 7.00 | |
| | | 1 ream note, stamped | 4.25 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes, stamped | 2.75 | |
| | | 1 memorandum book, marked | 1.45 | |
| | | 500 sheets paper | .45 | |
| | | 18. ½ ream note, stamped | 2.20 | |
| | | ½ M envelopes | 1.50 | |
| | | 900 envelopes | 5.25 | |
| | | ½ ream note and ½ M envelopes | 1.70 | |
| | | 400 cards and plates and alteration | 4.30 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. June 30 | 168 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | May 22. For 200 cards | $1.98 | |
| | | 4 scrapbooks | 8.00 | |
| | | ½ ream paper and ½ M envelopes | 1.50 | |
| | | 27. 1 dozen Carter's combined ink, quarts | 5.90 | |
| | | 2 dozen Carter's combined ink, pints, at $3.62 | 7.24 | |
| | | 2 dozen Carter's combined ink, half-pints, at $2.25 | 4.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen Carter's mucilage, pints, at $3.26 | 6.52 | |
| | | 2 dozen Arnold's fluid, quarts, at $4.30 | 8.60 | |
| | | 200 cards | 1.36 | |
| | | 5 diaries | 5.70 | |
| | | 3 pamphlet cases | 2.10 | |
| | | 31. 200 cards and 1 plate | 2.15 | |
| | | ½ ream note and ½ M envelopes | 1.70 | |
| | | 4 quires paper | 1.00 | |
| | | 2 balls twine | .60 | |
| | | 2 scrapbooks | 4.00 | |
| | | ½ ream paper and ½ M envelopes, stamped | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 ream bankers' linen letter | 4.75 | |
| | | 1 ream bankers' note | 2.60 | |
| | | 1 M linen envelopes | 3.75 | |
| | | 1,250 cards, 3 plates and alterations | 12.66 | |
| | | 1 dozen knife erasers, 18149 B. R | 5.80 | |
| | | 1 dozen knife erasers, 18149 W. R | 6.60 | |
| | | 2 dozen Carter's mucilage, quarts, at $5.80 | 11.60 | |
| | | | | $171.62 |
| | 169 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | June 5. For 4 stationery cases | 10.00 | |
| | | 1 ruler | .34 | |
| | | 1 wire file | .06 | |
| | | 26 gold pencils, assorted | 28.67 | |
| | | 3 dozen thumb tacks | .36 | |
| | | | | 39.43 |
| | 170 | William Ballantyne & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | May 22. For 48 reams Whiting's 10 by 16 by 12-pound flat letter, at $1.68 | 80.64 | |
| | | 22. 45 reams Whiting's 10 by 16 by 12-pound flat letter, at $1.68 | 75.60 | |
| | | | | 156.24 |
| | 171 | The Evening Star Newspaper Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Apr. 25. For advertising proposals for stationery, 16 lines, four times | | 9.00 |
| | 172 | The Washington Post: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Apr. 25. For advertising proposals for stationery, 20 lines, four times | | 11.00 |
| | 173 | James J. Chapman: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | May 27. For 9 inkstands, assorted, contract samples | 11.20 | |
| | | 6 papeteries, assorted, contract samples | 8.81 | |
| | | 13 memorandum books, assorted, contract samples | 6.27 | |
| | | 13 pocketbooks, assorted, contract samples | 47.21 | |
| | | 13 portfolios, assorted, contract samples | 31.46 | |
| | | | | 104.95 |
| | | By amount expended | | 12,963.37 |
| | | To amount drawn | 17,500.06 | |
| | | To amount disallowed | .55 | |
| | | By amount balance | | 4,537.18 |
| | | | 17,500.55 | 17,500.55 |
| | | POSTAGE. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. Aug. 2 | 1 | Postmaster, Washington, D. C.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Aug. 1. For postage stamps furnished for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, viz, 2,500 2-cent stamps | | 50.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—Continued. | | |
| 1892. Oct. 4 | 2 | Postmaster, Washington, D. C.: Oct. 4. For postage stamps furnished for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, viz, 2,500 2-cent stamps | | $50.00 |
| Dec. 16 | 3 | Postmaster, Washington, D. C.: Dec. 14. For postage stamps furnished for the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, viz, 2,500 2-cent stamps | | 50.00 |
| 19 | 4 | Postmaster, Washington, D. C.: Dec. 19. For postage stamps furnished for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, viz, 2,500 2-cent stamps | | 50.00 |
| 1893. Jan. 28 | 5 | Postmaster, Washington, D. C.: 1893. Jan. 24. For postage stamps furnished for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, viz, 2,500 2-cent stamps | | 50.00 |
| Feb. 18 | 6 | Postmaster, Washington, D. C.: Feb. 14. For 2,500 2-cent stamps for use of Sergeant-at-Arms office | | 50.00 |
| Apr. 13 | 7 | Postmaster, Washington, D. C.: Apr. 12. For postage stamps furnished for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, 2,500 2-cent stamps | | 50.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 350.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | $350.00 | |
| | | | 350.00 | 350.00 |
| | | HORSES AND WAGONS. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. July 6 | 1 | John McDermott & Bro.: | | |
| | | 1891. Nov. 13. For repairing toll gate | 2.00 | |
| | | Dec. 2. 2 shaft box bolts and gums | 1.00 | |
| | | repairing shaft box | .50 | |
| | | 24. new axle and spring clips | .75 | |
| | | repairing shaft box and coupling | .75 | |
| | | 1892. Jan. 25. repairing shaft box and clips | .75 | |
| | | Feb. 9. 4 new plates on shafts | 2.00 | |
| | | 12 T. H. bolts | 1.25 | |
| | | repairing and setting axle | 2.00 | |
| | | new tire and bolts | 3.00 | |
| | | new axle box and wedging | 1.50 | |
| | | 2 swing straps | .50 | |
| | | 3 new spokes | 2.50 | |
| | | new shaft box and wooden rim | 4.50 | |
| | | 10. repairing spring | .50 | |
| | | 15. repairing shaft box | .50 | |
| | | 18. repairing king bolt and stay | 1.00 | |
| | | 1 new shaft box and bolts | 1.75 | |
| | | axle clip | .50 | |
| | | 20. new shaft box, 3 clips and couplings | 2.50 | |
| | | Mar. 18. 1 large wrench | 1.50 | |
| | | 28. shaft box, coupling, clips, and bolts | 3.50 | |
| | | Apr. 11. repairing spring clips | .75 | |
| | | 25. repairing spring clips | .75 | |
| | | May 2. setting shaft irons and bolts | 1.00 | |
| | | 2 new shafts | 4.00 | |
| | | repairing shaft leathers | 1.00 | |
| | | 4 5 trace straps | .50 | |
| | | | | 42.75 |
| 9 | 2 | Melville Lindsay: | | |
| | | 1891. Nov. 19. For 1 horse cover | 5.50 | |
| | | Dec. 10. 3 wagon aprons, at $2 | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 oil duck apron | 2.00 | |
| | | 31. 3 horse covers, at $5.50 | 16.50 | |
| | | 1892. Jan. 4. 1 pr. C. P. rubber boots | 4.50 | |
| | | Feb. 26. 2 N. H. horse covers, at $2.75 | 5.50 | |
| | | 2 N. H. horse hoods, at $1.60 | 3.20 | |
| | | | | 44.20 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HORSES AND WAGONS—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 11 | 3 | W. M. Galt & Co.: | | |
| | | 1891. | | |
| | | Oct. 3. For 2,078 pounds hay, at 85 cents | $17.66 | |
| | | 10. 2,175 pounds hay, at 80 cents | 17.40 | |
| | | 14. 100 bushels mixed oats, at 38 cents | 38.00 | |
| | | 500 pounds bran, at $1 | 5.00 | |
| | | 500 pounds meal, at $1.45 | 7.25 | |
| | | 22. 100 bushels mixed oats, at 38 cents | 38.00 | |
| | | 30. 100 bushels mixed oats, at 40 cents | 40.00 | |
| | | Nov. 6. 100 bushels mixed oats, at 41 cents | 41.00 | |
| | | 14. 100 bushels mixed oats, at 42 cents | 42.00 | |
| | | 23. 100 bushels mixed oats, at 45 cents | 45.00 | |
| | | | | $291.31 |
| | 4 | John M. Young: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Apr. 19. For 2 new panels in mail wagons | 5.00 | |
| | | repairing tail gates | 2.00 | |
| | | setting axle | 2.00 | |
| | | 4 chains on tail-gates | 3.00 | |
| | | 2 new back curtains and 2 oil carpets | 6.00 | |
| | | | | 18.00 |
| 12 | 5 | S. S. Daish & Son: | | |
| | | 1891. | | |
| | | Dec. 5. For 100 bushels oats, at 43 cents | 43.00 | |
| | | 500 pounds meal, at $1.15 | 5.75 | |
| | | 500 pounds bran | 5.50 | |
| | | 16. 100 bushels oats, at 45 cents | 45.00 | |
| | | 22. 500 pounds bran | 5.50 | |
| | | 500 pounds meal | 6.05 | |
| | | 23. 100 bushels oats, at 42 cents | 42.00 | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Jan. 7. 100 bushels oats, at 42 cents | 42.00 | |
| | | 500 pounds meal | 6.25 | |
| | | 1,000 pounds bran, at $1.10 | 11.00 | |
| | | 16. 100 bushels oats, at 42 cents | 42.00 | |
| | | 26. 100 bushels oats, at 39 cents | 39.00 | |
| | | Feb. 3. 100 bushels oats, at 42 cents | 42.00 | |
| | | 500 pounds bran | 5.25 | |
| | | 500 pounds meal | 5.63 | |
| | | 250 pounds rock salt | 1.41 | |
| | | 13. 100 bushels oats, at 41 cents | 41.00 | |
| | | 25. 100 bushels oats, at 41 cents | 41.00 | |
| | | Mar. 25. 89 bushels oats, at 41 cents | 36.49 | 465.33 |
| | | By amount expended | | 862.09 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 862.09 | |
| | | | 862.09 | 862.09 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. Aug. 1 | 1 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay roll for July, 1892: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, July 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, July 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, July 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, July 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| 9 | 2 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay roll for August, 1892: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, Aug. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, Aug. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, August 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, Aug. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| 6 | 3 | Jesse W. Dunbar: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 4. For 9,250 pounds hay for Senate stables, at $15 per ton | | 69.44 |
| | 4 | M. E. Horigan: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 30. For shoeing horses for Senate stables from July 1 to 30, 1892 | | 25.50 |
| 26 | 5 | S. S. Daish & Son: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 1. For 100 bushels oats, at 43½ cents | 43.50 | |
| | | 2,038 pounds hay, at $16.50 | 16.81 | |
| | | 12. 100 bushels oats, at 43½ cents | 43.50 | |
| | | 500 pounds bran | 5.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HORSES AND WAGONS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 26 | 5 | S. S. Daish & Son—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 12. For 500 pounds meal | 35.50 | |
| | | 22. 100 bushels oats, at 43½ cents | 43.50 | |
| | | 2,196 pounds hay, at 17.50 | 19.21 | |
| | | Aug. 2. 100 bushels oats, at 43 cents | 43.00 | |
| | | 555 pounds peat moss | 4.02 | |
| | | 50 pounds flax meal, at 5 cents | 2.50 | |
| | | 250 pounds rock salt | 1.87 | |
| | | 15. 200 bushels oats, at 43 cents | 86.00 | |
| | | | | $314.41 |
| Sept. 30 | 6 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay roll for September, 1892: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, Sept. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, Sept. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, Sept. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, Sept. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| Oct. 31 | 7 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay roll for October, 1892: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, Oct. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, Oct. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, Oct. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, Oct. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| Nov. 28 | 8 | George N. Page: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 23. For pasturing six horses for the United States Senate, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1892, at $5 per month | | 30.00 |
| 30 | 9 | Richard Brown *et al*, pay roll for November, 1892: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, Nov. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, Nov. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, Nov. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, Nov. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | 200.00 |
| Dec. 8 | 10 | James Connor: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 1. For shoeing horses for the United States Senate for month of September, 1892 | 32.00 | |
| | | shoeing horses for the United States Senate for month of October, 1892 | 10.00 | |
| | | shoeing horses for the United States Senate for month of November, 1892 | 21.00 | |
| | | | | 63.00 |
| 12 | 11 | S. S. Daish & Son: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Aug. 29. For 500 pounds bran | 5.50 | |
| | | 500 pounds meal | 6.00 | |
| | | 200 bushels oats | 90.00 | |
| | | 2,000 pounds hay | 18.00 | |
| | | Sept. 10. 2,000 pounds hay | 18.00 | |
| | | 200 bushels oats | 90.00 | |
| | | 24. 200 bushels oats | 92.00 | |
| | | 500 pounds bran | 5.50 | |
| | | 500 pounds meal | 7.00 | |
| | | 2,000 pounds hay | 19.00 | |
| | | Oct. 3. 200 bushels oats | 92.00 | |
| | | 4. 2,000 pounds hay | 18.00 | |
| | | 14. 200 bushels oats | 88.00 | |
| | | 24. 200 bushels oats | 92.00 | |
| | | 2,000 pounds hay | 19.00 | |
| | | Nov. 6. 1,000 pounds hay | 9.00 | |
| | | 100 bushels oats | 46.00 | |
| | | 13. 500 pounds bran | 5.00 | |
| | | 500 pounds meal | 6.00 | |
| | | 50 pounds flax meal | 2.55 | |
| | | 2,000 pounds hay | 19.00 | |
| | | 18. 200 bushels oats | 92.00 | |
| | | 22. 2,000 pounds hay | 19.00 | |
| | | | | 858.55 |
| Dec. 21 | 12 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay roll for December, 1892: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, Dec. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, Dec. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, Dec. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, Dec. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HORSES AND WAGONS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 21 | 13 | Danenhower & Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 25. For 2,000 pounds long hay | $17.00 | |
| | | 30. 100 bushels oats | 43.00 | |
| | | 1,075 pounds long hay | 9.14 | |
| | | Dec. 10. 100 bushels mixed oats | 43.00 | |
| | | 1,000 pounds mixed feed | 12.50 | |
| | | 22. 100 bushels oats | 43.00 | |
| | | 24. 2,118 pounds long hay | 18.00 | |
| | | 2,090 pounds straw | 15.67 | |
| | | | | $201.31 |
| 24 | 14 | M. Horigan: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 23. For shoeing horses for the U. S. Senate stable, from Dec. 2 to 23, 1892 | | 39.00 |
| 31 | 15 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay roll for January, 1893: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, Jan. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, Jan. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, Jan. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, Jan. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| Feb. 18 | 16 | K. Kneessi's Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. July 8. For new ferret on saddle and repairing bridle | .75 | |
| | | 13. repairing two overdraws | .50 | |
| | | 14. hook on saddle | .50 | |
| | | repairing harness | 1.25 | |
| | | 18. two hame straps | .50 | |
| | | 23. one bit | 2.00 | |
| | | 26. repairing harness | 1.25 | |
| | | Aug. 15. harness oil and repairing harness | 1.50 | |
| | | 16. repairing harness | 3.00 | |
| | | 20. repairing double harness | 2.00 | |
| | | one pair ferrets on saddle | 1.00 | |
| | | Sept. 8. one whip | 1.00 | |
| | | one mane brush | 1.00 | |
| | | one pair shin boots | 3.00 | |
| | | 9. repairing overdraw | .15 | |
| | | 14. parts of two overdraws | 1.50 | |
| | | 15. repairing two sets single harness | 6.00 | |
| | | 23. repairing one set harness | 2.25 | |
| | | 27. 1 whip | 3.00 | |
| | | repairing single harness | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 pair breeching straps | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 pair rosettes | .50 | |
| | | Oct. 7. 1 whip cracker | .25 | |
| | | 20. repairing harness and pad | 1.40 | |
| | | 27. repairing belly-band | .25 | |
| | | Nov. 8. 1 whip | 1.00 | |
| | | weight straps | 1.00 | |
| | | 28. repairing harness | 1.25 | |
| | | Dec. 5. 1 pair extra heavy weight straps and large weight | 5.50 | |
| | | 1 neck halter | 2.00 | |
| | | 21. repairing harness | 1.50 | |
| | | 3 whips | 1.50 | |
| | | 24. check-rein | 1.50 | |
| | | | | 53.05 |
| Feb. 28 | 17 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay-roll for February, 1893: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, Feb. 1 to 28 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, Feb. 1 to 28 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, Feb. 1 to 28 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, Feb. 1 to 28 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| Mar. 23 | 18 | M. E. Horrigan: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 31. For shoeing horses for United States Senate stable for January, 1893 | 66.50 | |
| | | Feb. 28. shoeing horses for United States Senate stable for February, 1893 | 64.50 | |
| | | | | 131.00 |
| | 19 | Danenhower & Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 6. For 100 bushels oats | 46.00 | |
| | | 2,190 pounds long hay | 19.16 | |
| | | 2,100 pounds straw | 15.75 | |
| | | 16. 2,060 pounds long hay | 18.02 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HORSES AND WAGONS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 23 | 19 | Danenhower & Co.—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 16. For 2,070 pounds straw | $15.52 | |
| | | 20. 100 bushels white oats | 43.00 | |
| | | 23. 1,000 pounds mixed feed | 12.50 | |
| | | 25. 4,400 pounds long hay | 38.50 | |
| | | Feb. 3. 100 bushels oats, at $44; 100 pounds rock salt, at $1.50 | 45.50 | |
| | | 13. 100 bushels oats | 45.00 | |
| | | 21. 500 pounds mixed feed | 6.25 | |
| | | 23. 340 pounds mixed feed | 4.25 | |
| | | | | $209.46 |
| 28 | 20 | John McDermott & Bro.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 1. For 3 rivets and repairing plates | .75 | |
| | | 6. set shaft irons and bolts | 1.00 | |
| | | new shafts | 3.00 | |
| | | new singletree | 1.50 | |
| | | 28. repairing body and two back wheels | 4.25 | |
| | | one new shaft | 2.50 | |
| | | repairing shafts and axle, and setting tires | 5.50 | |
| | | repairing cushion | .75 | |
| | | one glass in wagon | .75 | |
| | | Aug. 10. repairing body and stays | 1.25 | |
| | | repairing spokes and three new spokes | 1.50 | |
| | | 15. setting axle, two tires and bolts | 4.50 | |
| | | Sept. 16. new board in wagon | 1.75 | |
| | | Oct. 31. painting and lettering, wagon No. 1 | 30.00 | |
| | | 4 new axle arms and box, wagon No. 1 | 12.00 | |
| | | 4 new wheels, wagon No. 1 | 40.00 | |
| | | 8 clips and coupling, wagon No. 1 | 3.50 | |
| | | 2 new steps, wagon No. 1 | 2.50 | |
| | | new fifthwheel and king bolt, wagon No. 1 | 4.25 | |
| | | shaft bolts and gums, wagon No. 1 | .75 | |
| | | axle washers, wagon No. 1 | .75 | |
| | | repairing clips and bolts and perch irons, wagon No. 1 | 2.50 | |
| | | 6 spring bolts and 30 T. H. bolts, wagon No. 1 | 4.50 | |
| | | repairing stays and ties, body and dash irons, wagon No. 1 | 3.00 | |
| | | 6 spring blocks, wagon No. 1 | 1.00 | |
| | | 8½ new panels, molding and tail gates, wagon No. 1 | 21.50 | |
| | | new cups and saucers and T. bolts, wagon No. 1 | 1.00 | |
| | | new back irons and bolts, shaft iron and bolts, wagon No. 1 | 2.75 | |
| | | Nov. 29. recovering dasher, wagon No. 1 | 5.00 | |
| | | new whipsocket and new apron, wagon No. 1 | 6.00 | |
| | | 2 new side curtains, wagon No. 1 | 6.00 | |
| | | new back curtains, wagon No. 1 | 4.00 | |
| | | retrimming shafts, wagon No. 1 | 2.50 | |
| | | new front oil cloth, wagon No. 1 | 1.00 | |
| | | new roof cover and repairing backs, wagon No. 1 | 3.75 | |
| | | Oct. 31. painting and lettering, wagon No. 2 | 30.00 | |
| | | new bottom, new neck panels, repairing body, wagon No. 2 | 10.00 | |
| | | new side glasses, wagon No. 2 | 1.50 | |
| | | 4 new wheels, wagon No. 2 | 40.00 | |
| | | 4 new axle arms, wagon No. 2 | 12.00 | |
| | | new fifth wheels and king bolt, wagon No. 2 | 4.25 | |
| | | Oct. 31. repairing stays and handles, wagon No. 2 | 2.25 | |
| | | perch plates and 20 bolts, wagon No. 2 | 3.00 | |
| | | 6 spring belts and repairing clips, wagon No. 2 | 3.00 | |
| | | 4 new clips and shaft bolts, wagon No. 2 | 2.75 | |
| | | 1 new shaft, wagon No. 2 | 2.50 | |
| | | set shaft irons and bolts, wagon No. 2 | 1.50 | |
| | | repairing lazy back irons and bolts, wagon No. 2 | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 seat, wagon No. 2 | 1.50 | |
| | | Nov. 29. recovering dasher, wagon No. 2 | 5.00 | |
| | | new apron and whip socket, wagon No. 2 | 4.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HORSES AND WAGONS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 28 | 20 | John McDermott & Bro.—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 29. For new back curtain, wagon No. 2 | $4.00 | |
| | | retrimming shafts, wagon No. 2 | 2.50 | |
| | | new front oil carpet, wagon No. 2 | 1.50 | |
| | | repairing side curtains and cushion, wagon No. 2 | 2.25 | |
| | | Oct. 31. painting and lettering, wagon No. 3 | 30.00 | |
| | | new front spring bar, wagon No. 3 | 2.00 | |
| | | 3 new panels, new wheel house, repairing body, new moldings, new perch, wagon No. 3 | 25.00 | |
| | | 4 new wheels, wagon No. 3 | 40.00 | |
| | | new roof cover, wagon No. 3 | 3.50 | |
| | | draw bolts and plates, wagon No. 2 | 2.50 | |
| | | 4 new axle arms, wagon No. 3 | 12.00 | |
| | | new transom plates, wagon No. 3 | 1.50 | |
| | | repairing perch irons and stays, wagon No. 3 | 2.25 | |
| | | new fifth wheels and king bolt, wagon No. 3 | 4.25 | |
| | | tie, stay, and ten clips, and 40 bolts, wagon No. 3 | 3.60 | |
| | | 4 spring bolts and repairing springs, wagon No. 3 | 2.00 | |
| | | repairing handle and two shaft bolts, wagon No. 3 | 1.50 | |
| | | repairing dasher and body irons, wagon No. 3 | 2.25 | |
| | | cup and saucers and T. bolt, wagon No. 3 | .75 | |
| | | Nov. 29. recovering dasher and new back curtain, wagon No 3 | 9.00 | |
| | | new whip socket and new apron, wagon No. 3 | 3.50 | |
| | | retrimming shafts and new oil carpet, wagon No. 3 | 3.50 | |
| | | repairing side curtains and cushions, wagon No. 3 | 2.25 | |
| | | set and repair back axle, double wagon | 2.50 | |
| | | 16 bolts, king bolt, repairing brake, varnishing top, double wagon | 6.25 | |
| | | 1 T bolt and wedge box, double wagon | 1.25 | |
| | | Dec. 7. draw bar, plate and repairing doubletree, double wagon | 2.00 | |
| | | 13. 2 iron axle arms, hub band, and repairing spring, double wagon | 6.75 | |
| | | 2 gum bumpers and straps, double wagon | 3.00 | |
| | | new strap and repairing clip, double wagon | 1.75 | |
| | | 1893 Jan. 9. 2 boxes axle grease | .50 | |
| | | 23. 1 new step | 1.25 | |
| | | | | $503.25 |
| 31 | 21 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay-roll for March, 1893: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, Mar. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, Mar. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, Mar. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, Mar. 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| Apr. 30 | 22 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay-roll for April, 1893: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, Apr. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, Apr. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, Apr. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, Apr. 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| May 31 | 23 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay-roll for May, 1893: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, May 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, May 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, May 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Edward Benjamin, May 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| June 7 | 24 | K. Kneessi's Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 5. For 2 halters and straps | 1.50 | |
| | | center piece check-rein | .50 | |
| | | whip-cracker | .25 | |
| | | repairing three bridles | 1.50 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd

| Date. | No. voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HORSES AND WAGONS—continued. | | |
| 1893. June 7 | 24 | K. Kneessi's Sons—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 23. For halter strap | $0.75 | |
| | | saddle pad | 1.00 | |
| | | repairing breast collar | .50 | |
| | | 25. repairing harness and saddles | 2.78 | |
| | | repairing harness | .75 | |
| | | 3 currycombs | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 mane brush | 1.00 | |
| | | | | $12.03 |
| 30 | 25 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay roll for June, 1893: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, June 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, June 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, June 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | George W. Thomas, June 1 to 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 5,020.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 5,020.00 | |
| | | | 5,020.00 | 5,020.00 |
| | | FUEL FOR HEATING APPARATUS. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1891.* | | |
| 1892. Oct. 20 | 1 | Henry E. Davis, receiver of Washington Critic Co: | | |
| | | 1891. May 13. For advertising proposals for fuel for U. S. Senate, 31 lines, one insertion | | 2.66 |
| | | By amount expended | | 2.66 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 2.66 | |
| | | | 2.66 | 2.66 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. July 11 | 1 | Washington Post Co: | | |
| | | 1892. Mar. 25. For advertising proposals for fuel for the U. S. Senate, 28 lines, 4 times | | 12.60 |
| 12 | 2 | Evening Star Newspaper Co: | | |
| | | 1892. May 25. For advertising proposals for fuel for the U. S. Senate, 25 lines, 4 times | | 14.07 |
| 29 | 3 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1892. July 5. For 45 $\frac{1}{1000}$ tons white ash furnace coal, under contract during fiscal year 1892, at $4.79 | | 217.04 |
| | 4 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1892. July 13. For 25 $\frac{1}{1000}$ tons white ash furnace coal, under contract during fiscal year 1892, at $4.79 | 123.79 | |
| | | 157 $\frac{1}{1000}$ tons white ash furnace coal, under contract during fiscal year 1892, at $4.79 | 752.75 | |
| | | | | 876.54 |
| Aug. 6 | 5 | American Ice Co: | | |
| | | 1892. June 28. For 18¾ cords long pine wood, at $4.47 | | 83.25 |
| 10 | 6 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1892. July 30. For 141 $\frac{1}{1000}$ tons furnace coal, under contract during fiscal year 1892, at $4.79 | 675.71 | |
| | | Aug. 4. 55 $\frac{1}{1000}$ tons furnace coal, under contract during fiscal year 1892, at $4.79 | 266.44 | |
| | | | | 942.15 |
| | | By amount expended | | 2,145.65 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 2,216.34 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 70.69 |
| | | | 2,216.34 | 2,216.34 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FUEL FOR HEATING APPARATUS—continued. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. Sept. 2 | 1 | P. S. Jennings: | | |
| | | 1892. July 26. For 1 barrel "AA" cylinder oil, 53 gallons, at 72 cents | ---------- | $38.16 |
| 6 | 2 | J. Edward Chapman: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 23. For 80¾ cords oak wood, cut into 3 pieces and put away, as per contract, at $6.89 per cord | ---------- | 556.37 |
| 12 | 3 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 31. For 10 tons furnace coal, at $4.70¾ | ---------- | 51.19 |
| 13 | 4 | W. H. Baum: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 31. For 123 cords pine wood, at $5.50 per cord | ---------- | 676.50 |
| Dec. 16 | 5 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 13. For 463 tons furnace coal, under contract, at $4.70¾ | $2,180.24 | |
| | | 55 tons furnace coal, under contract, at $4.70¾ | 249.94 | |
| | | 2 tons furnace coal, under contract, at $4.70¾ | 9.41 | |
| | | | | 2,439.59 |
| 22 | 6 | George W. Moss: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 26. For 4 barrels "AA" cylinder oil, 52, 51, 52, 51 =206 gallons, at 72 cents | 148.32 | |
| | | 1 barrel electric engine oil, 51½ gallons, at 58 cents | 29.87 | |
| | | 6 barrels strained West Virginia oil, 52½, 52, 51½, 52½, 51½, 50½=310½ gallons, at 16 cents | 49.68 | |
| | | 50 pounds petroleum jelly, at 20 cents | 10.00 | |
| | | 500 pounds white cotton waste, at 10 cents | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 287.87 |
| 1893. Feb. 18 | 7 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 11. For 160 tons furnace coal, furnished U. S. Senate, under contract, at $4.70¾ per ton | 757.74 | |
| | | 427 tons furnace coal, furnished U. S. Senate, under contract, at $4.70¾ per ton | 2,012.26 | |
| | | | | 2,770.00 |
| Mar. 22 | 8 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 27. For 143 tons furnace coal, at $4.70¾ per ton | 676.76 | |
| | | 38 tons furnace coal, at $4.70¾ per ton | 181.44 | |
| | | | | 858.14 |
| 25 | 9 | William H. Baum: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 12. For 2 cords pine wood for the U. S. Senate, under contract, at $5.50 | 11.00 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 30. 1 cord pine wood for the U. S. Senate, under contract | 5.50 | |
| | | | | 16.50 |
| Apr. 14 | 10 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 22. For 38 tons furnace coal, under contract, at $4.70¾ | 183.28 | |
| | | 30 tons furnace coal, under contract, at $4.70¾ | 143.78 | |
| | | | | 327.06 |
| May 16 | 11 | G. W. Moss: | | |
| | | 1893. May 10. For 1 barrel AA cylinder oil, 52 gallons, at 72 cents | ---------- | 37.44 |
| June 1 | 12 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1893. May 2. For 152 tons furnace coal, under contract, at $4.70¾ | ---------- | 719.85 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FUEL FOR HEATING APPARATUS—continued. | | |
| 1893. June 1 | 13 | W. H. Baum: | | |
| | | 1893. May 19. For 34 cords pine wood, at $5.50 per cord | | $187.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 8,965.67 |
| | | To amount drawn | $9,000.00 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 34.33 |
| | | | 9,000.00 | 9,000.00 |
| | | PURCHASE OF FURNITURE. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| July 29 | 1 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1891. Dec. 5. For 8 pairs curtain loops | 1.00 | |
| | | 1892. Apr. 7. 1 walnut Senate chair, Senate Chamber | 15.00 | |
| | | 28. 2 easels, Senate Chamber, at $2.25 | 4.50 | |
| | | May 15. 1 walnut S. and S. chair, Senate Chamber | 12.00 | |
| | | 23. 1 leather Turkish armchair, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 40.00 | |
| | | 1 leather Turkish rocker, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 42.00 | |
| | | 1 oak S. and S. chair, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 26.00 | |
| | | 1 oak armchair, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 13.00 | |
| | | 1 reed armchair, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 12.00 | |
| | | 1 round oak table, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 16.00 | |
| | | 1 coat rack, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 9.00 | |
| | | 24. 34 yards Wilton filling and border, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, made, laid, and stretched, at $2.40 | 81.60 | |
| | | 1 table cover, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 pair Swiss curtains, Committee on Rules | 35.00 | |
| | | 1 leather couch, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 55.00 | |
| | | 25. 1 antique oak roll-top desk, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 38.00 | |
| | | June 2. 1 walnut S. and S. chair, room in terrace | 5.50 | |
| | | 3. 1 antique office desk | 33.00 | |
| | | 1 S. and S. chair | 9.00 | |
| | | 1 leather couch | 40.00 | |
| | | 1 reed chair | 11.00 | |
| | | 1 reed rocker | 11.50 | |
| | | 1 reed chair | 13.00 | |
| | | 1 antique revolving bookcase | 11.00 | |
| | | 11. 1 plush rug, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 9.00 | |
| | | 15. 6 24-inch wood-seated stools, folding room | 4.50 | |
| | | 17. 1 antique oak washstand | 30.00 | |
| | | 1 antique oak rocker | 6.50 | |
| | | 28. 6 carpet sweepers, at $5.00 | 30.00 | |
| | | 4 carpet sweepers, at $3.50 | 14.00 | |
| | | 2 carpet sweepers, at $6.50 | 13.00 | |
| | | 152 yards carpet, made, laid, and lined, Claims, at $2.50 | 380.00 | |
| | | 97 yards carpet, made, laid, and lined, Education, at $2.50 | 242.50 | |
| | | 125¼ yards carpet, made, laid, and lined, Appropriations, at $2.50 | 313.75 | |
| | | 52 yards carpet, made, laid, and lined, Foreign Relations | 130.00 | |
| | | 88 yards carpet, made, laid, and lined, Foreign Relations | 220.00 | |
| | | 10 Japanese screens—2 at $15, 3 at $30, 5 at $10 | 170.00 | |
| | | 2 Japanese screens—1 at $20, 1 at $10 | 30.00 | |
| | | 25. 12 Douglass' armchairs, with rods, press gallery, at $2.50 | 30.00 | |
| | | 6 antique Congressional chairs, press gallery, at $9 | 54.00 | |
| | | 6 caucus chairs, press gallery, at $2.25 | 13.50 | |
| | | | | 2,232.35 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PURCHASE OF FURNITURE—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 29 | 2 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. May 23. For 1 antique oak desk, Committee on Contingent Expenses | $33.00 | |
| | | June 9. 27 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.10 | 29.70 | |
| | | 2 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.35 | 2.70 | |
| | | 16 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.20 | 19.20 | |
| | | 47 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.15 | 54.05 | |
| | | 6 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.56 | 9.36 | |
| | | 10 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.50 | 15.00 | |
| | | 2 window shades, Maltby House, at 90 cents | 1.80 | |
| | | 2 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.45 | 2.90 | |
| | | 2 window shades, Maltby House, at 85 cents | 1.70 | |
| | | 6 window shades, Maltby House, at 95 cents | 5.70 | |
| | | 1 window shade, Maltby House | .95 | |
| | | 15. 2 antique Congressional S. and S. chairs, Contingent Expenses, at $9 | 18.00 | |
| | | 1 antique wardrobe, Contingent Expenses | 45.00 | |
| | | 1 leather couch, Several Branches Civil Service | 35.00 | |
| | | 25 antique oak desks, Malby House, at $40 | 1,000.00 | |
| | | 25 antique tables, cloth top, Maltby House, at $22 | 550.00 | |
| | | 24 blacking commodes, Maltby House, at $2.50 | 60.00 | |
| | | 28 antique revolving bookcases, Maltby House, at $10 | 280.00 | |
| | | 16. 2 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | 4 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.15 | 4.60 | |
| | | 13 dozen cane-seat armchairs, Maltby House, at $30 | 390.00 | |
| | | 25 antique Congressional S. and S. chairs, Maltby House, at $9 | 225.00 | |
| | | 24 tufted leather couches, Maltby House, at $35 | 840.00 | |
| | | 14 antique wardrobes, Maltby House, at $22 | 308.00 | |
| | | 27 antique hall racks, Maltby House, at $12 | 324.00 | |
| | | 3 window shades, Maltby House, at $1.25 | 3.75 | |
| | | 18. 12 adjustable screens, Maltby House, at 75 cents | 9.00 | |
| | | 21. 3 antique oak desks, Maltby House, at $40 | 120.00 | |
| | | 2 antique oak tables, Maltby House, at $22 | 44.00 | |
| | | 3 leather couches, Maltby House, at $35 | 105.00 | |
| | | 3 Congressional S. and S. chairs, Maltby House, at $9 | 27.00 | |
| | | 22. 2 walnut flat-top desks, Maltby House, at $28 | 56.00 | |
| | | 1 antique hall rack, Maltby House | 12.00 | |
| | | 1 antique revolving bookcase, Maltby House | 18.00 | |
| | | 35 rugs, from body Brussels, velvet, moquette, and Axminster carpets, 1,318 yards, made, laid, and lined, at $1.40 | 1,845.20 | |
| | | 92 yards imported Wilton velvet carpet, in two rugs, made, laid, and lined, at $2.25 | 207.00 | |
| | | 32 antique marble-top tables, Maltby House, at $6 | 192.00 | |
| | | 2 antique reed chairs, Maltby House, at $13 | 26.00 | |
| | | 1 antique reed chair, Maltby House | 12.00 | |
| | | window screens, Maltby House, as per estimate | 325.00 | |
| | | 32 Smyrna rugs, Maltby House, at $5 | 160.00 | |
| | | 3 Smyrna rugs, Maltby House, at $23.50 | 70.50 | |
| | | 110 yards linoleum, laid, Maltby House, at $1.15 | 126.50 | |
| | | 31 58-inch antique oak French bevel mirrors, at $25 | 775.00 | |
| | | 5 50-inch antique oak French bevel mirrors, at $22 | 110.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PURCHASE OF FURNITURE—continued. | | |
| 1893. July 29 | 2 | W. B. Moses & Sons—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. June 23. For 10 72-inch antique oak French bevel mirrors, at $32 | $320.00 | |
| | | 25. 1 roll-top desk, Committee on Epidemic Diseases | 40.00 | |
| | | 1 walnut revolving bookcase, Committee on Epidemic Diseases | 23.00 | |
| | | 1 antique library table, Maltby House | 14.00 | |
| | | 1 walnut library table, Committee on Irrigation | 14.00 | |
| | | 1 map back to order, Maltby House | 28.00 | |
| | | 1 library table, Maltby House | 35.00 | |
| | | 1 leather suit, 3 pieces, Maltby House | 140.00 | |
| | | 2 leather couches, Maltby House | 70.00 | |
| | | 1 antique oak screen, Maltby House | 21.50 | |
| | | 40½ yards Axminster carpet and border, made and laid, at $2.50 | 101.25 | |
| | | 2 Axminster rugs, at $18 | 36.00 | |
| | | 27. 5 walnut Congressional chairs, Committee on Irrigation, at $9 | 45.00 | |
| | | 1 oak Congressional chair, Committee on Irrigation | 9.00 | |
| | | | | $9 422.36 |
| | | By amount expended | | 11,654.71 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 12,179.82 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 525.11 |
| | | | 12,179.82 | 12,179.82 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. Nov. 28 | 1 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 5. For 90 yards velvet carpet and border, made, lined, and laid in Senate library, at $1.75 per yard | | 157.50 |
| 1893. Feb. 20 | 2 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 13. For 1 antique, wood-seat, spring, and revolving chair, for office of the Secretary of United States Senate | | 5.75 |
| Mar. 23 | 3 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. July 7. For 1 folding table | 2.25 | |
| | | 1 suit slip covers for furniture in ladies' retiring room | 22.00 | |
| | | 9. 1 walnut Senate chair | 15.00 | |
| | | 22 yards billiard cloth, at $4 | 88.00 | |
| | | Nov. 22. 170 yards Axminster carpet and border, made, laid, and lined for Senate restaurant, at $2.50 | 425.00 | |
| | | 102 yards Axminster carpet and border, made, laid, and lined for Senate restaurant, at $2.50 | 255.00 | |
| | | 25. 76 yards Brussels carpet, made, laid, and lined for Senate gallery, at $1 | 76.00 | |
| | | 26. 1 yard Wilton carpet | 3.00 | |
| | | 28. 1 yard mohair damask | 3.00 | |
| | | 30. 6 new window shades, at $3 | 18.00 | |
| | | Dec. 23. 2 small window shades, at $1.25 | 2.50 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 9. 2 Wilton rugs, at $12 | 24.00 | |
| | | Feb. 10. 1 plush scarf for table for room of President *pro tempore* | 15.00 | |
| | | 4 walnut Senate chairs | 60.00 | |
| | | 15. 1 antique desk, Finance Committee, annex | 60.00 | |
| | | 1 S. and S. chair | 30.00 | |
| | | 1 revolving bookcase | 20.00 | |
| | | 1 wicker rocking chair | 11.00 | |
| | | 1 wicker rocking chair | 13.50 | |
| | | 1 wicker rocking chair | 12.50 | |
| | | 1 antique oak wardrobe | 25.00 | |
| | | 1 antique hall rack | 14.00 | |
| | | 22. 1 yard lincrusta | 1.00 | |
| | | | | 1,195.75 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PURCHASE OF FURNITURE—continued. | | |
| 1893. Apr. 14 | 4 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 25. For 1 chair S. S. leather seat, antique, Secretary's office | | 95.50 |
| Apr. 20 | 5 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 1. For 1 yard lincrusta | $1.00 | |
| | | 10. 1 mahogany leather seat S. and S. chair, Vice-President's room | 14.00 | |
| | | 18. 1 antique flat-top desk, Committee on Rules | 30.00 | |
| | | 1 imitation mahogany S. and S. chair, Vice-President's room | 10.00 | |
| | | 1 antique desk, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 42.00 | |
| | | 1 antique desk, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 45.00 | |
| | | 1 antique table, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 23.00 | |
| | | 2 natural cherry S. and S. chairs, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 23.00 | |
| | | 1 wicker armchair, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 11.00 | |
| | | 1 wicker armchair, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 13.00 | |
| | | 1 wicker armchair, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 9.50 | |
| | | 1 hall rack, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 24.00 | |
| | | 1 green leather couch, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 40.00 | |
| | | 62 yards Wilton carpet, made, laid, and lined, at $2.50 | 155.00 | |
| | | 2 Axminister rugs, Committee on Engrossed Bills | 30.00 | |
| | | Apr. 1. 1 leather couch, Committee on Potomac River Front | 45.00 | |
| | | 3. 2 rugs, Committee on Potomac River Front | 13.00 | |
| | | 4. 1 No. 110 16 c. table, Committee on Printing | 20.00 | |
| | | 1 couch in corduroy, Committee on Printing | 40.00 | |
| | | | | 568.50 |
| | | By amount expended | | 1,953.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 3,000.00 | |
| | | By amount balance | | 1,047.00 |
| | | | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| | | REPAIRS OF FURNITURE. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. July 11 | 1 | Robert J. McLean: | | |
| | | 1892. April 16. For 300 feet molding, at 36 | 18.00 | |
| | | May 2. 1 ¾ 10 by 16 Georgia pine board, dressed | 2.50 | |
| | | 10. 500 feet ⅞ poplar, dressed, at 5 cents | 25.00 | |
| | | 200 feet ⅞ walnut, dressed | 29.00 | |
| | | June 2. 508 feet 12-inch shelving | 22.86 | |
| | | 28. 2,000 feet ¾ white-pine shelving, dressed, at 4 3/10 cents | 90.00 | |
| | | 29. 1,030 feet ⅞ poplar, dressed, at 5 cents | 51.50 | |
| | | 1,000 feet white pine seconds, dressed, at 6 cents | 60.00 | |
| | | 42 feet ¾ oak, at 15 3/10 cents | 6.51 | |
| | | 500 feet ¾ walnut, dressed, at 18 3/10 cents | 92.50 | |
| | | 160 feet ⅞ walnut, dressed, at 14 3/10 cents | 23.20 | |
| | | | | 421.07 |
| | 2 | Robert Leitch & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. June 29. For 12 angle plates | | 5.00 |
| 12 | 3 | Francis Miller: | | |
| | | 1892. Feb. 11. For 4 pounds filler, at 20 cents | .80 | |
| | | 24. 1 gallon alcohol | 2.50 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | REPAIRS OF FURNITURE—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 12 | 3 | Francis Miller—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Feb. 24. For 1 gallon light-oil finish | $1.75 | |
| | | Mar. 1. 2 pounds burnt senna, dry, at 15 cents | .30 | |
| | | 2 pounds raw sienna, dry, at 15 cents | .30 | |
| | | 2 pounds burnt umber, dry, at 15 cents | .30 | |
| | | 1 pound chrome yellow, dry | .25 | |
| | | 1 pint cherry stain | .25 | |
| | | Apr. 6. 3 gallons coal oil | .60 | |
| | | 2 gallons raw oil | 1.10 | |
| | | May 7. 2 gallons turpentine | 1.10 | |
| | | 27. 8 gallons cherry stain | 8.00 | |
| | | 4 flat brushes | 3.00 | |
| | | 31. 5 gallons cherry stain | 5.00 | |
| | | June 28. 24 gallons light hard-oil finish, at $1.75 | 42.00 | |
| | | 2 gallons turpentine | 1.10 | |
| | | 2 gallons raw oil | 1.10 | |
| | | 2 pounds burnt umber, dry | .30 | |
| | | 2 pounds burnt sienna, dry | .30 | |
| | | 11 brushes | 4.13 | |
| | | 4 gallons furniture stain, at $1.25 | 5.00 | |
| | | 4 quires sandpaper | 1.00 | |
| | | 4 pounds graining color | .80 | |
| | | | | $80.98 |
| | 4 | Lansburgh & Bro.: | | |
| | | 1892. June 30. For 85¾ yards cotton, at 16 cents | 13.72 | |
| | | 20 yards felt, at $1 | 20.00 | |
| | | 43 yards silkoline, at 15 cents | 6.45 | |
| | | 16 yards china silk, at 65 cents | 10.40 | |
| | | 3 pieces gimp, at $2.25 | 6.75 | |
| | | 1 piece gimp | .87 | |
| | | | | 58.19 |
| | 5 | Albert L. Pitney: | | |
| | | 1892. Mar. 8. For 2 small hooks, at 15 cents | .30 | |
| | | 9. 1,000 brass-head tacks | .70 | |
| | | 2 small drawer locks | .20 | |
| | | 10. 1 dozen brass knobs | .30 | |
| | | 1 small brass escutcheon | .10 | |
| | | 11. 2 drawer knobs | .20 | |
| | | 1 dozen brass key-blanks | .75 | |
| | | 6 pounds rope | 1.50 | |
| | | 21. ½ dozen hooks | .10 | |
| | | 30. 2 dozen Yale key blanks | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 padlock and hasp | .25 | |
| | | 31. 3 dozen key blanks, at 45 cents | 1.35 | |
| | | 4 2-inch machine screws | .10 | |
| | | Apr. 2. ½ dozen corner irons | .15 | |
| | | 14. 27 common locks | 5.62 | |
| | | 20. 6 common locks | 1.20 | |
| | | 21. 10 pounds 10-inch finishing nails | .40 | |
| | | 23. 1 dozen small corner irons | .15 | |
| | | 30. 1 dozen escutcheon pins | .05 | |
| | | May 3. 1 pair hinges | .15 | |
| | | 3 pairs spring hinges | .60 | |
| | | 4. 3 sets brass casters | 1.20 | |
| | | 10. ½ dozen brass hooks | .10 | |
| | | 4 small brackets | .50 | |
| | | 15. 15 yards window screen | 2.70 | |
| | | 25. 1 spring | .20 | |
| | | 1 dozen coat hooks | .15 | |
| | | 28. 1 gross No. 9 screw eyes | .40 | |
| | | 1 pair spring hinges | .20 | |
| | | 1 latch and knob | 1.00 | |
| | | 31. 1 dozen key blanks | .80 | |
| | | 1 lock and knob | 1.00 | |
| | | June 13. ½ dozen brass corner plates | .50 | |
| | | 1 pair brass handles | 2.50 | |
| | | 4 dozen Yale key blanks, at $1.50 | 6.00 | |
| | | 20. 1 gross 1¼-inch No. 10 screws | .70 | |
| | | 29. 10 pounds Irish glue, at 20 cents | 2.00 | |
| | | liquid glue | 1.50 | |
| | | 21 dozen papers upholsterers' tacks, assorted | 18.55 | |
| | | 11 dozen papers upholsterers' screws, assorted | 13.82 | |
| | | 1 gross No. 208 screw eyes | .40 | |
| | | 2 dozen locks | 6.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | REPAIRS OF FURNITURE—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 12 | 5 | Albert L. Pitney—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. June 29. For 2 dozen wardrobe locks | $3.60 | |
| | | 2 dozen wardrobe locks, No. 723 | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 gross picture nails | 1.75 | |
| | | 3 dozen 1-inch white drawer-knobs, at 30 cents | .90 | |
| | | 3 dozen 1¼-inch drawer-knobs, at 40 cents | 1.20 | |
| | | 4 dozen No. 124 coat hooks | .60 | |
| | | 4 dozen No. 94 coat hooks | 1.00 | |
| | | 1 keg wire nails | 3.10 | |
| | | 1 dozen papers ¼-inch wire springs | 1.00 | |
| | | 1 pair 12-inch trimmers | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 gross molding hooks | 2.00 | |
| | | 1½ dozen saw files | 1.40 | |
| | | ⅜ dozen balls twine | 1.00 | |
| | | | | $102.29 |
| 14 | 6 | Woodward & Lothrop: | | |
| | | 1892. June 14. For 3 yards silk for covering bookcase | | 2.25 |
| | | By amount expended | | 669.78 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 669.78 | |
| | | | 669.78 | 669.78 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1893. Mar. 27 | 1 | Thomas W. Smith: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 14. For 500 feet No. 1 white pine shelving, at 4 cts. | 20.00 | |
| | | 23. 300 feet ¼-inch D. M. select lumber, at 5 cts. | 15.00 | |
| | | 500 feet No. 1 white pine shelving, at 4 cts. | 20.00 | |
| | | 36 spindles, white pine, 3¼ by 3, at 5 cents | 1.80 | |
| | | | | 56.80 |
| | 2 | Albert L. Pitney: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 1. For 1 pair drawer handles | .35 | |
| | | Dec. 10. 6 sets Philadelphia plate casters | .75 | |
| | | ½ gallon can glue | 1.25 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 3. 2 brass handles | .20 | |
| | | 13. 1 spiral spring | .25 | |
| | | 22. 10 pounds finishing nails | .50 | |
| | | 24. 1 2½ by 2½ bronze hinges | .35 | |
| | | 1 gross 1½-inch brass screws | 1.45 | |
| | | Feb. 1. 1 pair large brass hinges | 1.75 | |
| | | 11. 2 yards brass chain and hinges | .84 | |
| | | 14. 1 pair heavy brass handles | 3.00 | |
| | | 17. 1 box tacks | .75 | |
| | | | | 11.44 |
| 22 | 3 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. July 7. For 12 yards gimp, at 8 cents | .96 | |
| | | repairing office chair | .75 | |
| | | new tin roller on shade | 2.00 | |
| | | 15. new tin roller on shade | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 shade on tin roller | 3.50 | |
| | | 25. 50 pounds hair, at 50 cents | 25.00 | |
| | | 19 yards gimp, at 5 cents | .95 | |
| | | Sept. 8. 1 piece best webbing | 2.50 | |
| | | Nov. 2. 24 chair bolts | 2.75 | |
| | | 36 extra nuts | .30 | |
| | | 4. 1 tin roller on shade | 1.25 | |
| | | 23. 1 pound black carpet thread | 1.00 | |
| | | 25. 6 dozen pins | .30 | |
| | | Dec. 2. 2 boxes copper tacks, at 50 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 23. 1 roller on old shade | 1.50 | |
| | | Feb. 17. weighting rug with sheet lead | 3.50 | |
| | | | | 43.76 |
| May 10 | 4 | Thomas W. Smith: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 22. For 352 feet ⅞ by 12 by 16, No. 2 shelving, at 3 cents | 10.56 | |
| | | Apr. 11. 500 feet No. 1, ⅞ by 12 shelving, at 4 cents | 20.00 | |
| | | 14. 15 bushels sawdust | .90 | |
| | | 17. 200 feet white pine molding, at 2 cents | 4.00 | |
| | | 200 feet white pine molding, at 1¼ cents | 2.50 | |
| | | | | 37.96 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | REPAIRS OF FURNITURE—continued. | | |
| 1893. June 1 | 5 | A. L. Pitney: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 14. For ½ dozen key blanks, at 80 cents | $0.40 | |
| | | 1 dozen Yale key blanks | 1.50 | |
| | | 16. 3 dozen Yale key blanks, at $1.50 | 4.50 | |
| | | 18. 1 pair hooks for typewriter | .35 | |
| | | 31. 2 dozen Yale key blanks, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen key blanks, at 75 cents | 1.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen key blanks, at 50 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 1½ dozen key blanks, at 35 cents | .47 | |
| | | 4 dozen key blanks, at 50 cents | 2.00 | |
| | | Apr. 1. 4 dozen Yale key blanks, at $1.50 | 6.00 | |
| | | 2 pairs 8 by 10 shelf brackets, at 30 cents | .60 | |
| | | 1 small lock and key blank | .15 | |
| | | 1 dozen Yale S. H. blanks | 1.75 | |
| | | 6. 1 small lock and key blank | .15 | |
| | | 8. 2 sets No. 4 casters, at 12 cents | .24 | |
| | | 3 sets No. 5 casters, at 15 cents | .45 | |
| | | 14. 1 dozen small brass corner irons | .65 | |
| | | 4 dozen small brass screws | .20 | |
| | | 21. 2 dozen Yale key blanks, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen Yale night latches | 21.00 | |
| | | | | $843.91 |
| | | By amount expended | | 203.87 |
| | | To amount drawn | 1,000.00 | |
| | | By amount balance | | 796.13 |
| | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.0 |
| | | CLEANING FURNITURE. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1891.* | | |
| 1892. Aug. 6 | 1 | Q. Rice: | | |
| | | 1891. May 25. For cleaning 13 Brussels carpets, 244 yards, at 82½ cents | 6.10 | |
| | | cleaning rug, 32 yards, at 2½ cents | .80 | |
| | | cleaning 1 Brussels carpet, 82 yards, at 2½ cents | 2.05 | |
| | | June 29. cleaning 64 Brussels carpets, 4,492 yards, at 2½ cents | 112.30 | |
| | | cleaning 23 rugs, 207 yards, at 2½ cents | 5.18 | |
| | | cleaning 8 ingrain carpets, 460 yards, at 2½ cents | 11.50 | |
| | | cleaning 4 pieces of matting, 73 yards, at 2½ cents | 1.82 | |
| | | cleaning 5 Brussels carpets, 364 yards, at 2½ cents | 9.10 | |
| | | cleaning 11 Brussels carpets, 303 yards, at 2½ cents | 7.57 | |
| | | | | 156.42 |
| | | By amount expended | | 156.42 |
| | | To amount drawn | 156.42 | |
| | | | 156.42 | 156.42 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| July 9 | 1 | Vincent Ullman: For 26 days' work in cleaning and repairing furniture for the United States Senate, from June 1 to 30, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | 65.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 65.00 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 276.27 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 211.27 |
| | | | 276.27 | 276.27 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| Aug. 6 | 1 | Vincent Ullman: For 26 days' work in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture for the United States Senate, from July 1 to 30, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | 65.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CLEANING FURNITURE.—continued. | | |
| 1892. Sept. 13 | 2 | Vincent Ullman: For 27 days' labor as upholsterer in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture for the United States Senate, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | $67.50 |
| Oct. 4 | 3 | Washington Wilson: For 26 days' services cleaning and varnishing furniture, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $2 per day | | 52.00 |
| Nov. 8 | 4 | Washington Wilson: For 26 days' services cleaning and varnishing furniture, from Oct. 1, to 31, 1892, at $2 per day | | 52.00 |
| Dec. 6 | 5 | George W. Thomas: For 39 days' service in cleaning and varnishing furniture for the United States Senate, from Oct. 20 to Dec. 3, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | 97.50 |
| 7 | 6 | Minnie B. Cady: 1892. Dec. 1. For sewing curtains and cushions for the United States Senate | | 7.50 |
| | 7 | Washington Wilson: For 29 days' service in cleaning and varnishing furniture for the United States Senate, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 3, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | 72.50 |
| 8 | 8 | Isaac Bassett, jr.: For 48 days' service in cleaning and varnishing furniture for the United States Senate, from Oct. 10 to Dec. 3, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 120.00 |
| 1893. Mar. 21 | 9 | W. B. Moses & Sons: 1892. Oct 7. For cleaning 121 yards Brussels carpet, at 4 cents | $4.84 | |
| | | cleaning and renovating 1,475 yards velvet, moquettes, and Wilton carpets, at 6 cents | 88.50 | |
| | | 29. cleaning 35 yards rug carpets, and renovating 595 yards velvet and Wilton carpets, at 6 cents | 37.80 | |
| | | Dec. 1. cleaning and renovating 200 yards wilton carpet, at 6 cents | 12.00 | |
| | | 8. cleaning and renovating 156 yards Wilton carpet, at 6 cents | 9.36 | |
| | | cleaning and renovating 15 yards rug carpet, at 6 cents | .90 | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 23. cleaning and renovating 75 yards Wilton carpet, at 6 cents | 4.50 | |
| 23 | 10 | Minnie B. Cady: 1893. Jan. 31. For making 3 chair cushions | 1.50 | 157.90 |
| | | pressing and renewing draperies | 2.50 | |
| 24 | 11 | Mrs. E. Burrell: 1893. Feb. 7. For caning 5 chairs for the U. S. Senate, at $1 | | 4.00 |
| May 31 | 12 | Isaac Bassett, jr.: For 23 days' services in cleaning, varnishing, and repairing furniture for the U. S. Senate, from May 5 to 31, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 57.50 |
| | 13 | George Lusby: For 14 days' services in cleaning, varnishing, and repairing furniture for the U. S. Senate, from May 16 to 31, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 35.00 |
| June 30 | 14 | Isaac Bassett, jr.: For 26 days' services in cleaning, varnishing, and repairing furniture for the U. S. Senate, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 65.00 |
| | 15 | C. R. Harding: For 26 days' services in cleaning, varnishing, and repairing furniture for the U. S. Senate, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 65.00 |
| | 16 | Vincent Ullman: For 30 days' services in cleaning, varnishing, and repairing furniture for the U. S. Senate, from May 27 to June 30, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 75.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 998.40 |
| | | To amount drawn | 1,000.00 | |
| | | By amount balance | | 1.60 |
| | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FOLDING DOCUMENTS. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. July 5 | 1 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches and pamphlets, June 1 to 30, 1892, 28,200 at $1 per M | | $28.20 |
| | 2 | W. W. Aulick: For folding speeches and pamphlets, June 1 to 30, 1892, 12,860, at $1 per M | | 12.86 |
| | 3 | J. F. Dickson: For folding speeches and pamphlets, June 1 to 30, 1892, 31,000, at $1 per M | | 31.00 |
| | 4 | Louis Jullien: For folding speeches and pamphlets, June 1 to 30, 1892, 28,800, at $1 per M | | 28.80 |
| | | By amount expended | | 100.86 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | $655.30 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 554.44 |
| | | | 655.30 | 655.30 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 30 | 1 | J. F. Dickson: For folding speeches and pamphlets, from July 1 to 30, 1892, 73,200, at $1 per M | | 73.20 |
| Aug. 2 | 2 | Louis Jullien: For folding speeches and pamphlets, from July 1 to 30, 1892, 68,250, at $1 per M | | 68.25 |
| | 3 | W. W. Aulick: For folding speeches and pamphlets, from July 1 to 30, 1892, 22,600, at $1 per M | | 22.60 |
| | 4 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches and pamphlets, from July 1 to 30, 1892, 60,550, at $1 per M | | 60.55 |
| 12 | 5 | J. F. Dickson: For folding speeches and pamphlets, from Aug. 1 to 5, 1892, 9,650, at $1 per M | | 9.65 |
| Sept. 6 | 6 | Edwin N. Atherton: For folding speeches, from Aug. 25 to 31, 1892, 6,500, at $1 per M | | 6.50 |
| | 7 | W. W. Aulick: For folding speeches and pamphlets, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, 23,600, at $1 per M | | 23.60 |
| | 8 | Elliott W. Brown: For folding speeches, from Aug. 2 to 31, 1892, 21,200, at $1 per M | | 21.20 |
| | 9 | Louis A Brown: For folding speeches, from Aug 26 to 31, 1892, 5,500, at $1 per M | | 5.50 |
| | 10 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, 44,700, at $1 per M | | 44.70 |
| | 11 | John A. Halloran: For folding speeches, from Aug. 2 to 31, 1892, 22,500, at $1 per M | | 22.50 |
| | 12 | Lewis H. Jackson: For folding speeches, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, 51,500, at $1 per M | | 51.50 |
| | 13 | Louis S. Jullian: For folding speeches, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, 39,200, at $1 per M | | 39.20 |
| | 14 | Clifford Lanham: For folding speeches, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, 43,600, at $1 per M | | 43.60 |
| | 15 | Robert Martin: For folding speeches, from Aug. 25 to 31, 1892, 6,500, at $1 per M | | 6.50 |
| | 16 | Cortland Merckens: For folding speeches, from Aug. 23 to 31, 1892, 9,500, at $1 per M | | 9.50 |
| | 17 | James T. Reeder: For folding speeches, from Aug. 20 to 31, 1892, 12,000, at $1 per M | | 12.00 |
| | 18 | Forrest L. Stewart: For folding speeches, from Aug. 2 to 31, 1892, 22,400, at $1 per M | | 22.40 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FOLDING DOCUMENTS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Sept. 6 | 19 | George W. Thomas: For folding speeches, from Aug. 23 to 31, 1892, 9,500, at $1 per M | | 9.50 |
| | 20 | Harry G. Ward: For folding speeches, from Aug. 19 to 31, 1892, 21,000, at $1 per M | | 21.00 |
| Oct. 4 | 21 | Edwin N. Atherton: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 76,300, at $1 per M | | 76.30 |
| | 22 | W. W. Aulick: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 112,200, at $1 per M | | 112.20 |
| | 23 | Isaac Bassett, jr: For folding speeches, from Sept. 23 to 30, 1892, 25,800, at $1 per M | | 25.80 |
| | 24 | Elliott W. Brown: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 38,800, at $1 per M | | 38.80 |
| | 25 | Louis A. Brown: For folding speeches from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 63,300, at $1 per M | | 63.30 |
| | 26 | Joseph E. Bury: For folding speeches, from Sept. 23 to 30, 1892, 39,800, at $1 per M | | 39.80 |
| | 27 | W. H. Cresley: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 79,100, at $1 per M | | 79.10 |
| | 28 | Paul P. Finigan: For folding speeches from Sept. 26 to 30, 1892, 15,000, at $1 per M | | 15.00 |
| | 29 | James Frazier: For folding speeches, from Sept. 23 to 30, 1892, 21,500, at $1 per M | | 21.50 |
| | 30 | Thomas A. Fuss: For folding speeches, from Sept. 26 to 30, 1892, 12,200, at $1 per M | | 12.20 |
| | 31 | Louis Greenlee: For folding speeches, from Sept. 15 to 30, 1892, 41,500, at $1 per M | | 41.50 |
| | 32 | John A. Halloran: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 62,700, at $1 per M | | 62.70 |
| | 33 | Harry L. Hart: For folding speeches, from Sept. 23 to 30, 1892, 21,300, at $1 per M | | 21.30 |
| | 34 | Lewis H. Jackson: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 92,100, at $1 per M | | 92.10 |
| | 35 | J. Jolly Jones, jr.: For folding speeches, from Sept. 23 to 30, 1892, 26,100, at $1 per M | | 26.10 |
| | 36 | Louis S. Jullien: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 64,200, at $1 per M | | 64.20 |
| | 37 | Henry Kemno: For folding speeches, from Sept. 23 to 30, 1892, 24,000, at $1 per M | | 24.00 |
| | 38 | Clifford Lanham: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 71,400, at $1 per M | | 71.40 |
| | 39 | Olas Lewis: For folding speeches, from Sept. 6 to 30, 1892, 35,200, at $1 per M | | 35.20 |
| | 40 | Robert Martin: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 68,500, at $1 per M | | 68.50 |
| | 41 | Cortland Merckens: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 38,300, at $1 per M | | 38.30 |
| | 42 | Charles D. O'Connor: For folding speeches, from Sept. 8 to 30, 1892, 51,300, at $1 per M | | 51.30 |
| | 43 | J. V. Priddy: For folding speeches, from Sept. 24 to 27, 1892, 8,000, at $1 per M | | 8.00 |
| | 44 | James T. Reeder: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 91,500, at $1 per M | | 91.50 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FOLDING DOCUMENTS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Oct. 4 | 45 | James D. Rutter: For folding speeches, from Sept. 24 to 30, 1892, 18,000, at $1 per M | | $18.00 |
| | 46 | Walter Savoy: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 64,500, at $1 per M | | 84.50 |
| | 47 | Forrest L. Stewart: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 43,500, at $1 per M | | 43.50 |
| | 48 | George Sutton: For folding speeches, from Sept. 23 to 30, 1892, 25,000, at $1 per M | | 25.00 |
| | 49 | Wm. B. Sypher: For folding speeches, from Sept. 23 to 30, 1892, 17,800, at $1 per M | | 17.80 |
| | 50 | George W. Thomas: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 74,500, at $1 per M | | 74.50 |
| | 51 | Harry G. Ward: For folding speeches, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 85,500, at $1 per M | | 85.50 |
| | 52 | John Wormly: For folding speeches, from Sept. 26 to 30, 1892, 12,000, at $1 per M | | 12.00 |
| 17 | 53 | W. W. Aulick: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1892, 63,300, at $1 per M | | 63.30 |
| | 54 | Edward M. Barnitz: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 13, 1892, 51,700, at $1 per M | | 51.70 |
| | 55 | Isaac Bassett, jr.: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1895, 17,500, at $1 per M | | 17.50 |
| | 56 | Elliott W. Brown: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 14,100, at $1 per M | | 14.10 |
| | 57 | Louis A. Brown: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1892, 24,800, at $1 per M | | 24.80 |
| | 58 | Joseph E. Bury: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 43,600, at $1 per M | | 43.60 |
| | 59 | Carl G. Clifford: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1892, 25,500, at $1 per M | | 25.50 |
| | 60 | W. H. Dunn: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 49,500, at $1 per M | | 49.50 |
| | 61 | Paul P. Finigan: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 48,000, at $1 per M | | 48.00 |
| | 62 | James Frazier: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1892, 23,400, at $1 per M | | 23.40 |
| | 63 | Thomas A. Fuss: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 43,500, at $1 per M | | 43.50 |
| | 64 | Harry L. Hart: For folding speeches, from Oct 1 to 12, 1892, 13,700, at $1 per M | | 13.70 |
| | 65 | John A. Halloran: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 24,100, at $1 per M | | 24.10 |
| | 66 | Lewis H. Jackson: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 45,500, at $1 per M | | 45.50 |
| | 67 | J. Jolly Jones, jr.: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 41,500, at $1 per M | | 41.50 |
| | 68 | Louis S. Jullien: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1892, 25,500, at $1 per M | | 25.50 |
| | 69 | Henry Kemno: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 57,500, at $1 per M | | 57.50 |
| | 70 | Clifford Lanham: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1892, 30,500, at $1 per M | | 30.50 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FOLDING DOCUMENTS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Oct. 17. | 71 | Frank M. Lothrop: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 13, 1892, 35,000, at $1 per M | | $35.00 |
| | 72 | Robert Martin: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1892, 32,900, at $1 per M | | 32.90 |
| | 73 | Cortland Merckens: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 11, 1892, 11,500, at $1 per M | | 11.50 |
| | 74 | D. F. Murphy: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 13, 1892, 23,500, at $1 per M | | 23.50 |
| | 75 | Charles B. O'Connor: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1892, 24,500, at $1 per M | | 24.50 |
| | 76 | J. Vernon Priddy: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 13, 1892, 35,500, at $1 per M | | 35.50 |
| | 77 | James T. Reeder: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 54,700, at $1 per M | | 54.70 |
| | 78 | James D. Rutter: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 51,800, at $1 per M | | 51.80 |
| | 79 | Walter Savoy: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 26,000, at $1 per M | | 26.00 |
| | 80 | Lewis E. Smith: For folding speeches. from Oct. 1 to 13, 1892, 41,900, at $1 per M | | 41.90 |
| | 81 | Forrest L. Stewart: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 13,600, at $1 per M | | 13.60 |
| | 92 | George Sutton: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 16,500, at $1 per M | | 16.50 |
| | 83 | William B. Sypher: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 3,500, at $1 per M | | 3.50 |
| | 84 | George W. Thomas: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 52,500, at $1 per M | | 52.50 |
| | 85 | Harry G. Ward: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 38,000, at $1 per M | | 38.00 |
| | 86 | C. W. White: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 12, 1892, 24,200, at $1 per M | | 24.20 |
| | 87 | John Wormley: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 14, 1892, 35,500, at $1 per M | | 35.50 |
| Nov. 5 | 88 | E. N. Atherton; For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, 72,500, at $1 per M | | 72.50 |
| | 89 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, 50,500, at $1 per M | | 50.50 |
| | 90 | W. H. Dunn: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, 8,000, at $1 per M | | 8.00 |
| | 91 | Olas Lewis: For folding speeches, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, 49,000, at $1 per M | | 49.00 |
| Dec. 7 | 92 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches, from Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, 5,900, at $1 per M | | 5.90 |
| | 93 | George S. Lewis: For folding speeches, during month ending Nov. 30, 1892, 2,500, at $1 per M | | 2.50 |
| 1893. Jan. 5 | 94 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches, from Dec. 13 to 31, 1892, 31,100, at $1 per M | | 31.10 |
| Feb. 2 | 95 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches, from January 1 to 31, 1893, 71,500, at $1 per M | | 71.50 |
| Mar. 21 | 96 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches, from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, 81,500, at $1 per M | | 81.50 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FOLDING DOCUMENTS—continued. | | |
| 1893. | | | | |
| Mar. 21 | 97 | James Crawford: For folding speeches, from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, 44,000, at $1 per M | | $44.00 |
| 31 | 98 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches, from Mar. 1 to 31, 1893, 20,400, at $1 per M | | 20.40 |
| Apr. 13 | 99 | James Crawford; For folding speeches, from Mar. 1 to 11, 1893, 11,000, at $1 per M | | 11.00 |
| May 1 | 100 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, 35,000, at $1 per M | | 35.00 |
| | 101 | James Crawford: For folding speeches, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, 19,850, at $1 per M | | 19.85 |
| June 30 | 102 | James Crawford: For folding speeches, from May 1 to June 27, 1893, 4,500, at $1 per M | | 4.50 |
| | 103 | W. H. Chesley: For folding speeches, from May 1 to June 27, 1893, 13,400, at $1 per M | | 13.40 |
| | | By amount expended | | 3,789.30 |
| | | To amount drawn | $4,000.00 | |
| | | By amount balance | | 210.70 |
| | | | 4,000.00 | $4,000.00 |
| | | MATERIALS FOR FOLDING. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. | | | | |
| Aug. 5 | 1 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. July 1. For 45 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 77.40 | |
| | | 8. 13½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 23.22 | |
| | | 11. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 116.10 | |
| | | 22. 110 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 189.20 | |
| | | 5 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at 58 cents | 2.90 | |
| | | 29. 67 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 116.10 | |
| | | | | 524.92 |
| Sept. 12 | 2 | Perkins Envelope Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 27. For 250 M No. 40 envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, O. S. not gummed, at $1.89 | | 472.50 |
| 13 | 3 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 1. For 57 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼ | 116.71 | |
| | | 3. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 116.10 | |
| | | 6. 45 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 77.40 | |
| | | 11. 3 M shipping tags, at 70 cents | 2.10 | |
| | | 90 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 154.80 | |
| | | 12. 30 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, at $1.69 | 50.70 | |
| | | 15. 67½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 116.10 | |
| | | 22. 135 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 232.20 | |
| | | 60 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, at $1.69 | 101.40 | |
| | | 25. 60 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, at $1.69 | 101.40 | |
| | | 31. 30 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10, at $1.69 | 50.70 | |
| | | 41 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.72 | 70.52 | |
| | | 1 M tags | 1.00 | |
| | | | | 1,191.13 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MATERIALS FOR FOLDING—continued. | | |
| 1892. Sept. 19 | 4 | Burdick Envelope Manufacturing Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 13. For 18 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | $29.70 | |
| | | 16. 45 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 74.25 | |
| | | 17. 30 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 49.50 | |
| | | 18. 30 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 49.50 | |
| | | 19. 45 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 74.25 | |
| | | 20. 30 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 49.50 | |
| | | 23. 60 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 99.00 | |
| | | 24. 30 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 49.50 | |
| | | 25. 33 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 54.45 | |
| | | 26. 60 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 99.00 | |
| | | 27. 48 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 79.20 | |
| | | | | $707.85 |
| Oct. 3 | 5 | Burdick Envelope Manufacturing Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 2. For 60 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 99.00 | |
| | | 6. 30 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 49.50 | |
| | | 8. 45 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 74.25 | |
| | | 10. 75 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 123.75 | |
| | | 13. 50 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.65 | 82.50 | |
| | | | | 429.00 |
| Nov. 1 | 6 | Burdick Envelope Manufacturing Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 6. For 40½ M manila envelopes, at $1.65 | 66.82 | |
| | | 7. 84 M manila envelopes, at $1.65 | 138.60 | |
| | | 12. 106½ M manila envelopes, at $1.65 | 175.73 | |
| | | | | 381.15 |
| | 7 | Perkins Envelope Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 6. For 202 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.89 | 331.78 | |
| | | 7. 78 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.89 | 147.42 | |
| | | 8. 203 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.89 | 383.67 | |
| | | | | 912.87 |
| | 8 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 2. For 30 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 50.70 | |
| | | 3. 30 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 50.70 | |
| | | 8. 30 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 50.70 | |
| | | 12. 30 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 50.70 | |
| | | 17. 60 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 101.40 | |
| | | 61½ M manila envelopes, at $1.72 | 105.78 | |
| | | 19. 30 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 50.70 | |
| | | 27. 90 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 152.10 | |
| | | 28. 60 M manila envelopes, at $1.72 | 101.40 | |
| | | 29. 90 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 154.80 | |
| | | Oct. 1. 30 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 50.70 | |
| | | 2 M manila tags, at 85 cents | 1.70 | |
| | | 8. 30 M manila envelopes, at $1.69 | 50.70 | |
| | | 90 M manila envelopes, at $1.72 | 154.80 | |
| | | 12. 41 M manila envelopes, at $1.72 | 70.52 | |
| | | 13. 61½ M manila envelopes, at $1.72 | 105.78 | |
| | | | | 1,303.18 |
| | 9 | Morgan Envelope Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 4. For 33 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 5. 33 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 8. 49½ M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.61 | 79.69 | |
| | | 9. 33 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 10. 33 M manila envelopes, 6½ by 10¼, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | Aug. 11. For 17½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 28.18 | |
| | | 12. 17 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 27.37 | |
| | | 15. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.56 | |
| | | 16. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.57 | |
| | | 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 59.73 | |
| | | 17. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.81 | 59.73 | |
| | | 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.56 | |
| | | 18. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MATERIALS FOR FOLDING—continued. | | |
| 1892. Nov. 1 | 9 | Morgan Envelope Co.—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 18. For 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.81 | $39.87 | |
| | | 19. 19 M manila envelopes, at $1.81 | 34.39 | |
| | | 14 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 22.54 | |
| | | 22. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 23. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 24. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 25. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.56 | |
| | | 26. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 29. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 30. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 31. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | Sept. 1. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.57 | |
| | | 2. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 3. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 6. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.56 | |
| | | 8. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.57 | |
| | | 9. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 10. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 12. 16½ M manila envelopes, $1.61 | 26.66 | |
| | | 13. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.57 | |
| | | 14. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.56 | |
| | | 15. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.57 | |
| | | 16. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 17. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 19. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.56 | |
| | | 21 49½ M manila envelopes, $1.61 | 79.69 | |
| | | 22. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.57 | |
| | | 23. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 24. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 26. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 27.56 | |
| | | 27. 7½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 12.06 | |
| | | Oct. 5. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.56 | |
| | | 6. 49½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 79.70 | |
| | | 7. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 7. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 10. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.56 | |
| | | 11. 16½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 26.57 | |
| | | 12. 33 M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 53.13 | |
| | | 14. 47½ M manila envelopes, at $1.61 | 73.47 | |
| | | | | $2,316.15 |
| Nov. 1. | 10 | Z. D. Gilman: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 1. For 1 dozen paste brushes | | 3.50 |
| 7 | 11 | William Ballantine & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 3. For 40 reams tissue wrapping paper, at 12¾ cents | 5.10 | |
| | | Sept. 22. 1,020 reams tissue wrapping paper, at 12¾ cents | 130.05 | |
| | | | | 135.15 |
| | 12 | The West Jersey Paper Manufacturing Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 20. For 200 reams rope paper, 19 by 23-35, at $2.80 | 560.00 | |
| | | 22. 180 reams rope paper, 19 by 24-35, at $2.80 | 504.00 | |
| | | 24. 220 reams rope paper, 19 by 24-35, at $2.80 | 616.00 | |
| | | 25. 148 reams rope paper, 23 by 30-42, at $3.35 | 495.80 | |
| | | 26. 102 reams rope paper, 23 by 30-42, at $3.35 | 341.70 | |
| | | | | 2,517.50 |
| Dec. 12. | 13 | E. J. Brooks & Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 5. For 755 pounds hemp twine, at 7.4 cents | | 55.87 |
| | 14 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 5. For 202⅔ reams brown paper, 12 by 19, at 75 cents | 151.80 | |
| | | 254 reams brown paper, 12 by 19, at 60 cents | 152.40 | |
| | | 10. 5 paste brushes, at 20 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 15 paste brushes, at 15 cents | 2.25 | |
| | | 5 paste brushes, at 12 cents | .60 | |
| | | 3 paste brushes, at 10 cents | .30 | |
| | | 15. ¼ M manila envelopes | 2.75 | |
| | | 1,000 spools tape, at 18½ cents | 185.00 | |
| | | 16. 83 pounds hemp twine, 4½ D. T., at 9¼ cents | 7.68 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MATERIALS FOR FOLDING—continued. | | |
| 1892. Dec. 12 | 14 | Easton & Rupp—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 16. For 93 pounds hemp twine, 8 D. T., at 8 cents | $7.44 | |
| | | 38 pounds hemp twine, 6 D. T., at 9¼ cents | 3.51 | |
| | | 20 pounds fancy twine, at 28 cents | 5.60 | |
| | | 19. ½ M manila envelopes | 5.25 | |
| | | | | $525.58 |
| 16 | 15 | W. H. Tuttle & Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. July 16. For 2½ barrels paste | 3.00 | |
| | | Aug. 16. 1½ barrels paste | 4.15 | |
| | | Sept. 14. 1½ barrels paste | 4.15 | |
| | | Oct. 26. 1 barrel paste | 2.65 | |
| | | Nov. 30. 1½ barrels paste | 4.15 | |
| | | | | 18.10 |
| 1893. Jan. 9 | 16 | The Manhattan Supply Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 29. For 150 balls soft twine, 750 pounds, at 7.7 cents | 57.75 | |
| | | 200 balls soft twine, 200 pounds, at 8.9 cents | 17.80 | |
| | | 100 balls soft twine, 100 pounds, at 8.9 cents | 8.90 | |
| | | | | 84.45 |
| | 17 | Morgan Envelope Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 12. For 22½ M. manila envelopes, 9½ by 12, at $3.29 | 74.02 | |
| | | 14. 22½ M. manila envelopes, 9½ by 12, at $3.29 | 74.02 | |
| | | 16. 7 M manila envelopes, 9½ by 12, at 3.29 | 23.03 | |
| | | | | 171.07 |
| | 18 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 8. For 200 manila envelopes, 8 by 11 | 1.00 | |
| | | 24. 1,000 manila envelopes, 7¾ by 11¼ | 9.00 | |
| | | 1,000 manila envelopes, 5 by 10½ | 8.75 | |
| | | 1,000 manila envelopes, 5¾ by 11, heavy | 11.50 | |
| | | | | 30.25 |
| Feb. 4 | 19 | Morgan Envelope Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 11. For 20 9/16 M envelopes, 6½ by 10½, at $2.25 | | 45.34 |
| Mar. 22 | 20 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 10. For 60 mailing tubes | 1.80 | |
| | | 36 mailing tubes, assorted | 2.04 | |
| | | 26. 1 ream tissue paper | 1.50 | |
| | | 30. 35 mailing tubes | .75 | |
| | | Feb. 2. 3,000 manila envelopes | 3.20 | |
| | | | | 9.29 |
| Apr. 13 | 21 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 6. For 50 mailing tubes, each 11 by 5¾; 10½ by 5, at $5.75 and $4.50 | 10.25 | |
| | | 8. 300 mailing tubes, 20-2 | 9.75 | |
| | | 22. 246 mailing tubes, 20-2 | 8.00 | |
| | | 54 mailing tubes, 20-2 | 1.75 | |
| | | 23. 6 M tags, assorted | 4.15 | |
| | | 28. 1 ream white wrapping paper | 1.50 | |
| | | | | 35.40 |
| May 10 | 22 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 11. For 2 M. manila envelopes, 4¾ by 11½, at $7 | | 14.00 |
| June 30 | 23 | W. H. Tuttle & Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 13. For 1 small barrel paste | 1.50 | |
| | | 21. 1 small barrel paste | 1.50 | |
| | | Feb. 15. 2 small barrels paste, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | Mar. 27. 2 small barrels paste, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | Apr. 18. 2 small barrels paste, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | May 17. 2 small barrels paste, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | June 5. 2 small barrels paste, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | 15. 2 small barrels paste, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | | | 21.00 |
| | 24 | William Ballantyne & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. June 7. For 520 reams manilla paper, at 12¾ cents | | 66.30 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MATERIALS FOR FOLDING—continued. | | |
| 1893. June 30 | 25 | William Ballantyne & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. May 3. For 50 reams tissue manilla paper, at 12¾ cents | 96.88 | |
| | | 4. 50 reams tissue manilla paper, at 12¾ cents | 6.87 | |
| | | | | 812.75 |
| | 26 | Z. D. Gilman: | | |
| | | 1893. May 27. For 1 dozen paste brushes | 3.50 | |
| | | June 17. 1 dozen paste brushes | 3.50 | |
| | | 24. 1 dozen paste brushes | 6.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen paste brushes | .70 | |
| | | 28. 4/12 dozen paste brushes | 2.00 | |
| | | | | 15.70 |
| | | By amount expended | | 12,000.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 12,000.00 | |
| | | | 12,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| | | PACKING BOXES. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. July 11 | 1 | Robert J. McLean: | | |
| | | 1892. June 29. For 803 feet ⅞ white pine uppers, dressed, at 7½ cents | | 60.20 |
| | | By amount expended | | 60.20 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 60.20 | |
| | | | 60.20 | 60.20 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| Oct. 4 | 1 | Vincent Ullman: For 26 days' work as carpenter making packing boxes, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | 65.00 |
| Dec. 9 | 2 | Vincent Ullman: For 52 days' work as carpenter making packing boxes for United States Senate, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | 130.00 |
| 12 | 3 | Robert J. McLean: Aug. 13. For 5,000 feet ⅞ wide uppers, dressed lumber, for making packing boxes for the United States Senate, at $75 per M | | 375.00 |
| 1893. Jan. 5 | 4 | Vincent Ullman: For 27 days' service making packing boxes for the United States Senate, from Dec. 1 to 31, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | 67.50 |
| Feb. 6 | 5 | Vincent Ullman: For 26 days' service in the making of packing boxes for the United States Senate, from Jan. 1 to 31, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 65.00 |
| Mar. 21 | 6 | Vincent Ullman: For 24 days' services in the manufacture of packing boxes for the United States Senate, from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 60.00 |
| 31 | 7 | Vincent Ullman: For 27 days' services as carpenter in the making of packing boxes for the United States Senate, from Mar. 1 to 31, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 67.50 |
| May 10 | 8 | Thomas W. Smith: | | |
| | | 1893. May 1. For 300 feet ⅞ dressed upper lumber for making packing boxes for the United States Senate, at $7 | | 21.00 |
| | 9 | Vincent Ullman: For 25 days' services as carpenter in the manufacture of packing boxes for the United States Senate, from Apr. 1 to 29, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 62.50 |
| June 1 | 10 | Vincent Ullman: For 22¾ days' services as carpenter in the manufacture of packing boxes for the United States Senate, from May 1 to 26, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 56.50 |
| | | By amount expended | | 970.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 970.00 | |
| | | | 970.00 | 970.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1890.* | | |
| 1893. Mar. 13 | 1 | The Union Pacific Railway Co.: 1889. July 2. For supplies furnished in car No. 999, occupied by the United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, while enroute to Alaska, from Omaha to Tacoma, as per itemized account, under Senate resolutions of Mar. 1, 1887, and Feb. 25, 1889 | | 892.97 |
| | | By amount expended | | 92.97 |
| | | To amount drawn | 892.97 | |
| | | | 92.97 | 92.97 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. July 2 | 1 | R. F. Cromelin: For services in preparing tariff statistics for the subcommittee of the Committee on Finance, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, from June 1 to 30, 1892, at $3 per day | | 90.00 |
| 16 | 2 | Charles G. Stone: For attendance as a witness before a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia, under resolution of Mar. 18, 1892, 1 day, May 3, 1892 | | 3.00 |
| Aug. 6 | 3 | A. Johns: 1892. June 3. For stenographic report of testimony in regard to the relations between the United States and the five civilized tribes of Indians, taken by a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, from May 7 to June 1, 1892, under resolution of June 2, 1892—128 printed pages, at $1.25 | | 160.00 |
| | 4 | A. Johns: 1892. June 17. For stenographic report of testimony taken June 17, 1892, by the Committee on Appropriations relative to the bill (H. R. 9089) making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, under resolution of June 2, 1892—9 printed pages, at $1.25 | | 11.25 |
| | 5 | A. Johns: 1892. June 20. For stenographic work reporting testimony taken by the Committee on Appropriations relative to the bill (H. R. 8224) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, under resolution of June 2, 1892—16 printed pages, at $1.25 | | 20.00 |
| | 6 | A. Johns: 1892. June 30. For stenographic report of testimony taken by a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, June 29 and 30, 1892, pending the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8533) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes, under resolution of June 2, 1892—30 printed pages, at $1.25 | | 37.50 |
| | 7 | A. Johns: 1892. June 2. For stenographic report of statement of Chas. Gibson before the Committee on Territories, May 12, 1892, relative to Yellowstone National Park, under resolution of June 2, 1892—36 printed pages, from 65 to 100 inclusive, at $1.25 | | 45.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 6 | 8 | A. Johns: | | |
| | | 1892. Mar. 5-19. For stenographic report of testimony taken by a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs relative to allotments of lands in severalty to members of the Quapaw and other tribes of Indians, under resolution of July 12, 1892—40 printed pages, at $1.25 | | $61.25 |
| | 9 | J. C. McGinn: | | |
| | | For attendance as a witness before a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia, charged with investigating garbage matters, under resolution of Mar. 18, 1892—29 days, from Apr. 25 to May 24, 1892, at $3 per day | | 87.00 |
| | 10 | Joseph D. Weeks: | | |
| | | For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, and for disbursements necessarily incurred in said work, viz: | | |
| | | Services of self for month of May, 1892 | $100.00 | |
| | | Services of M. B. Harrison for month of May, 1892, as per subvoucher | 100.00 | |
| | | Services of W. M. Marks for month of May, 1892, as per subvoucher | 25.00 | |
| | | May 2. Paid fare to New York, including sleeper and porterage | 13.25 | |
| | | Paid hotel bill in New York, 2½ days | 11.25 | |
| | | 4. Paid fare to Hazelton, including parlor car | 4.48 | |
| | | Paid hotel bill at Hazelton, 3 days | 9.00 | |
| | | 7. Paid fare from Hazelton to Philadelphia, including parlor car | 3.48 | |
| | | Paid dinner in Philadelphia | 1.00 | |
| | | Paid fare Philadelphia to Pittsburg, including sleeper and porter | 11.25 | |
| | | Paid M. B. Harrison for stationery and expressage, as per voucher | 6.44 | |
| | | | | 285.15 |
| | 11 | Edward Stanwood: | | |
| | | For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, and for disbursements necessarily incurred in said work, viz: | | |
| | | Services obtaining prices of cotton goods, Jan. 1 to May 31, 1892 | 200.00 | |
| | | Paid fare Boston to Providence and return, including dinner, October, 1891 | 3.00 | |
| | | Paid fare Boston to Providence and return, January, 1892 | 2.00 | |
| | | | | 205.00 |
| | 12 | S. N. D. North: | | |
| | | For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, and for disbursements necessarily incurred in said work, viz: | | |
| | | Services from Sept. 1, 1891, to Jan. 30, 1892 | 225.00 | |
| | | 1891. Sept. 29. Paid fare Boston to New York and return | 12.00 | |
| | | 30. Paid hotel bill | 10.00 | |
| | | Paid fare to New Brunswick, N. J., and return | 1.50 | |
| | | Oct. 20. Paid fare Boston to Uxbridge and return, including meals | 4.25 | |
| | | Paid carriage hire | 1.50 | |
| | | Nov. 25. Paid fare Boston to Lawrence and return, including meals | 2.90 | |
| | | Paid cab fare | 1.25 | |
| | | Paid copy Report Secretary of the Treasury, 1849 | 4.00 | |
| | | Paid printing 200 circulars | 3.50 | |
| | | Paid postage, stationery, and telegrams | 3.25 | |
| | | | | 269.15 |
| | 13 | R. P. Falkner: | | |
| | | For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, viz: Services for the month of June, 1892, at $300 per month | | 300.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 13 | 14 | J. H. Crane: For attendance as a witness before the Committee on the District of Columbia, charged with investigating matters relative to garbage contracts, under resolution of Apr. 19, 1892—1 day, May 3, 1892 | | 33.00 |
| Sept. 17 | 15 | W. S. Brown: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891—salary as expert from June 16 to 30, 1892, at $75 per month | | 37.50 |
| | 16 | J. H. Merckens: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891—salary as expert from June 16 to 30, 1892, at $75 per month | | 37.50 |
| | 17 | E. C. Murphy: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891—salary as expert from June 16 to 30, 1892, at $1,000 per annum | | 41.20 |
| | 18 | W. E. Norton: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 2, 1891—salary as expert from June 26 to 30, 1892, at $100 per month | | 16.65 |
| | 19 | M. H. Prettyman: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891—salary as expert from June 16 to 30, 1892, at $100 per month | | 50.00 |
| | 20 | N. C. Smith: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891—salary as expert from June 16 to 30, 1892, at $75 per month | | 37.50 |
| | 21 | W. W. Summers: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891—salary as expert from June 16 to 30, 1892, at $75 per month | | 37.50 |
| | 22 | J. B. Truesdale: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891—salary as expert from June 16 to 30, 1892, at $1,000 per annum | | 41.20 |
| | 23 | R. L. Miller: 1892. June 17-28. For reporting and transcribing testimony taken by the Select Committee on Failed National Banks, under resolution of June 2, 1892, viz, 190 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | 237.50 |
| 1893. Mar. 27 | 24 | A. Johns: Feb. 29-June 17. For stenographic report of testimony taken under authority of resolution of Feb. 23, 1892, by the Committee on Territories, from page 1 to 111, inclusive, of the printed document relative to District of Alaska, 111 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | 138.75 |
| | 25 | J. D. Weeks: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, and for necessary disbursements incurred in said work, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891: | | |
| | | June 30. M. B. Harrison, for services rendered in June, 1892 | $75.00 | |
| | | Wm. M. Manks, for services procuring statistics of window glass, etc | 33.00 | |
| | | Services of self in June, 1892 | 100.00 | |
| | | Postage stamps to date | 4.00 | |
| | | | | 212.00 |
| | 26 | C. C. McCain: For necessary expenses while traveling in discharge of duties pertaining to an investigation of changes in transportation rates, under instructions from the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Tariff and in accordance with Senate resolution of Mar. 3, 1891: 1892. | | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 27 | 26 | May 20. For railroad fare, Washington to New York | 26.50 | |
| | | sleeping car, cab, baggage, and porterage | 3.70 | |
| | | 24. hotel, meals, etc., in New York, 21st to 24th | 18.25 | |
| | | car fare, messenger service, and porterage | 2.45 | |
| | | 25. railroad fare, including parlor car, New York to Albany and return | 8.00 | |
| | | meals en route and porterage | 3.55 | |
| | | 31. hotel, meals, etc., at New York, 26th to 31th | 26.90 | |
| | | car fare, messenger service, and porterage | 2.90 | |
| | | expressage on records, New York to Washington | 1.00 | |
| | | June 1. For railroad fare, New York to Washington, including parlor car | 7.75 | |
| | | 2. hotel, meals, car fare, etc., in Philadelphia | 6.20 | |
| | | dinner en route, porterage, and baggage | 1.75 | |
| | | 20. railroad fare, Washington to Philadelphia and return | 5.00 | |
| | | parlor car | 1.50 | |
| | | 21. hotel, meals, car fare, and porterage | 9.20 | |
| | | | | $104.65 |
| | | By amount expended | | 2,569.25 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 214.93 | |
| | | To amount drawn | 2,455.40 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 101.08 |
| | | | 2,670.33 | 2,670.33 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. July 30 | 1 | John B. Allen, jr.: For services as messenger to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888, Dec. 5, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, Feb. 4, 1891, and July 26, 1892, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| Aug. 1 | 2 | P. S. Heath: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial, from July 1 to 15, 1892, at $6 per day | | 90.00 |
| | 3 | C. M. Smith: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States, under resolution of Dec. 17, 1891, from July 1 to 15, 1892, at $6 per day | | 90.00 |
| | 4 | R. P. Falkner: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891—services for the month of July, 1892, at $300 per month | | 300.00 |
| | 5 | John H. Merckens: For services rendered the Committee on Finance—same as above—1 month's salary as expert, from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 75.00 |
| | 6 | Wilfred E. Norton: For services rendered the Committee on Finance—same as above—1 month's salary as expert, from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 100.00 |
| | 7 | William S. Brown: For services rendered the Committee on Finance—same as above—1 month's salary as expert, from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 75.00 |
| | 8 | W. W. Summers: For services rendered the Committee on Finance—same as above—1 month's salary as expert, from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 75.00 |
| | 9 | Marshall H. Prettyman: For services rendered the Committee on Finance—same as above—1 month's salary as expert, from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 100.00 |
| | 10 | Joseph B. Truesdale: For services rendered the Committee on Finance—same as above—1 month's salary as expert, from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 84.20 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 1 | 11 | Frank C. Murphy: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891; 1 month's salary as expert, from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 384.20 |
| | 12 | Napoleon C. Smith: For services rendered the Committee on Finance, same as above; 1 month's salary as expert, from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 75.00 |
| 5 | 13 | R. F. Cromelin: For services in preparing tariff statistics for the subcommittee of the Committee on Finance, under resolution of Mar. 3. 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | 93.00 |
| | 14 | R. L. Miller: 1892. July 7. For reporting and transcribing testimony taken by the Committee on the District of Columbia in the investigation of the collection of garbage in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Mar. 18, 1892, 8 printed pages, 142 to 149, at $1.25 per page | | 10.00 |
| | 15 | A. Johns: 1892. July 9. For stenographic report of testimony taken by a subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs relative to allotments of lands in severalty to certain Indian tribes, under resolution of July 12, 1892, 32 printed pages, 50 to 81, at $1.25 per page | | 40.00 |
| | 16 | J. Z. George: 1892. Aug. 4. For one-half of the expences incurred while attending to business of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, under resolution of Apr. 19, 1892; travel from Washington, D. C., to New York and return, July 25 and Aug. 2, 1892, including meals and cab fares | | 15.00 |
| 22 | 17 | W. E. Chandler, chairman; For amount advanced on accoount of the expenses of the Select Committee on Failed National Banks in making the investigation authorized by resolution of June 2, 1892, paid under the provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 3,000.00 |
| 26 | 18 | John B. Allen, jr.: For services as messenger to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888; Dec. 6, 1888; Dec. 4, 1889; Sept. 23, 1890; Feb. 4, 1891, and July 26, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.20 |
| 29 | 19 | H. L. Dawes, chairman: For amount advanced on account of the expenses of the Committee on Indian Affairs, making certain investigations under resolutions of May 13. 1890; Feb. 27, 1891, and July 12, 1892, paid under the provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 6,000.00 |
| | 20 | A. S. Paddock, chairman: For amount advanced on account of the expenses of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to investigate the agriculture of the United States under resolution of Apr. 19, 1892, paid under the provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 1,000.00 |
| Sept. 6 | 21 | Carroll D. Wright: 1892: July 31. For traveling and incidental expenses incurred on account of the Committee on Finance in collecting statistics of wages and prices by their order, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, during the period from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 93.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1892. Sept. 12 | 22 | Watson Boyle: For 23 days' service as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Aug. 9 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | $138.00 |
| 13 | 23 | J. W. Hulse: 1892: July 26. For stenographic services to the Subcommittee on the Tariff in preparing tariff statistics connected with the report on wages and prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, from July 6 to 25, 20 days, at $10 per day | | 200.00 |
| 17 | 24 | F. J. Haig: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Geological Survey, under resolution of July 28, 1892, from Sept. 1 to 15, 1892, 15 days, at $6 per day | | 90.00 |
| | 25 | W. M. Stewart: For amount advanced on account of the expenses of the Committe on Mines and Mining to investigate the cost of the production of gold and silver bullion in the United States, under resolution of July 16, 1892, paid under the provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 1,000.00 |
| | 26 | B. B. Cushman: For 23 days' service as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate certain Charges of Intrusions and Trespasses in the Cherokee Nation, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 9 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | 138.00 |
| | 27 | B. Durfee: For expenses incurred in traveling to Providence, R. I., and returning to Washington, D. C., on business connected with the Subcommittee on the Tariff, under authority of resolution of Mar. 3, 1891: 1892. Aug. 25. Railroad fare to Providence, including sleeper, parlor car, porterage, carriage, and baggage | $17.40 | |
| | | Meals en route, 25th, 26th, and 27th | 12.50 | |
| | | Sept. 12. Meals and room, 16 days, Aug. 28 to Sept. 12, at $5 per day | 80.00 | |
| | | Railroad fare to Washington, including sleeper, parlor car, porterage, carriage, and baggage | 17.45 | |
| | | Meals en route | 3.00 | |
| | | | | 130.35 |
| | 28 | R. F. Cromelin: For services to Committee on Finance, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, preparing tariff statistics, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $3 per day | | 93.00 |
| | 29 | R. F. Cromelin: For expenses incurred in attendance on the Subcommittee on Finance, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891: 1892. Aug. 20. Railroad fare to Providence, R. I., including parlor car, carriage, porterage, and meals en route | 15.00 | |
| | | Sept. 10. Room and meals, 21½ days, from Aug. 20 to Sept. 10, 1892, at $5 | 107.50 | |
| | | Railroad fare to Washington, D. C., including parlor car, carriage, porterage, and meals en route | 14.50 | |
| | | Telegrams, expressage, and postage | 5.84 | |
| | | | | 142.84 |
| 27 | 30 | W. E. Chandler, chairman: For amount advanced on account of the expenses of Committee on Immigration in making the investigation authorized by resolution of July 1, 1892, paid under provision of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 3,000.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1892. Sept. 28 | 31 | Joseph D. Weeks: | | |
| | | For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under authority of resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, and for disbursements necessarily incurred in said work: | | |
| | | Services, July 1 to 31, 1892 | $50.00 | |
| | | Postage stamps furnished during the month | .50 | |
| | | | | $50.50 |
| | 32 | Roland P. Falkner: | | |
| | | For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, and for disbursements necessarily incurred in said work: | | |
| | | Services, July 1 to 31, 1892 | 300.00 | |
| | | Aug. 27. Paid railroad fare, Jamestown to New York | 10.30 | |
| | | sleeping-car berth | 1.50 | |
| | | 28. meals | 2.50 | |
| | | railroad fare, New York to Providence, R. I | 4.30 | |
| | | 30. hotel bill at Providence, Aug. 28 to 30 | 6.50 | |
| | | fare to New York, including stateroom and meals | 6.95 | |
| | | railroad fare to Washington | 6.50 | |
| | | | | 338.55 |
| 30 | 33 | F. J. Haig: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Geological Survey, under resolution of July 28, 1892, from Sept. 16 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 90.00 |
| | 34 | J. S. Van Antwerp: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888, Dec. 6, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, Feb. 4, 1891, and July 26, 1892, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 180.00 |
| | 35 | John B. Allen, jr.: | | |
| | | For services as messenger to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888, Dec. 6, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, Feb. 4, 1891, and July 28, 1892, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 117.40 |
| Oct. 2 | 36 | Watson Boyle: | | |
| | | For 30 days' service as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 180.00 |
| 3 | 37 | B. B. Cushman: | | |
| | | For 30 days' service as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Certain Charges of Intrusions and Trespasses in the Cherokee Nation, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 180.00 |
| 4 | 38 | R. F. Cromelin: | | |
| | | For services in prparing tariff statistics for the subcommittee of the Committee on Finance, under the resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, 30 days at $3 per day | | 90.00 |
| 7 | 39 | E. C. Goodwin: | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 30. For clerical services to Committee on Organization, Conduct and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, under resolution of July 29, 1892, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 180.00 |
| | 40 | J. H. Gallinger, chairman: | | |
| | | For amount advanced on account of the expenses of the Senate Select Committee to investigate the employment of armed men or detectives for private purposes, under resolution of Aug. 2, 1892, paid under the provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 2,000.00 |
| | 41 | C. N. Felton, chairman: | | |
| | | For amount advanced on account of the expenses of the Senate Select Committee to investigate the reservation of certain United States lands in California for park purposes, under resolution of July 28, 1892, paid under the provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 2,000.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
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| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1892. Oct. 15 | 42 | F. J. Haig: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Geological Survey, under resolution of July 28, 1892, from Oct. 1 to 15, 1892, 15 days, at $6 per day | | $90.00 |
| 31 | 43 | F. J Haig: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to investigate the operations of the Geological Survey, under resolution of July 28, 1892, from Oct. 16 to 31, 1892, 16 days, at $6 per day | | 96.00 |
| | 44 | J. S. Van Antwerp: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888, Dec. 6, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, Feb. 4, 1891, and July 26, 1892, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | 186.00 |
| Nov. 1 | 45 | J. B. Allen, jr: For services as messenger to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888, Dec. 6, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, Feb. 4, 1891, and July 26, 1892, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.50 |
| 3 | 46 | E. C. Goodwin: For clerical services to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, under resolution of July 29, 1892, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | 186.00 |
| 5 | 47 | Watson Boyle: For 31 days' service as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Aug. 27, 1892, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | 186.00 |
| 15 | 48 | F. J. Haig: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Geological Survey, under resolution of July 28, 1892, from Nov. 1 to 15, 1892, 15 days, at $6 per day | | 90.00 |
| 16 | 49 | B. B. Cushman: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to investigate the charges of intrusion on the Cherokee tribe of Indians, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | 186.00 |
| | 50 | R. F. Cromelin: For services to the Committee on Finance in preparing tariff statistics, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $3 per day | | 93.00 |
| | 51 | Watson Boyle: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 180.00 |
| | 52 | J. B. Allen, jr.: For services as messenger to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888, Dec. 6, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, Feb. 4, 1891, and July 26, 1892, from Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 117.40 |
| | 53 | F. J. Haig: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Geological Survey, under resolution of July 28, 1892, from Nov. 16 to Nov. 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 90.00 |
| Dec. 3 | 54 | J. S. Van Antwerp: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888, Dec. 6, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, Feb. 4, 1891, and July 26, 1892, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 4, 1892, at $6 per day | | 204.00 |
| 6 | 55 | C. F. Manderson: 1892. Nov. 28. For amount paid for railroad fare, including sleeping car, meals, carriages, etc., from Omaha, Nebr., to Washington, D. C., to attend meetings of the Committee on Printing, held on call of the chairman under resolution of Aug. 3, 1892 | | 50.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1892. Dec. 12 | 56 | B. B. Cushman; For services rendered as clerk to the Select Committee on the investigation of the charges of intrusion on the Cherokee tribe of Indians, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | $180.00 |
| 19 | 57 | S. S. Boswell: 1892. Dec. 10. For typewriting and clerical services in connection with the report of the Committee on Printing in relation to the Printing Office site, under resolution of Aug. 3, 1892 | | 10.00 |
| 21 | 58 | Watson Boyle: For services rendered to the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia as clerk, under resolution of July 27, 1892, for the month of Dec., 1892, 31 days, at $6 | | 186.00 |
| 1893. Jan. 9 | 59 | J. B. Allen, jr.: For services as messenger to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 3, 1888, Dec. 6, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, Feb. 4, 1891, and July 26, 1892, from Dec. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 60 | B. B. Cushman: For services rendered as clerk to the Select Committee appointed to investigate the charges of intrusion into the Cherokee Nation, under resolution of Aug. 6, 1892, from Dec. 1 to 4, 1892, at $6 per day | | 24.00 |
| | 61 | R. F. Crownelin: For services in preparing tariff statistics for the Committee on Finance, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $3 per day | | 183.00 |
| | 62 | Charles Gibson: For attendance as a witness before the Judiciary Committee on the appointment of Louis E. McComas to be judge in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Dec. 20, 1892: | | |
| | | 15 days, from Dec. 22, 1892, to Jan. 5, 1893, at $3 per day | $45.00 | |
| | | Mileage from St. Paul, Minn., to Washington, D. C., and return, 2,446 miles, at 5 cents per mile | 122.30 | |
| | | | | 167.30 |
| | 63 | John P. Ayres: For services as expert accountant to the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Nov. 19 to Dec. 31, 1892 | | 390.00 |
| | 64 | Thos. H. Carter: For attendance as a witness before the Judiciary Committee on the appointment of Louis E. McComas to be judge in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Dec. 20, 1892: | | |
| | | 15 days, from Dec. 20, 1892, to January 3, 1893, at $3 per day | 45.00 | |
| | | Mileage from Helena, Mont., to Washington, D. C., and return, 4,756 miles, at 5 cents per mile | 237.80 | |
| | | | | 282.80 |
| | 65 | Anthony Higgins: For traveling expenses, hotel bills, railroad fare, and other incidental expenses incurred as a member of the committee to investigate intrusions upon Cherokee lands, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Nov. 19 to Dec. 1, 1892, viz: | | |
| | | Paid for railroad fare | 63.75 | |
| | | Sleeping-car accommodations, including meals and porterage | 33.10 | |
| | | Hotel bills | 10.65 | |
| | | Hack hire | 3.25 | |
| | | Telegrams, etc | 4.80 | |
| | | | | 115.55 |
| 10 | 66 | B. W. Perkins: For traveling expenses, hotel bills, railroad fare, and other expenses incident to and incurred as chairman of and member of the committee to investigate trespassers upon Cherokee lands, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Nov. 19 to Dec. 1, 1892, viz: | | |
| | | Paid railroad fare | 67.90 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 10 | 86 | B. W. Perkins—Continued. | | |
| | | Paid sleeping-car accommodations | $17.00 | |
| | | Paid omnibus, livery, stage, and hack hire | 14.75 | |
| | | Paid hotel bills | 44.50 | |
| | | Paid telegrams and express charges | 4.50 | |
| | | | | $148.65 |
| 11 | 67 | F. J. Haig: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 20. For reporting the proceedings of the select committee to investigate and report to the Senate the facts in relation to the employment for private purposes of armed bodies of men or detectives in connection with differences between workmen and employés, under resolution of Aug. 2, 1892, 71 printed pages, 200, to 271, at $1.25 per page | | 88.75 |
| | 68 | W. E. Chandler, chairman: | | |
| | | For amount advanced on account of the expense of the Select Committee on Failed National Banks in making investigations authorized by Senate resolution of June 2, 1892, paid under the provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiences, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 500.00 |
| 18 | 69 | James A. Zimmerman: | | |
| | | For attendance as a witness before the Judiciary Committee on the examination of the appointment of L. E. McComas to be judge in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Dec. 20, 1892, 4 days, from Jan. 9 to 12, 1893, at $3 per day | 12.00 | |
| | | Mileage from Connellsville, Pa. to Washington, D. C. and return, 488 miles, at 5 cents per mile | 24.40 | |
| | | | | 36.40 |
| | 70 | W. H. Perkins: | | |
| | | For attendance as a witness before the Judiciary Committee on the examination of the appointment of L. E. McComas to be judge in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Dec. 20, 1892, 4 days, from Jan. 9 to 12, 1893, at $3 per day | 12.00 | |
| | | Mileage from Hancock, Md., to Washington, D. C., and return, 192 miles, at 5 cents per mile | 9.60 | |
| | | | | 21.60 |
| 14 | 71 | D. P. Brady: | | |
| | | For attendance as a witness before the Judiciary Committee on the examination of the appointment of L. E. McComas to be judge in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Dec. 20, 1892, 4 days, from Jan. 9 to 12, 1893, at $3 per day | | 12.00 |
| | 72 | J. A. K. Moore: | | |
| | | For attendance as a witness before the Judiciary Committee on the examination of the appointment of L. E. McComas to be judge in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Dec. 20, 1892, 3 days, from Jan. 9 to 11, 1893, at $3 per day | | 9.00 |
| 25 | 73 | R. E. L. White: | | |
| | | For attendance as a witness before the Judiciary Committee on examination of the appointment of L. E. McComas to be judge in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Dec. 20, 1892, 3 days, Jan. 9 to 11, 1893, at $3 per day | | 9.00 |
| | 74 | Benjamin Durfee: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Sept. 22. 26. For expenses incurred in connection with services to the subcommittee on the tariff under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891: | | |
| | | Transportation from Washington to New York City and return, including sleeping berths | 16.00 | |
| | | Room and meals | 22.00 | |
| | | Oct. 7. to 22. Transportation from Washington to Providence and return, including sleeper and parlor car | 27.60 | |
| | | Room and meals | 80.00 | |
| | | Nov. 10. to 15. Transportation from Washington to New York City and return, including sleeper | 16.00 | |
| | | Rooms and meals | 25.00 | |
| | | Telephone and telegraph messages | 2.50 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 25 | 74 | Benjamin Durfee—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 25. to Nov. 4. Transportation from Washington to Providence and return, including sleepers and carriage hire | $32.60 | |
| | | Meals and room | 50.00 | |
| | | Expressage and carriage hire | 2.50 | |
| | | | | $374.20 |
| 28 | 75 | E. H. Smythe: For attendance as a witness before the Judiciary Committee on the examination of the appointment of Louis E. McComas to be judge in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Dec. 20, 1892, 3 days, Jan. 10 to 12, 1893, at $3 per day | | 9.00 |
| | 76 | N. C. Downs: For attendance as a witness before the Judiciary Committee on the examination of the appointment of Louis E. McComas to be judge in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Dec. 20, 1892, 4 days, Jan. 10 to 13, 1892, at $3 per day | | 12.00 |
| 31 | 77 | Watson Boyle: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, for the month of Jan., 1893, 31 days, at $6 per day | | 186.00 |
| Feb. 3 | 78 | F. J. Haig: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate the Operations of the Geological Survey, under resolution of July 28, 1892, from Jan. 1 to 31, 1893, 31 days, at $6 per day | | 186.00 |
| | 79 | F. M. Lappin: 1893. Jan. 31. For typewriting for the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Aug. 25, 1892, to Jan. 31, 1893 | | 19.29 |
| 16 | 80 | J. W. Patton: For attendance as a witness before the Committee on Census to investigate alleged misconduct of certain officials of the Census Office, under resolution of Dec. 21, 1892: | | |
| | | 7 days, from Feb. 5 to 11, 1893, at $3 per day | 21.00 | |
| | | Mileage from Macon, Mo., to Washington, D. C., and return, 2,130 miles, at 5 cents per mile | 106.50 | |
| | | | | 127.50 |
| | 81 | G. W. Dinsmore: For attendance as a witness before the Committee on Census to investigate alleged misconduct of certain officials of the Census Office, under resolution of Dec. 21, 1892: | | |
| | | 7 days, from Feb. 5 to 11, 1893, at $3 per day | 21.00 | |
| | | Mileage from Ardmore, Mo., to Washington, D. C., and return, 2,160 miles, at 5 cents per mile | 108.00 | |
| | | | | 129.00 |
| 28 | 82 | Watson Boyle: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, 28 days, at $6 per day | | 168.00 |
| Mar. 11 | 83 | J. B. Allen, jr.: For services as messenger to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888, Dec. 6, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, and Feb. 4, 1891, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 236.00 |
| | 84 | John P. Ayers: For services as expert accountant to the Select Committee to Investigate Incorporated Companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, during the month of January, 1893 | | 285.00 |
| 13 | 85 | John P. Ayers: For services as expert accountant to the select committee appointed to investigate incorporated companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, during the month of February, 1893 | | 285.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
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| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 17 | 86 | Howard Sutherland: For attendance as a witness before the Committee on Census, under resolution of Dec. 21, 1892, to investigate as to alleged misconduct of employés of the Census Office, 23 days, from Feb. 8, to Mar. 2, 1893, at $3 per day | | 69.00 |
| | 87 | M. L. Washburn: For attendance as a witness before the Committee on Territories, under resolution of Feb. 23, 1892, authorizing said committee to investigate condition and legislative needs of Alaska, its resources, the laws in operation there, and whether any different method of government is advisable, etc., 3 days, from Feb. 1 to 4, 1893, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Mileage from New York City to Washington and return, 456 miles, at 5 cents per mile | 22.80 | 31.80 |
| | 88 | E. C. Goodwin: For clerical services to Senate Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, under resolution of July 29, 1892, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 4, 1892, 34 days, at $6 | | 204.00 |
| | 89 | Roland P. Falkner: For services rendered to the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate, obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, and for disbursements necessarily incurred in said work, viz: services for the month of September 1892, at $300 per month | 300.00 | |
| | | Sept. 17. railroad fare, Philadelphia to New York and return | 4.00 | |
| | | Dinner | 1.10 | |
| | | Supper | 90 | 306.00 |
| 21 | 90 | Ralph E. Gallinger: 1893. Mar. 4. For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Employment of Armed Bodies of Men, under resolutions of Aug. 2, 1892, and Jan. 16, 1893, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 534.00 |
| | 91 | D. S. Corser: 1893. Mar. 4. For services as messenger to the Select Committee on Employment of Armed Bodies of Men, under resolutions of Aug. 2, 1892, and Jan. 16, 1893, from Dec. 5, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | | 360.00 |
| | 92 | E. K. Valentine: For expenses incurred on account of Senate Committee on Immigration, under resolutions of July 16 and Dec. 14, 1892, viz: 1892. Aug. 8. Advanced to Senator Wilkinson Call, of the committee, for expenses | 135.00 | |
| | | 12. Advanced to Senator D. W. Voorhees, of the committee, for expenses | 127.50 | |
| | | Advanced to Senator George Gray, of the committee, for expenses | 25.50 | |
| | | Dec. 24 Carriage hire at Washington, D. C. | 8.50 | |
| | | 27. Meals, lunches, dining, and buffet car services, including porterage from Washington, D. C. to Port Tampa, Fla | 169.25 | |
| | | 2 tickets from Port Tampa to Havana, Cuba, and return | 80.00 | |
| | | Supper at Sandford, Fla | 13.50 | |
| | | 28. Meals, lunches, porterage, and service on steamer from Port Tampa to Havana | 63.75 | |
| | | 28.31. Landing, hauling, and moving baggage from steamer to wharf, expressage from wharf to hotel, and from hotel to wharf and steamer at Havana | 48.50 | |
| | | Hotel Inglaterra, including porterage at Havana | 398.05 | |
| | | Carriage hire at Havana and Marianou, including services of interpreter | 123.50 | |
| | | 31. Railroad fares, Havana to Marianou and return | 43.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
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| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 21. | 92 | E. K. Valentine—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 1. Meals, lunches, porterage, and service, Havana to Port Tampa | $52.85 | |
| | | Suppers and carriage hire at Tampa | 32.25 | |
| | | 2. Breakfasts and carriages at Jacksonville, Fla. | 36.00 | |
| | | Dinners and carriages at St. Augustine, Fla. | 51.50 | |
| | | 3. Breakfasts and carriages at Atlanta, Ga | 29.00 | |
| | | 4. Meal, lunches, dining and buffet car service, including porterage from Port Tampa to Washington | 153.20 | |
| | | Cable and telegrams, Dec. 28, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893 | 27.59 | |
| | | Expenses of Senators Proctor and Dubois for amount advanced by them for railroad fares, meals, lunches, sleeping berths, hotel bills, and porterage, from Washington to Atlanta, Ga | 76.35 | |
| | | Reimbursement of Senator Proctor for expenses for himself and Congressman Covert for meals, lunches, sleeping berths, and porterage from Jacksonville, Fla., to Washington | 34.25 | |
| | | Postage, newspapers, porterage, and other actual and necessary expenses not included in the above items | 30.00 | |
| | | | | $1,758 04 |
| | 93 | L. S. Brown, general agent Richmond and Danville Railroad: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 24. For transportation of subcommittee on Immigration of the United States Senate from Washington, D. C., to Tampa, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, under resolutions of July 16 and Dec. 14, 1892: | | |
| | | 15 round-trip tickets, Washington to Havana and return, at $80 each | 1,200.00 | |
| | | 3 round-trip tickets, Washington to Port Tampa and return, at $52.60 | 157.80 | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 4. For use of Pullman sleeping car 7 days | 290.00 | |
| | | | | 1,647.80 |
| | 94 | W. F. G. Shanks: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 1. For 326 press clippings, furnished between Nov. 30, 1892, and Jan. 1, 1893, for the Senate Committee on Immigration, during the investigation authorized by Senate resolutions of July 16 and Dec. 14, 1892 | | 16.30 |
| | 95 | F. A. Burrelle: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 31. For 2,409 press clippings, furnished between Dec. 1, 1892, and Jan. 31, 1893, for the Senate Committee on Immigration, during the investigation authorized by Senate resolutions of July 16 and Dec. 14, 1892 | | 72.03 |
| | 96 | Henry Roweike: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 31. For 1,078 press clippings, furnished between Dec. 1, 1892, and Jan. 31, 1893, for Senate Committee on Immigration, during the investigation authorized by Senate resolutions of July 16 and Dec. 14, 1892 | | 53.90 |
| | 97 | R. P. Falkner: | | |
| | | For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of March 3, 1891, and for disbursements necessarily incurred in said work: | | |
| | | Services from Oct. 1 to 15, 1892, at $10 per day | 150.00 | |
| | | Paid B. F. Vogt for clerical services as per subvouchers | 45.00 | |
| | | Paid for hire of typewriter 1 month | 5.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| | 98 | A. Johns: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 20, Dec. 10 and 21. For reporting and transcribing testimony in relation to the Nicaragua Canal, under resolutions of Jan. 7 and Mar. 3, 1892, 20½ pages, at $1.25 per page | | 25.62 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
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| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 21. | 99 | A. Johns: 1892. Dec. 16. For stenographic report of hearing before the Committee on Indian Affairs relative to payment of Indian Depredation Claims, authorized by resolution of Feb. 28, 1893, 26 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | $32.50 |
| | 100 | A. Johns: 1893. Feb. 8. For stenographic report of testimony taken under resolution of Feb. 23, 1892, by the Committee on Territories, from page 112 to 118, inclusive, of the painted document, 6½ printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | 8.12 |
| | 101 | A. Johns: 1893. Feb. 8 to 11. For stenographic report of statements or testimony before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having under consideration the bill (H. R. 10233) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, under resolution of Apr. 16, 1879, 86 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | 107.50 |
| 23 | 102 | R. L. Miller: 1892. Dec. 16 to 30. For reporting and transcribing hearings before the Committee on Immigration on the proposition to suspend immigration for one year, under resolution of July 16, and Dec. 14, 1892: 47 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | $58.75 | |
| | | 31 72 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | 90.00 | 148.75 |
| 7 | 103 | R. L. Miller: 1892. Dec. 8. For reporting and transcribing testimony taken by the subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia in relation to the collection of garbage in the District of Columbia, under resolution of Mar. 18, 1892, 6 printed pages, 150–155, at $1.25 per page | | 7.50 |
| | 104 | R. L. Miller: 1892. Dec. 14. For reporting and transcribing hearing before the Committee on Interstate Commerce in relation to the bill (S. 3577) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, under resolution of Jan. 26, 1892, 30 printed pages, at $1.25 per day | | 37.50 |
| | 105 | R. L. Miller: 1893. Jan. 8 to 12. For stenographic services to the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, on executive business, 68 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | 110.00 |
| | 106 | R. L. Miller: 1893. Jan. 12. For reporting and transcribing hearing before the Committee on Commerce on the bill (S. 3561) to encourage the construction of electric railroads, etc., under resolution of Feb. 4, 1892, 17 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | 21.25 |
| | 107 | R. L. Miller: 1893. Jan. 26. For reporting and transcribing hearings before the Committee on Commerce on the bill (H. R. 9176) relating to contracts of common carriers, 30 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | 37.50 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
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| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 27 | 108 | R. L. Miller: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 8. For reporting and transcribing testimony taken by the Committee on the Census, in pursuance of resolution of the Senate of December 21, 1892, in relation to the conduct of employés of the Census Bureau, 27 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | $33.75 |
| | 109 | R. L. Miller: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 9 to 11. For reporting and transcribing hearings before the Committee on Commerce in relation to appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, under resolution of Feb. 4, 1892, 23 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | 28.75 |
| | 110 | R. L. Miller: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 6 to 27. For reporting and transcribing hearings before the Select Committee on Indian Depredations in relation to Indian depredations, under resolution of Feb. 28, 1893, 157 printed pages, at $1.25 per page | | 196.25 |
| | 111 | R. F. Cromelin: | | |
| | | For services in preparing tariff statistics for the Committee on Finance, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 4, 1893, at $3 per day, as per agreement | | 177.00 |
| | 112 | Hitchcock, Darling & Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 3. For board and lodging furnished the Senate Committee on Immigration while making the investigation authorized by resolutions of July 16 and Dec. 14, 1892: | | |
| | | For Senator W. E. Chandler | 430.94 | |
| | | For Senator George Gray | 29.75 | |
| | | For Senator Frank Hiscock | 60.75 | |
| | | For Senator Eugene Hale | 107.40 | |
| | | For Senator C. J. Faulkner | 41.50 | |
| | | For R. L. Miller, stenographer | 5.00 | |
| | | For Clarence Johnson, clerk | 77.50 | |
| | | 30. For Senators Chandler and Harris | 47.50 | |
| | | | | 800.34 |
| | 113 | C. C. McCain: | | |
| | | For necessary expenses while traveling in the discharge of duties pertaining to an investigation of changes in transportation rates, under instructions from the chairman of the Senate subcommittee on tariff, and in accordance with Senate resolution of Mar. 3, 1891: | | |
| | | 1892. July 6. Railroad fare, Washington to Baltimore and return | 2.00 | |
| | | Lunch and car fare in Baltimore | 1.00 | |
| | | Oct. 23. Railroad fare, Washington to Philadelphia, including a parlor car | 4.75 | |
| | | Meals, baggage, etc | 3.25 | |
| | | 24. Meals, baggage, car fare, and hotel bill in Philadelphia | 4.00 | |
| | | Railroad fare, Philadelphia to Chicago, including sleeper | 26.25 | |
| | | Meals en route and porterage | 3.75 | |
| | | Nov. 1. Hotel bill at Chicago to date | 30.80 | |
| | | Messenger service, baggage, cab hire, lunch, and car fare | 8.10 | |
| | | Railroad fare, Chicago to Milwaukee and return, including parlor car | 5.20 | |
| | | Railroad fare, Chicago to Suspension Bridge, including parlor car | 15.50 | |
| | | Meals en route and porterage | 3.00 | |
| | | 2. Railroad fare, Suspension Bridge to Buffalo | .59 | |
| | | Meals, baggage, and cab hire | 3.75 | |
| | | 3. Hotel bill at Buffalo | 4.00 | |
| | | Expressage on records to Washington | .60 | |
| | | 5. Baggage, cab hire and meals | 3.75 | |
| | | Railroad fare, Boston to New York, including parlor car and porterage | 6.25 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 27 | 113 | C. C. McCain—Continued. | | |
| | | Nov. 7. For hotel at New York | 35.57 | |
| | | meals, expressage, cab hire, car fare, porterage, and baggage | 9.00 | |
| | | railroad fare, New York to Washington, including sleeping car | 8.50 | |
| | | baggage, and cab | 1.00 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 27. to 31. Railroad fare, Washington to New York and return | 10.00 | |
| | | sleeping car, parlor car, hotels, meals, baggage, porterage | 27.65 | |
| | | Feb. 15. expressage on records returned to Buffalo | .45 | |
| | | expressage on records returned to New York | 1.25 | |
| | | expressage on records returned to Boston | .50 | |
| | | expressage on records returned to Chicago | .70 | |
| | | | | $191.16 |
| | 114 | Harry T. Newcomb: | | |
| | | For necessary expenses while traveling in the discharge of duties pertaining to an investigation of changes in transportation rates, under instructions from the chairman of the subcommittee on tariff, in accordance with resolution of Mar. 3, 1891: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 23 to 25. For railroad fare, Washington to Philadelphia and return | 5.00 | |
| | | parlor car, Washington to Philadelphia | .75 | |
| | | Hotel Lafayette, for room | 4.50 | |
| | | meals, car fare, etc | 5.25 | |
| | | | | 15.50 |
| | 115 | Judd & Detweiller: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 31. For 150 sheets "Rates of freight," use of subcommittees, finance | 6.00 | |
| | | 50 sheets "Rates of freight," use of subcommittee, finance | 1.00 | |
| | | | | 7.00 |
| | 116 | R. P. Falkner: | | |
| | | For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, and for disbursements necessarily incurred in said work: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 5. B. F. Vogt, for clerical services as per vouchers | 22.50 | |
| | | 9. For hire of typewriting machine for 2 months, and materials | 15.00 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 6. S. M. Lindsey, for services and expenses in collecting statistics of foreign prices as per voucher | 545.25 | |
| | | 13. S. M. Lindsey, for services and expenses, as per voucher | 25.30 | |
| | | Feb. 26. For railroad fare, Washington to New York and return | 11.25 | |
| | | 28. hotel 2 days in New York, and meals en route | 11.00 | |
| | | services from Jan. 23 to 31, 1893, at $300 per month | 87.10 | |
| | | services from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, at $300 per month | 300.00 | |
| | | | | 1,017.40 |
| Apr. 6 | 117 | T. F. Memminger: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Forest Reservations, from Mar. 22 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 40.00 |
| 7 | 118 | Watson Boyle: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the select committee appointed to investigate incorporated companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Mar. 1 to 4, 1893, at $6 per day | | 24.00 |
| | 119 | James V. Brooke: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands, from Mar. 22 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 | | 40.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. Apr. 10 | 120 | F. A. Markle: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on National Banks, from Mar. 18 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | $56.00 |
| | 121 | John P. Ayers: For services as expert accountant to the select committee appointed to investigate incorporated companies in the District of Columbia, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Mar. 1 to 4, 1893 | | 63.00 |
| 13 | 122 | Hitchcock, Darling & Co.. 1892. Nov. 15. For hotel accommodations for the subcommittee on tariff of the Senate Finance Committee, while in session under authority of resolution of Mar. 3, 1891: rooms and meals, carriage hire, porterage, etc., from Sept. 17 to Nov. 15, 1892, for members of the committee, N. W. Aldrich, John G. Carlisle, Frank Hiscock, Carroll D. Wright, and J. R. Dodge, in the service of the subcommittee | | 542.16 |
| | 123 | E. S. Carroll: 1893. Feb. 28. For services performed in conducting an investigation and preparing report upon changes in freight transportation rates throughout the United States, under instructions from chairman of subcommittee on tariff, in accordance with resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, from July 20, 1892, to Feb. 28, 1893 | | 1,400.00 |
| 17 | 124 | J. B. Allen, jr.: For services as messenger to the Select Committee on Relations with Canada, under resolutions of July 31, 1888, Dec. 6, 1888, Dec. 4, 1889, Sept. 23, 1890, and Feb. 4, 1891, from Mar. 1 to 4, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 16.00 |
| | 125 | R. P. Falkner: For services rendered the Committee on Finance in obtaining statistics of wages and of prices, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891; services from Mar. 1, to 15, 1893, at $300 per month | | 145.16 |
| 20 | 126 | J. Z. George, chairman: For amount advanced on account of expenses of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, making investigations under resolutions of Apr. 19, 1892, and Mar. 3, 1893, paid under the provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 1,500.00 |
| May 1 | 127 | F. A. Markle: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on National Banks, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 128 | T. F. Memminger: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Forest Reservations, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 129 | J. V. Brooke: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 130 | W. H. Smith: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia, from Mar. 20 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 48.00 |
| | 131 | W. H. Smith: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 132 | Miles Taylor: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate the Geological Survey, from Mar. 28 to Apr. 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 134.70 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. May 10 | 133 | C. C. Haselton: 1892. July 31. For 10 days' labor in computing prices of different articles of hardware as per list furnished by Senate committee in July, 1892, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, for use of the Committee on Finance, at $5 per day | | $50.00 |
| 31 | 134 | F. A. Markle: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on National Banks, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 122.60 |
| | 135 | Miles Taylor: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate the Geological Survey, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 122.60 |
| | 136 | W. H. Smith: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 122.60 |
| | 137 | T. F. Memminger: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Forest Reservations, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 122.60 |
| | 138 | James V. Brooke: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 122.60 |
| | 139 | Charles J. Faulkner, chairman: For amount advanced on account of the expenses of the Committee on Territories, to make certain investigations in the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Oklahoma, under Senate resolution of Apr. 14, 1893, paid under the provisions of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1879 | | 2,000.00 |
| June 30 | 140 | Jas. V. Brooke: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 141 | T. F. Memminger: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Forest Reservations, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 142 | Miles Taylor: For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate the Geological Survey, from June 1 to 30, 1893, $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 143 | F. A. Markle: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on National Banks, from June 1 to 30, 1893, $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 144 | W. H. Smith: For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 145 | M. Blumenberg: 1892. Apr. 13. For reporting and transcribing testimony taken by the Committee on Indian Depredations in relation to Indian depredation claims; 21 printed pages, at $1 25 per page, under resolution of Apr. 5, 1893 | | 26.25 |
| | | By amount expended | | 44,284.51 |
| | | To amount drawn | $45,800.02 | |
| | | By amount balance | | 1,515.51 |
| | | | 45,800.02 | 45,800.02 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892. July 6 | 1 | Hendley & Biggs: | | |
| | | 1891. Oct. 13. For repairing heating apparatus at U. S. Senate annex, viz: | | |
| | | 3 pounds double-lined gum, at 50 cents | $1.50 | |
| | | steam fitter and helper | 7.50 | |
| | | 14. 4 Jenkins automatic air valves, at 75 cents | 3.00 | |
| | | 2 plain air valves, at 50 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | steam fitter and helper | 7.50 | |
| | | 15. steam fitter | 5.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen stove bolts | .25 | |
| | | 16. steam fitter | 5.00 | |
| | | steam fitter | 5.00 | |
| | | | | $35.75 |
| | 2 | Mrs. Ida Bamily: For washing and ironing 78 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from June 1 to 30, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 39.00 |
| | 3 | Blanche P. Brown: For washing and ironing 327 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from June 1 to 30, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 163.50 |
| 8 | 4 | Otis Brothers & Co.: | | |
| | | 1891. Dec. 31. For repairing elevators at U. S. Senate annex, viz: | | |
| | | 4 car-guide springs, at $1 | 4.00 | |
| | | 1 8-inch regulating valve | 25.00 | |
| | | 1 spring for regulating valve | 1.00 | |
| | | 2 cups for regulating valve | 1.20 | |
| | | 50 feet gas hose, at 25 cents | 12.50 | |
| | | 1 vacuum valve | 6.50 | |
| | | 3 4-inch valve cups, at 65 cents | 1.95 | |
| | | 32 rubber pump valves, at 45 cents | 14.40 | |
| | | 32 rubber pump-valve springs, at 18 cents | 5.76 | |
| | | 1 11½-inch piston cup | 3.38 | |
| | | 5 pounds piston packing, at $1 | 5.00 | |
| | | 1 gauge glass | .95 | |
| | | 1 half pint lubricator | 12.00 | |
| | | 6 sheets emery cloth | .24 | |
| | | 29¾ pounds B. L. packing, at 60 cents | 17.85 | |
| | | 6 pounds Phœnix packing, at 70 cents | 4.20 | |
| | | 6 feet tubing, at 20 cents | 1.20 | |
| | | 1 manhole gasket | 1.50 | |
| | | 2 three-fourths-inch check valves, at $1.90 | 3.80 | |
| | | 1 three-fourths-inch gate valve | 1.60 | |
| | | repairing condenser | 2.75 | |
| | | pipe and fittings | 7.68 | |
| | | 126 hours steam fitters, at 50 cents | 63.00 | |
| | | 46 hours machinists, at 60 cents | 27.00 | |
| | | 248 hours millwright, at 50 cents | 124.00 | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 24. 1 grate bar | 7.60 | |
| | | 5 pounds piston packing, at $1 | 5.00 | |
| | | 2 4-inch valve cups | 1.30 | |
| | | 13 hours millwright, at 50 cents | 6.50 | |
| | | | | 373.86 |
| 9 | 5 | Henry Burmeister: For winding and regulating clocks for the U. S. Senate for month of June, 1892 | | 25.00 |
| | 6 | J. C. Parker: | | |
| | | 1891. Oct. 6. For repairing seal | 1.25 | |
| | | 27. 3 dozen spring hooks | .75 | |
| | | 1892. May 14. 1 stop arm | .70 | |
| | | June 28. 1 pair ribbon spools | 1.00 | |
| | | 30. putting manifold attachment on Hammond typewriter | 5.00 | |
| | | | | 8.70 |
| | 7 | J. A. Crystal: | | |
| | | 1892. June 14. For amount paid Metropolitan R. R. Co. for 480 street-car tickets for use of the Sergeant-at-Arms' office, U. S. Senate | | 20.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892 July 11 | 8 | Royce & Marean: | | |
| | | 1891. Dec. 11. For 2 push buttons, at 20 cents | $0.40 | |
| | | 1892. Jan. 15. 1 dozen electric bells | 12.00 | |
| | | May 4. 48 cells dry battery, at 90 cents | 43.20 | |
| | | 28. 1 10-ohm bell | 1.25 | |
| | | 600 feet okenite wire, at 3 cents | 18.00 | |
| | | 13 pounds underwriters' wire | 4.36 | |
| | | June 1. 50 cells dry battery, at 90 cents | 45.00 | |
| | | 35 yards flexible cord, at 16 cents | 5.60 | |
| | | 2. 3 dozen electric bells, at $12 | 36.00 | |
| | | 8 pounds No. 18 wire, at 40 cents | 3.20 | |
| | | 1 pound D. P. tacks | .25 | |
| | | 8. 70 yards silk cord, at 16 cents | 11.20 | |
| | | 1 push button | .20 | |
| | | 30. maintenance 2 observatory clocks, July 1, 891, to June 30, 1892 | 10.00 | |
| | | | | $190.66 |
| | 9 | J. W. Boteler & Son: | | |
| | | 1892. June 1. For 2 stone jars | 1.50 | |
| | | 16. ½ dozen patent stoppers | .75 | |
| | | 23. ½ dozen fly fans for Senate restaurant | 24.00 | |
| | | 24. 4 5/12 dozen cuspidors, iron | 37.54 | |
| | | 1 dozen cuspidors, china | 13.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen cuspidors, china | 31.50 | |
| | | 1 dozen cuspidors, china | 21.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen patent stoppers | 1.50 | |
| | | | | 131.29 |
| | 10 | Scheller & Stevens: | | |
| | | 1892. Feb. 3. For 1 dozen No. 22 feather dusters | 18.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen No. 18 feather dusters | 16.00 | |
| | | 7. 323 pounds Eagle Mills cleaning powder, at 12 cents | 38.76 | |
| | | 2 gallons common witch hazel, at $1 | 2.00 | |
| | | 2 gallons neat's-foot oil, at $1.25 | 2.50 | |
| | | Mar. 4. 1 large bellows | 1.75 | |
| | | 3 pounds insecticide | 3.00 | |
| | | 300 each 2-grain and 3-grain quinine pills | 3.75 | |
| | | 15. 1 dozen whisk brooms | 2.65 | |
| | | 2 boxes Dollard's herbarium, at 90 cents | 2.70 | |
| | | 2 flesh brushes | 2.00 | |
| | | 22. 4 gallons alcohol, at $2.50 | 10.00 | |
| | | 2 gallons pure witch hazel, at $2 | 4.00 | |
| | | 1 quart glycerine | 1.00 | |
| | | 28. 7 thermometers, at $4 | 28.00 | |
| | | Apr. 12. 300 each 2-grain and 3-grain quinine pills | 3.75 | |
| | | 28. 1 quart sweet oil | .50 | |
| | | quinine wafers | 2.75 | |
| | | 2 gallons neat's-foot oil | 2.50 | |
| | | 30. 5 gallons bay rum, at $3.60 | 18.00 | |
| | | 3 gallons cologne, at $7 | 21.00 | |
| | | 1 gross soap | 10.75 | |
| | | May 13. 1 bale extra fine mop sponges, 50½ pounds, at $2.50 | 126.25 | |
| | | 17. 334 pounds Eagle Mills cleaning powder, at 12 cent | 40.08 | |
| | | 19. 4 gallons alcohol, at $2.50 | 10.00 | |
| | | 4 dozen chamois skins, at $6.50 | 26.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen blacking, medium, at $1.10 | 2.20 | |
| | | 4 dozen blacking, large, at $1.20 | 4.80 | |
| | | 23. 10 pounds gum camphor, at 50 cents | 5.00 | |
| | | 2 gallons castor oil, at $1.75 | 3.50 | |
| | | June 6. 2 dozen small glycerine soap | 2.00 | |
| | | 1¼ dozen large glycerine soap, at $1.50 | 1.88 | |
| | | 1 bottle Myrcia quinine, barber shop | 2.00 | |
| | | 8. 6 boxes best castile soap, 233 pounds, at 18 cents | 41.94 | |
| | | 21 pounds gum camphor, at 50 cents | 10.50 | |
| | | 3 dozen pond lily, at $2.50 | 7.50 | |
| | | 3 dozen silver polish, at $2.50 | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 gross large blacking | 14.40 | |
| | | 11. 2 gross Colgate honey soap, large, at $18 | 36.00 | |
| | | 2 gross Colgate gylcerine soap, large, at $18 | 36.00 | |
| | | 14. 1 bottle yucca, barber shop | .90 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 11 | 10 | Sheller & Stevens—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Feb. 14. For 1 bottle vaseline | $0.15 | |
| | | 1 box Williams bar soap | 3.50 | |
| | | 2 gallons common witch hazel | 2.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen indelible ink | 1.38 | |
| | | 18. 6 dozen Loonens twist-handle hair brushes, at $27 | 162.00 | |
| | | 7 gallons bay rum, barber shop, at $3.60 | 25.20 | |
| | | 4¾ gallons alcohol, barber shop, at $2.50 | 12.19 | |
| | | 6 packages magnesia, barber shop, at 10 cents | .60 | |
| | | 3 bath sponges, barber shop, at 75 cents | 2.25 | |
| | | 1 bottle olive oil, barber shop | 1.00 | |
| | | 2 boxes cuticura ointment, barber shop, at 40 cents | .80 | |
| | | 3 boxes Williams barber soap, barber shop, at $3.50 | 10.50 | |
| | | 5 bottles brilliantine, barber shop, at 30 cents | 1.50 | |
| | | 6 bath sponges, barber shop, at $1 | 6.00 | |
| | | 6 dozen whisk brooms, at $2.65 | 15.90 | |
| | | 6 dozen Olive Dore combs, at $4.85 | 29.10 | |
| | | 1 large kip chamois skin | 20.00 | |
| | | 36 pounds sperm candles, at 50 cents | 18.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen soc. hygenique oil, at $4.80 | 2.40 | |
| | | 3 gallons cologne, at $7 | 21.00 | |
| | | 1 quart glycerine | 1.00 | |
| | | 4 ounces bergamot oil | 1.50 | |
| | | 10 ounces salts-tartar, barber shop | .30 | |
| | | 3 pints castor oil | .59 | |
| | | 6 ounces essential oils | 3.00 | |
| | | 2 quarts ammonia | .60 | |
| | | 4 bottles vaseline | .40 | |
| | | 2 gallons best witch hazel, at $2 | 4.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen Clinton's clothesbrushes, at $19 | 57.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen Clinton's hat brushes | 8.25 | |
| | | 5 pounds P. C. candles, at 15 cents | .75 | |
| | | | | $986.67 |
| | 11 | National Capital Ice Co.: For 133,980 pounds ice furnished United States Senate, from June 1 to 30, 1892, at 14¾ cents per cwt | | 197.62 |
| | 12 | Forsberg & Murray: 1892. May 20. For 1 pump arm for annex | | 5.00 |
| 12 | 13 | Albert L. Pitney: 1892. Mar. 5. For ½ dozen lanterns | 3.60 | |
| | | 21. ½ dozen Yale locks | 10.50 | |
| | | Apr. 20. ½ dozen Yale locks | 10.50 | |
| | | June 15. 1 dozen large cedar buckets | 9.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen dustpans | 6.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen No. 22 dustbrushes | 16.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen scrubbrushes | 7.20 | |
| | | 2 dozen handle scrubbrushes | 8.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen icepicks | 4.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen 6-foot scrub handles, at $1.80 | 5.40 | |
| | | 3 dozen 5-foot scrub handles, at $1.50 | 4.50 | |
| | | 2 strainers | .50 | |
| | | 18. 2 dozen Yale locks, at $21 | 42.00 | |
| | | 20. 1 50-foot tapeline | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 pair wire plyers | .55 | |
| | | 25. 1 dozen lanterns | 7.00 | |
| | | | | 136.25 |
| | 14 | E. N. Gray & Co.: 1892. Apr. 8. For repairing wood-truck castings, forgings, and finishings | 19.90 | |
| | | 18. 3 pair cast iron wheels for service barrows in boiler-room | 13.44 | |
| | | June 4. repairing truck and broken yoke for folding room | 11.87 | |
| | | | | 45.21 |
| | 15 | Thos. W. Smith: 1892. Feb. 12. For 15 bushels sawdust, at 6 cents | .90 | |
| | | Apr. 12. 15 bushels sawdust, at 6 cents | .90 | |
| | | June 10. 15 bushels sawdust, at 6 cents | .90 | |
| | | | | 2.70 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 12 | 16 | John H. Magruder: | | |
| | | 1892. June 14. For 9 boxes Babbitt soap, at $4.25 | $38.25 | |
| | | 5 boxes Wrigley soap, at $4 | 20.00 | |
| | | 1 box concentrated lye | 3.25 | |
| | | 315 pounds granulated sugar, at 4¾ cents | 14.96 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 4.25 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 16. 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 4.25 | |
| | | 20. 1 box lemons | 5.00 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 21. 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 22. 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 5.50 | |
| | | 23. 1 box lemons | 5.50 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 27. 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 6.50 | |
| | | 29. 1 box lemons | 6.50 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 30. 1 case apollinaris water | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 6.50 | $195.46 |
| | 17 | Melville Lindsay: | | |
| | | 1891. Nov. 11. For 100 feet 1-inch 4-ply superior A1 hose, coupled in one 50-foot length and two 25-foot lengths, at 30 cents | 30.00 | |
| | | 1892. June 20. 120 feet ¾-inch, 3 G. S. hose and fixtures, annex | 26.90 | |
| | | 1 iron reel, annex | 4.50 | $61.40 |
| | 18 | Lansburgh & Bro.: | | |
| | | 1891. Dec. 21. For 1 dozen silk sashes for use of committee attending funeral of late Senator Plumb | 46.48 | |
| | | 2 dozen silk gloves, at $2.50 | 5.00 | |
| | | 1892. May 16. 1 dozen silk sashes for use of committee attending funeral of late Senator Barbour | 46.48 | |
| | | 2 dozen cotton gloves, at $1.75 | 3.50 | |
| | | June 16. 1 gross best palm-leaf fans | 6.00 | |
| | | 29. 1 gross best palm-leaf fans | 6.00 | $113.46 |
| | 19 | S. S. Shedd & Bro.: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 18. For 1 box small chains | .50 | |
| | | 1 box ceiling hooks and rings | 1.20 | $1.70 |
| | 20 | Z. D. Gilman: | | |
| | | 1892. Apr. 11. For 1 magnifying glass for use of Secretary's office | | $2.25 |
| 13 | 21 | M. G Copeland & Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. May 6. For repairing 3 United States flags | 7.00 | |
| | | 9. 11 awnings, at $3.75 | 41.25 | |
| | | 20. 5 awnings, at $3.75 | 18.75 | |
| | | June 1. repairing awnings | 1.50 | |
| | | 2. 1 awning | 3.75 | |
| | | 7. 1 awning | 3.75 | |
| | | 20. 6 awnings, at $3.75 | 22.50 | $98.50 |
| Aug. 6 | 22 | Royce & Marean: | | |
| | | 1892. June 27. For 1 Deal motor with 12-inch fan, for barber shop | | 45 00 |
| | 23 | Henry Burmeister: | | |
| | | 1891. Dec. 1 to June 30, 1892. For repairing clocks for the U. S. Sentate, viz: | | |
| | | 1 clock in room Committee on Mines and Mining | 3.50 | |
| | | 1 clock in folding-room office | 3.50 | |
| | | 2 clocks in engine room and lower bathroom | 7.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 6 | 23 | Henry Burmeister—Continued. | | |
| | | 1891. Dec. 1 to June 30, 1892. For 2 clocks in Vice-President's room and reception room | $8.00 | |
| | | 1 clock in President's room | 8.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in marble room and Committee on Enrolled Bills | 8.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in Committee on Appropriations and toilet room of Senate | 7.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in Secretary's office and financial room | 7.00 | |
| | | 1 clock in corridor, Independence Hall clock | 8.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in cloakrooms | 6.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in official reporter's room and District of Columbia | 7.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in reporter's gallery and Engrossed Bills | 6.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in Commerce and Privileges and Elections | 7.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in Transportation Routes and Interstate Commerce | 8.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in Coast Defenses and Public Buildings and Grounds | 7.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in document room and library | 7.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in Printing and conference | 7.00 | |
| | | 2 clocks in Claims and Private Land Claims | 8.00 | |
| | | 1 clock in ladies' retiring room | 4.00 | |
| | | 1 clock in Maltby House | 3.00 | |
| | | repairing 4 ice pitchers, at 75 cents | 3.00 | |
| | | repairing clock Committee on Mississippi River | 4.00 | |
| | | repairing clock Committee on Contingent Expenses | 1.00 | |
| | | repairing 3 ice pitchers, at 50 cents | 1.50 | |
| | | | | $139.50 |
| | 24 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1892. June 29. For 2 dozen bottles oil, at $2 | | 4.00 |
| | 25 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1892. Jan. 23. For 1 No. 2 typewriter, 74318, Committee on Immigration | 80.00 | |
| | | 1 8-drawer cabinet, flat top, Committee on Immigration | 30.00 | |
| | | 29. adjusting typewriters, official reporter's room | .50 | |
| | | 1 No. 2 typewriter, 75759, Committee on the District of Columbia | 80.00 | |
| | | Feb. 3. remodeling typewriter, Committee on the District of Columbia | 35.00 | |
| | | 11. adjusting typewriter 63039, Committee on Mines and Mining | .50 | |
| | | adjusting typewriter 50801, official reporters | .58 | |
| | | 12. 1 No. 2 typewriter, 74971, Committee on Public Lands | 80.00 | |
| | | 1 8-drawer, flat-top, cabinet, Committee on Public Lands | 30.00 | |
| | | 29. adjusting typewriter 39625, Committee on Agriculture | .50 | |
| | | Mar. 9. repairs on typewriter 60346, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 2.23 | |
| | | 12. repairs on typewriter 47759, Committee on Fisheries | 4.24 | |
| | | repairs on typewriter 50165, Committee on Railroads | 4.96 | |
| | | 29. adjusting typewriter 50801, official reporters | .50 | |
| | | 25. adjusting typewriter 53141, Committee on Foreign Relations | .50 | |
| | | remodeling No. 2 typewriter, Committee on Transportation Routes | 35.00 | |
| | | Apr. 29. adjusting typewriter 39369, Committee on Interstate Commerce | .58 | |
| | | 23. remodeling typewriter, Committee on Pensions | 35.00 | |
| | | 26. adjusting typewriter 49813, official reporters | .58 | |
| | | May 11. repairs on typewriter 51468, Committee on Elections | .75 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 6 | 25 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. May 28. For remodeling typewriter, Committee on on Claims | $35.00 | |
| | | June 4. repairs on typewriter 60960, stationery room | 4.66 | |
| | | 9. adjusting typewriter 49813, official reporters | .50 | |
| | | 21. 1 typewriter stand, University of the United States | 4.00 | |
| | 26 | W. D. Wyvill: | | $465.58 |
| | | 1892. Jan. 21. For 1 6-inch elbow | .50 | |
| | | May 1. repairing spouts, annex | 4.50 | |
| | | June 25. 2 enameled buckets | 6.00 | |
| | | 29. 4 dozen tin ice buckets, at $9 | 36.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen large tin ice buckets, at $12 | 24.00 | |
| | 27 | John McDermott & Bro.: | | 71.00 |
| | | 1891. June 20. For repairing truck for folding room, viz: | | |
| | | 1 new side | 4.00 | |
| | | one half new bottom | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 new cross-bar | 1.50 | |
| | | repairing and replacing irons, new plates and bolts | 2.50 | |
| | | altering axles | 1.50 | |
| | | painting and lettering | 5.00 | |
| | 28 | J. Karr: | | 16.50 |
| | | 1892. June 30. For 24 silver-plated porcelain-lined ice pitchers, at $11 | 264.00 | |
| | | 24 silver-plated waiters, at $3 | 72.00 | |
| | 29 | Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.: | | 336.00 |
| | | 1892. Jan. 28. For moving telephone in annex | 1.85 | |
| | | May 31. moving telephone at Maltby House | 2.60 | |
| | | June 30. rent of private line connecting Senate post-office with stables, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1892, at $65 per annum | 32.50 | |
| | | rent of private line connecting Senate post-office with city post office, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1892, at $130 per annum | 65.00 | |
| | | exchange rental for Sergeant-at-Arms' room, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 19, 1892, at $150 per annum | 20.41 | |
| | | exchange rental for Sergeant-at-Arms' room, from Feb. 20 to June 30, 1892, at $225 per annum | 81.87 | |
| | | exchange rental for Senate annex, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1892, at $106.25 | 53.12 | |
| | | rent of private line connecting Secretary of the Senate with Public Printer, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1892, at $25 per annum | 12.50 | |
| | | exchange rental for Committee on Rules, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1892, at $112.50 per annum | 56.25 | |
| | 30 | Bureau of Engraving and Printing: | | 326.10 |
| | | 1892. June 28. For engraving and printing cards of admission to Senate reserved gallery— | | |
| | | 20,000 cards | 158.44 | |
| | | 1,640 cards | 8.20 | |
| | 31 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | 166.64 |
| | | 1892. May 21. For 12 dozen blanks for Committee on Immigration, at $4 | 48.00 | |
| | | June 30. rent of phonograph for Committee on Immigration, from May 21 to June 30, 1892, at $85 per annum | 9.52 | |
| | 32 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | 57.52 |
| | | 1892. June 30. For rent of phonograph from Apr. 1 to June 30, 1892, for the Committee on Manufactures, at $85 per annum | | 21.25 |

STATEMEMT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 6 | 33 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: 1892. Mar. 31. For rent of phonograph from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1892, for the Committee on Appropriations, at $85 per annum | | $21.25 |
| | 34 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: 1892. Apr. 25. For 2 bells for phonograph, Committee on Contingent Expenses, at $1.25 | 2.50 | |
| | | 28. 12 dozen blanks, Committee on Contingent Expenses, at $4 | 48.00 | |
| | | May 21. 1 bottle oil, Committee on Contingent Expenses | .10 | |
| | | June 30. rent of phonograph, Committee on Contingent Expenses, from Apr. 1 to June 30, 1892, at $85 per annum | 21.25 | |
| | | | | 71.85 |
| | 35 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: 1892. June 30. For rent of phonograph from Apr. 1 to June 30, 1892, for the Committee on Rules, at $85 per annum | | 21.25 |
| | 36 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: 1892. Apr. 8. For 1 transcribing horn, Committee on District of Columbia | 1.50 | |
| | | June 30. rent of phonograph, Committee on District of Columbia, from Apr. 1, to June 30, 1892, at $85 per annum | 21.25 | |
| | | | | 22.75 |
| | 37 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: 1892. June 30. For rent of phonograph from Apr. 1. to June 30, 1892, for the Committee on Finance, at $85 per annum | | 21.25 |
| | 38 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: 1892. Apr. 25. For 1 bottle oil. official reporters | .10 | |
| | | May 5. repairs of diaphragms, official reporters | .25 | |
| | | 21. 1 2/4-inch speaking tube, official reporters | 3.00 | |
| | | June 30. rent of 2 phonographs, official reporters, from May 2 to June 30, 1892, at $85 each per annum | 28.32 | |
| | | rent of 4 phonographs from Apr. 1. to June 30, 1892, for official reporters, at $85 each per annum | 85.00 | |
| | | | | 116.67 |
| 1893. Mar. 17. | 39 | Royce & Marean: 1892. June 24. For 1 alternate current motor and fan for official reporter's room, Senate wing | | 25.00 |
| | 40 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: 1892. Apr. 18. For 12 dozen blanks for Committee on Library at $4 per dozen | 48.00 | |
| | | June 30. rent of phonograph for Committee on Library, from Apr. 18 to June 30, 1892, at $85 per annum | 17.22 | |
| | | | | 65.22 |
| | | By amount expended | | |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 2,814.53 | 4,853.31 |
| | | To amount drawn | 2,090.22 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 51.44 |
| | | | 4,904.75 | 4,904.75 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. July 15 | 1 | Elias B. Ferguson: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 15, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 29.35 |
| | 2 | Albert Bowie: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 15, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 59.32 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 30 | 3 | W. H. H. Hart: For services as messenger to the Joint Committee on the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | $121.30 |
| | 4 | C. S. Martin: For services as reading clerk of the United States Senate, from July 1 to 15, 1892, at $2,400 per annum | | 97.83 |
| Aug. 1 | 5 | Frank T. Hall: For services as additional messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,800 per annum | | 151.60 |
| | 6 | Charles W. Sparr: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 7 | S. K. Hannegan: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 8 | Wm. J. Reed: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 9 | J. T. Gaskin: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 21, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 82.17 |
| | 10 | Parker Williams: For services as additional engineer, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,200 per annum | | 101.10 |
| | 11 | John Chase: For services as additional fireman, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | 67.40 |
| | 12 | Charles W. White: For services as additional fireman, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | 67.40 |
| | 13 | John A. Trunnel: For services as additional fireman, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | 67.40 |
| | 14 | William D. Abrams: For services as additional conductor of elevator, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | 67.40 |
| | 15 | H. B. Stout: For services as additional conductor of elevator, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | 67.40 |
| | 16 | W. R. Blackford: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 17 | John Wormley: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 18 | Frank J. Mead: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 19 | Frank Fuss: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 20 | Wirt Adams: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 21 | Charles Dickenson: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 22 | Walter S. Clifford: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 1 | 23 | Washington Wilson: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | $60.60 |
| | 24 | Albert Bowie: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 16 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 31.25 |
| | 25 | Elias B. Ferguson: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 16 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 31.25 |
| | 26 | Estelle B. Jones: For services as additional attendant in ladies' retiring room, Senate wing of the Capitol, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| 4 | 27 | New York Sun: For the Sun, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 8.00 |
| | 28 | New York Herald: For the Herald, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 29 | The Tribune Association: For the Tribune, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 30 | The World: For the World, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 8.50 |
| | 31 | New York Times: For the Times, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 32 | New York Press Co.: For the Press, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 5.00 |
| | 33 | New York Recorder Co.: For the Recorder, New York furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 8.50 |
| | 34 | The Commercial Advertiser: For the Commercial Advertiser, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 6.00 |
| | 35 | The Chicago Times: For the Times, Chicago, Ill., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 8.00 |
| | 36 | The Inter-Ocean Publishing Co.: For the Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 8.00 |
| | 37 | Tribune Co.: For the Tribune, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 8.00 |
| | 38 | The American: For the American, Nashville, Tenn., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 39 | Enquirer Co.: For the Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 14.00 |
| | 40 | The Commercial Gazette Co.: For the Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 14.00 |
| | 41 | A. G. Winterholder: For the Times-Democrat, New Orleans, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 12.00 |
| | 42 | Nicholson & Co: For the Picayune, New Orleans, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 12.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 4 | 43 | The Examiner: For the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | $7.80 |
| | 44 | Courier-Journal Co.: For the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 45 | The Press Co.: For the Press, Philadelphia, Pa., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 7.50 |
| | 46 | St. Louis Republic: For the Republic, St. Louis, Mo., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 47 | The Bee Publishing Co.: For the Bee, Omaha, Nebr., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 48 | Minnesota Tribune Co.: For the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 8.50 |
| | 49 | The Pioneer Press Co.: For the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 8.50 |
| | 50 | The Washington Post Co.; For the Post, Washington, D. C., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary and for the Senate Chamber, two copies, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 16.80 |
| | 51 | Charles C. Fulton & Co.: For the American, Baltimore, Md., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 7.50 |
| | 52 | The Boston Herald Co.: For the Herald, Boston, Mass., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 8.00 |
| | 53 | Journal Newspaper Co.: For the Journal, Boston, Mass., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 6.00 |
| | 54 | A. S. Abell & Co.: For the Sun, Baltimore, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 6.00 |
| | 55 | The News and Courier Co.: For the News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 56 | Army and Navy Journal: For the Army and Navy Journal, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 6.00 |
| | 57 | National Railway Publication Co.: For the Railway Guide, furnished from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, for Sergeant-at-Arms' office, for Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, for Committee on Manufactures, and Senate post-office, one copy each, five copies, at $5 | | 25.00 |
| | 58 | Robert Beall: For the Economist, London, England, furnished for the Committee on Finance, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 15.00 |
| | 59 | William B. Dana & Co.: For the Financial Chronicle, New York, furnished for the Committee on Finance, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 10.00 |
| | 60 | W. L. Holmes, Treasurer: For the Journal of Commerce, Boston, Mass., furnished for the Committee on Finance, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 3.00 |
| | 61 | Frank P. Bennett; For the Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass., furnished for the Committee on Finance, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 3.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 5 | 62 | E. A. Hills: For 1 copy History of the Army of the Potomac, by J. H. Stine, for Senate library | | $2.00 |
| | 63 | Easton & Rupp: 1892. July 11. For 1 dozen caligraph ribbons | | 7.00 |
| | 64 | Mrs. Ida Bamily: For washing and ironing 78 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from July 1 to 30, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 39.00 |
| | 65 | Blanche P. Brown: For washing and ironing 364 11-12 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from July 1 to 30, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 182.45 |
| | 66 | Henry Burmeister: For winding clocks and regulating same for the U. S. Senate from July 1 to 31, 1892 | | 40.00 |
| 6 | 67 | National Capital Ice Co.: For 155,660 pounds ice for use of the U. S. Senate, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at 35 cents per cwt | | 544.81 |
| | 68 | John L. Wise: 1892. July 15. For 2 dozen extra fine long floor scrubs, at $10 | $20.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen extra fine long floor sweeps, at $21 | 42.00 | 62.00 |
| | 69 | The United States Electric Light Company: 1892. July 27. For 3 alternating current electric motors, with fans, complete, for room of Committee on Appropriations, at $17.50 | | 52.50 |
| 9 | 70 | Frank T. Hall: For services as additional messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,800 | | 151.60 |
| | 71 | W. J. Reed: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution, approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 72 | S. K. Hannegan: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892 at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 73 | Charles W. Sparr: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 5 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 74 | Parker Williams: For services as additional engineer, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,200 per annum | | 101.10 |
| | 75 | Wm. Gunderson: For services as additional watchman, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, from July 1 to 31, 1892, at $900 per annum | | 75.80 |
| | 76 | Wm. Gunderson: For services as additional watchman, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $900 per annum | | 75.80 |
| | 77 | Wm. D. Abrams: For services as additional conductor of elevator, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | 67.40 |
| | 78 | Chas. W. White: For services as additional fireman, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | 67.40 |
| | 79 | H. B. Stout: For services as additional conductor of elevator, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | 67.40 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 9 | 80 | John A. Trunnel: For services as additional fireman, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | $67.40 |
| | 81 | John Chase: For services as additional fireman, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 per annum | | 67.40 |
| | 82 | Charles Dickenson: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 83 | Albert Bowie: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 84 | W. R. Blackford: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 85 | John Wormley: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution, approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1, to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 86 | Frank J. Mead: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 87 | Elias B. Ferguson: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 88 | Frank Fuss: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 89 | Washington Wilson: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 90 | Walter S. Clifford: For services as additional messenger under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 91 | Olas Lewis: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 3 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 56.60 |
| | 92 | Wirt Adams: For services as additional messenger, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 2, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 2.91 |
| | 93 | Estelle B. Jones: For services as additional attendant in ladies' retiring room, Senate wing of the Capitol, under resolution of Dec. 22, 1891, and joint resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 60.60 |
| | 94 | Robert F. Tucker: For 55 days' service as page for the United States Senate, under resolution of July 9, 1892, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from July 8 to Aug. 31, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | 137.50 |
| | 95 | Harry A. Nelson: For 55 days' service as page for the United States Senate, under resolution of July 8, 1892, and joint resolution approved Aug. 5, 1892, from July 8 to Aug. 31, 1892, at $2.50 per day | | 137.50 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Aug. 19 | 96 | Herbert Adams: | | |
| | | 1892. July 23. For marble bust of Elbridge Gerry for niche in Senate Chamber, procured under resolution of May 13, 1886, authorizing the procurement of busts of those who have been Vice-Presidents of the United States | | $800.00 |
| 26 | 97 | H. E. Hinman: For services as messenger to the Committee on the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| Sept. 2 | 98 | Ida Bamily: For washing and ironing 33 dozen towels for the United States Senate, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 16.50 |
| | 99 | J. H. Magrnder: | | |
| | | 1892. July 1. For 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | $7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 6.50 | |
| | | 5. 1 box lemons | 6.50 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 6. 2 cases apollinaris water, quarts | 15.00 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 6.50 | |
| | | 319 pounds granulated sugar | 15.15 | |
| | | 7. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 9. 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 11. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 12. 1 case apollinaris, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 13. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 14. 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 15. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 16. 3 cases apollinaris water, quarts | 22.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 18. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 19. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 324 pounds granulated sugar, at 4¾ cents | 15.39 | |
| | | 21. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 3 cases apollinaris water, quarts | 22.50 | |
| | | 22. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 23. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 25. 1 box lemons | 6.00 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 26. 2 cases apollinaris water, quarts | 15.00 | |
| | | 2 boxes lemons | 13.00 | |
| | | 27. 2 cases apollinaris water, quarts | 15.00 | |
| | | 28. 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 7.00 | |
| | | 29. 2 boxes lemons | 14.00 | |
| | | 2 cases apollinaris water, quarts | 15.00 | |
| | | 1 bag granulated sugar | .75 | |
| | | 30. 1 box lemons | 7.00 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | Aug. 2. 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 box lemons | 7.00 | |
| | | 50 pounds granulated sugar, at 5 cents | 2.50 | |
| | | 3. 2 cases apollinaris water, quarts | 15.00 | |
| | | 2 boxes lemons | 14.00 | |
| | | 5. 1 box lemons | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 case apollinaris water, quarts | 7.50 | |
| | | 25 pounds granulated sugar, at 5 cents | 1.25 | |
| | | | | 433.04 |
| 6 | 100 | B. P. Brown: For washing and ironing 191 7/10 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 95.79 |
| | 101 | Scheller & Stevens: | | |
| | | 1892. July 5. For 1 bale extra large fine sponges, 61½ pounds, at $2.50 | 153.75 | |
| | | 1 bale medium size sponges, 55½ pounds, at $2.20 | 122.10 | |
| | | 8. 3 gross Eastman's soap, assorted, at $34.80 | 104.40 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Sept. 6 | 101 | Scheller & Stevens—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 8. For ½ gross Soc. Hygenique soap, at $45.36 | $22.68 | |
| | | 13. 6 dozen superior nail brushes, at $10 | 60.00 | |
| | | 1 gallon best witch-hazel | 2.00 | |
| | | 400 quinine pills | 2.50 | |
| | | 1 hair brush | 1.50 | |
| | | Aug. 10. 260 pounds Eagle Mills powder, at 12 cents | 31.20 | |
| | | 29. 1 bottle eau de cologne | 2.40 | |
| | | | | $502.53 |
| 13 | 102 | Henry Burmeister: | | |
| | | For winding and regulating clocks for the U. S. Senate for the month of August, 1892 | | 40.00 |
| | 104 | National Capital Ice Co.: | | |
| | | For 100,500 pounds ice furnished the U. S. Senate from Aug. 1 to 31, 1892, at 35 cents per hundredweight | | 351.75 |
| 17 | 108 | Eugene Davis: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Aug. 7. For railroad fare, Washington, D. C., to New York city, on business of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, including sleeping-car fare | 8.50 | |
| | | 8. 3 meals at New York | 3.00 | |
| | | railroad fare, New York to Washington, including sleeper | 9.00 | |
| | | telegrams on committee business | 1.22 | |
| | | | | 21.72 |
| 19 | 105 | Edward McPherson: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Sept. 12. For 10 copies McPherson's Handbook of Politics for 1892, for the Senate library, at $2 | | 20.00 |
| 28 | 106 | The Bradstreet Company: | | |
| | | For the Bradstreet's furnished the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 5.00 |
| Oct. 3 | 107 | H. E. Hinman: | | |
| | | For services as messenger to the Committee on the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 117.40 |
| | 108 | Henry Jones: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, under resolution of the Senate of Aug. 5, 1892, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 180.00 |
| 4 | 109 | P. B. Brown: | | |
| | | For washing and ironing 101 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 50.50 |
| | 110 | National Capital Ice Co.: | | |
| | | For 66,435 pounds ice furnished the U. S. Senate, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at 35 cents per cwt | | 232.50 |
| | 111 | Henry Burmeister: | | |
| | | For winding and regulating clocks for the U. S. Senate for the month of September, 1892 | | 40.00 |
| | 112 | C. N. Vance: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to Senator Z. B. Vance, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 180.00 |
| | 113 | Gedney & Roberts Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Sept. 26. For 2 contingent check books, 500 checks each, for financial room, Secretary's office | | 13.75 |
| 13 | 114 | Hawkins Taylor, jr.: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to Senator J. F. Wilson, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $6 per day | | 180.00 |
| 17 | 115 | A. L. Pitney: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 2. For 3 dozen No. 23 chest handles, at $2 | 6.00 | |
| | | 18 dozen corner irons, at 43 cents | 7.74 | |
| | | 8. 1 chest lock | .20 | |
| | | 14. 4 dozen corner irons | 1.40 | |
| | | 22. 1 dozen 1½ inch chest hinges | .50 | |
| | | 1 pair 2 by 12 inch chest hinges | .15 | |
| | | 5 dozen corner irons, at 32 cents | 1.60 | |
| | | 27. 3 dozen corner irons, at 35 cents | 1.05 | |
| | | 29. 6 dozen corner irons, at 32 cents | 1.92 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Oct. 17 | 115 | A. L. Pitney—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Aug. 1. For 12 dozen chest hinges, at 32 cents | $3.84 | |
| | | Sept. 184 pair chest hinges, at 6 cents | 11.04 | |
| | | 184 pair chest handles, at 11 cents | 20.24 | |
| | | 184 dozen corner irons, at 32 cents | 58.88 | |
| | | 100 gross ¾-inch screws, No. 8, at 21 cents | 21.00 | |
| | | 20 gross ½-inch screws, No. 11, at 29 cents | 5.80 | |
| | | 40 pair 2½-inch butt hinges | 2.17 | |
| | | 5 gross ¾-inch screws, No. 6, at 17 cents | .85 | |
| | | 10 pounds 10d. nails | .50 | |
| | | 10 pounds 5d. wrought nails, at 6 cents | .60 | |
| | | 12 papers 1½ inch brads, at 8 cents | .96 | |
| | | 12 papers 1¼-inch brads, at 8 cents | .96 | |
| | | 5 pounds 1⅛-inch cotton rope, at 25 cents | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 keg 8d. wire nails | 3.10 | |
| | | 184 chest locks, at 22 cents | 40.48 | |
| | | | | $192.23 |
| 22. | 116 | Eugene Davis: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Oct. 15. For disbursements incurred in trip to New York on business of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, viz: railroad and sleeping car fare, Washington to New York and return | 17.00 | |
| | | 3 meals in New York | 3.00 | |
| | | | | 20.00 |
| | 117 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 15. For 6 dozen blanks for Committee on Contingent Expenses at $4 | 24.00 | |
| | | Sept. 30. Rent of phonograph for Committee on Contingent Expenses from July 1, to September 30, 1892, at $85 per annum | 21.25 | |
| | | | | 45.25 |
| Nov. 1. | 118 | Henry Jones: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | 186.00 |
| | 119 | Robert Beall: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Oct. 3. For 1 Annual Register, 1892, Committee on Foreign Relations | 6.00 | |
| | | 26. Hansard's Debates, subscription for sessions of 1892 for Committee on Privileges and Elections | 45.00 | |
| | | | | 51.00 |
| | 120 | C. N. Vance: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to Senator Z. B. Vance, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | 186.00 |
| | 121 | Hawkins Taylor, jr.: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to Senator J. F. Wilson, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $6 per day | | 186.00 |
| 7 | 122 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Sept. 12. For 1 dozen Remington ribbons | | 6.00 |
| | 123 | H. E. Hinman: | | |
| | | For services as messenger to the Committee on the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.20 |
| 8 | 124 | Eugene Davis: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 7. For disbursements in going to and returning from New York on business of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, viz: | | |
| | | railroad and sleeping car fare to New York and return | 17.00 | |
| | | meals in New York | 3.00 | |
| | | | | 20.00 |
| 16 | 125 | B. P. Brown: | | |
| | | For washing and ironing 85 1/12 dozen towels, from Oct. 4 to 31, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 42.54 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Nov. 16 | 126 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 7. For repairing typewriter, No. 260901, office of the Secretary of the Senate: | | |
| | | re-covering cylinder | $1.00 | |
| | | 2 screws | .06 | |
| | | 7 types | 1.40 | |
| | | cleaning | .90 | |
| | | adjusting | 2.00 | |
| | | | | $5.36 |
| 19 | 127 | National Capital Ice Co.: | | |
| | | For 52,620 pounds of ice furnished the U. S. Senate, from Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at 35 cents per cwt | | 184.17 |
| 28 | 128 | John T. Price & Son: | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 22. For 2 carriages for use of Vice-President and Committee on Military Affairs in attendance at national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic | | 60.00 |
| Dec. 1 | 129 | John C. Parker: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 15. For 1 stop arm | .50 | |
| | | 16. 1 red record ribbon | 1.00 | |
| | | Sept. 9. 50 sheets special carbon | 4.00 | |
| | | 27. repairing writer | 1.60 | |
| | | Oct. 12. 1 record ribbon | 1.00 | |
| | | 19. remodeling Hammond typewriter | 45.00 | |
| | | Nov. 8. 6 impression strips, 25 cents; 1 set spools, $1 | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 screw-driver | .25 | |
| | | 16. 1 purple record ribbon, $1, 2 record ribbons, $2 | 3.00 | |
| | | 25. 1 green copying ribbon, $1; 2 impression strips, 10 cents | 1.10 | |
| | | | | 58.70 |
| | 130 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Sept. 30. For 3 dozen blanks for Committee on Rules, at $4 per dozen | 12.00 | |
| | | rent of phonograph for Committee on Rules, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1892, at $85 per annum | 21.25 | |
| | | | | 33.25 |
| 3 | 131 | Henry Jones: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to Senator A. H. Colquitt, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 4, 1892, at $6 per day | | 204.00 |
| | 132 | Hawkins Taylor, jr.: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to Senator J. F. Wilson, under resolution of Aug. 5, 1892, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 4, 1892, at $6 per day | | 204.00 |
| | 133 | Charles N. Vance: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to Senator Vance, under resolution of July 27, 1892, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 4, 1892, at $6 per day | | 204.00 |
| 6 | 134 | M. A. McKee & Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. July 26. For 6 copies National Platforms of all Political Parties, for Senate library | | 3.00 |
| 7 | 135 | J. A. Crystal: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 28. For amount advanced Metropolitan Railroad Company for 480 street-car tickets for use of the United States Senate | | 20.00 |
| 8 | 136 | H. E. Hinman: | | |
| | | For services as messenger to the Joint Committee on the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,440 per annum | | 117.40 |
| | 137 | B. P. Brown: | | |
| | | For washing and ironing 113½ dozen towels for the United States Senate, from Nov. 2 to 30, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 56.79 |
| | 138 | Henry Burmeister: | | |
| | | For winding and regulating clocks for the United States Senate, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 1892, at $40 per month | | 80.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Dec. 8 | 139 | François Viboud: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 29. For cleaning and mending 39 pair real lace curtains for the United States Senate | | $78.00 |
| 9 | 140 | Francis Miller: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 16. For 2 dozen paste brushes | $14.00 | |
| | | Sept. 30. 3 gallons coal oil | .60 | |
| | | Oct. 4. 2 gallons cherry stain | 2.00 | |
| | | 7. 3 varnish pots | 1.50 | |
| | | 21. 1 dozen lantern globes | 1.50 | |
| | | Nov. 5. 1 barrel kerosene, 53 gallons | 7.42 | |
| | | | | 27.02 |
| 10 | 141 | J. B. Hammond: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 4. For 2,000 large wooden tags for folding room U. S. Senate, to be used in post-office, at $6 per M | | 12.00 |
| 12 | 142 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 10. For 13 dozen typewriter ribbons, at $6 | 78.00 | |
| | | 1,000 sheets semicarbon | 27.50 | |
| | | | | 105.50 |
| | 143 | George Ryneal, jr.: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 11. For 1 dozen whitewash brushes | 12.00 | |
| | | 2 gallons turpentine | 1.00 | |
| | | ½ gallon boiled oil | .30 | |
| | | 1 oil brush | .35 | |
| | | Nov. 22. 2 gallons turpentine | 1.00 | |
| | | | | 14.65 |
| | 144 | National Capital Ice Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Nov. 30. For 42,125 pounds ice furnished the U. S. Senate, from Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at 35 cents per cwt | | 147.43 |
| | 145 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. July 9. For 2 dozen blanks for reporter of debates, at $4 | 8.00 | |
| | | 18. 2 dozen blanks for reporter of debates, at $4 | 8.00 | |
| | | Sept. 30. rent of 6 phonographs for reporter of debates, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1892, at $85 each per annum | 127.50 | |
| | | | | 143.50 |
| | 146 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 3. For 24 bottles oil | 4.00 | |
| | | 12 No. 20 oilers | 1.20 | |
| | | 12 perfection oilers | 4.80 | |
| | | | | 10.00 |
| 16 | 147 | Dora Marshall: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 15. For amount due as widow of James H. Marshall, deceased, late a messenger of the Senate, being an amount equal to six months' salary at the rate per annum allowed by law to the messenger aforesaid, said sum to be considered as including the funeral expenses and all allowances, under resolution of Dec. 15, 1892 | | 720.00 |
| 19 | 148 | Ellen Johnson: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 5. For washing and ironing 784 towels for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1 to Dec. 5, 1892, at 2 cents each | | 15.68 |
| | 149 | Scheller & Stevens: | | |
| | | 1892. July 29. For 1 bottle eau de cologne | 2.40 | |
| | | Aug. 8. 10 pounds chloride of lime, at 13 cents | 1.30 | |
| | | 20 pounds gum camphor, at 50 cents | 10.00 | |
| | | 24. 2 gallons witchhazel | 2.00 | |
| | | Sept. 12. 2 gallons neatsfoot oil | 2.50 | |
| | | 24. 200 2-grain quinine pills | 1.00 | |
| | | 200 3-grain quinine pills | 1.50 | |
| | | 2 dozen cafebrin powders | 5.50 | |
| | | Oct. 1. 1 dozen Maurer's R. and R. exterminator | 2.75 | |
| | | 13. 2 gallons witchhazel, at $1 | 2.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1892. Dec. 19 | 149 | Scheller & Stevens—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Oct. 13. For 2 gallons castor oil, at $1.75 | $3.50 | |
| | | 3 pints benzine | .40 | |
| | | 6 ounces muriatic acid | .35 | |
| | | Nov. 12. 5 dozen blacking daubers, at $2.75 | 13.75 | |
| | | 5 dozen shoe brushes, at $8 | 40.00 | |
| | | 5 dozen 5-string brooms, at $4.50 | 22.50 | |
| | | 23. 10 pounds vaseline, at 40 cents | 4.00 | |
| | | 2 gallons castor oil, at $1.75 | 3.50 | |
| | | 25. 2 bottles Dollard's Herbarium, at 90 cents | 1.80 | |
| | | 1 ounce oil of rose | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 ounce quince seed | .10 | |
| | | ½ dozen barbers' whisks | 1.33 | |
| | | 3 dozen No. 22 feather dusters, at $18 | 54.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen No. 18 feather dusters, at $16 | 32.00 | |
| | | 1 barrel Eagle Mills powder, 352 pounds, at 12 cents | 42.24 | |
| | | 1 barrel sal soda, 375 pounds, at 2 cents | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 case tripoli | 7.00 | |
| | | 25 pounds oxalic acid, at 16½ cents | 4.13 | |
| | | 1 gross fine soaps, assorted | 34.80 | |
| | | 4 dozen Lubin's soap, at $3.75 | 15.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen Coudray's soap | 10.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen Reiger's soap | 10.35 | |
| | | 3 dozen 4711 cologne, long | 16.50 | |
| | | 3 dozen 4711 cologne, short | 16.50 | |
| | | 1½ dozen eau de quinine | 14.40 | |
| | | 6 dozen Zacharies' soap | 17.40 | |
| | | 4¾ gallons alcohol | 12.19 | |
| | | Dec. 2. 1 box witch hazel ointment | 1.00 | |
| | | 1 Adams' hair brush | 1.50 | |
| | | 5. 20 pounds gum camphor, at 65 cents | 13.00 | |
| | | ½ dozen barbers' whisks | 1.33 | |
| | | 200 3-grain quinine pills | 1.50 | |
| | | 200 2-grain quinine pills | 1.00 | |
| | | | | $437.0 |
| 21 | 150 | H. E. Hinman: | | |
| | | For services as messenger to the Joint Committee on the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from Dec. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,440 | | 121.3 |
| | 151 | Estelle P. Jones: | | |
| | | For services as attendant in ladies' retiring room, under resolution of Dec. 7, 1892, from Dec. 7 to 31, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 48.0 |
| | 152 | Charles B. Reade: | | |
| | | For expenses incurred as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate in attendance upon the committee to attend the funeral of Hon. R. L. Gibson, late a Senator from the State of Louisiana, under resolution of Dec. 19, 1892, viz: | | |
| | | Dec. 17 to 19. Paid carriage hire and baggage at Washington, D. C., for self and committee | 13.25 | |
| | | Telegrams and porterage | 11.61 | |
| | | Phoenix Hotel Co. for board, lodging, fires, and carriages for use of committee, sixteen persons, Dec. 18 and 19, 1892 | 160.60 | |
| | | M. R. Millward for services and attendance as undertaker at depot, church, and house, use of hearse and carriages at funeral, and supplies furnished, Dec. 18 and 19, 1892 | 216.00 | |
| | | | | 401.4 |
| 23 | 153 | Mary A. Merritt: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 21. For amount due as widow of John G. Merritt, deceased, late a messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper of the U. S. Senate, a sum in amount equal to six months' salary at the rate per annum allowed by law to the aforesaid acting assistant doorkeeper, said sum to be considered as including the funeral expenses and all allowances under resolution of Dec. 21, 1892 | | 900.0 |
| 24 | 154 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 12. For 1 No. 2 typewriter, No. 85576, head and case, for official reporters | | 82.5 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 5 | 155 | Robert Beall: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 28. For 1 State papers and speeches on the tariff, library | $1.25 | |
| | | 29. 3 U. S. S. Court reports, vol. 144, library | 6.00 | |
| | | Dec. 3. 1 Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, library | 6.00 | |
| | | 12. 1 History of English Parliament, Smith's, 2 vols., Library | 6.00 | |
| | | 3 U. S. Supreme Court reports, vol. 145, library | 6.00 | |
| | | | | $25.25 |
| | 156 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 31. For 3 dozen blanks for Committee on Rules, at $4 per dozen | 12.00 | |
| | | rent of phonograph, Committee on Rules, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $85 per annum | 21.25 | |
| | | | | 33.25 |
| | 157 | B. P. Brown: | | |
| | | For washing and ironing 223 8-12 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from Dec. 2 to 31, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 111.83 |
| | 158 | Ida Bamiley: | | |
| | | For washing and ironing 76 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from Dec. 7 to 31, 1892, at 50 cents per dozen | | 38.00 |
| | 159 | National Capital Ice Co.: | | |
| | | For 50,405 pounds ice furnished the U. S. Senate, from Dec. 1 to 31, 1892, at 35 cents per cwt | | 176.41 |
| | 160 | Henry Burmeister: | | |
| | | For winding and regulating clocks for the U. S. Senate for the month of December, 1892 | | 40.00 |
| 7 | 161 | The Jos. L. Pearson Printing Office: | | |
| | | For printing 100 copies of the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, at $1 per page per 100, viz: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 9. For No. 1170 and 23, 21 pages | 21.00 | |
| | | 12. 4-794-690, 11 pages | 11.00 | |
| | | 16. 28-25-1105, 20 pages | 20.00 | |
| | | 19. 990-1008-38-7, 21 pages | 21.00 | |
| | | 25. 39-30-34-1067-27-403, 29 pages | 29.00 | |
| | | 30. 6-45-1 dissent-49-44, 23 pages | 23.00 | |
| | | Dec. 8. 1074-36-20-1100-10, original, 30 pages | 30.00 | |
| | | 12. 419-51-1007, 33 pages | 33.00 | |
| | | 14. 53-40-21-1018-55-1018-dissent, 27 pages | 27.00 | |
| | | 19. 66-419 dissent, 16 pages | 16.00 | |
| | | 22. 921-862-921-dissent-862 dissent-59-42-70, 33 pages | 33.00 | |
| | | 23. 35, 18 pages | 18.00 | |
| | | 28. 82-63-912, 18 pages | 18.00 | |
| | | | | 300.00 |
| | 162 | Wm. Ballantyne & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 12. For 1 stationery cabinet for press gallery | | 6.50 |
| | 163 | G. W. Boyd, city passenger agent Chesapeake & Ohio R. R: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 20. For special service car Otranto, Washington to Lexington, Ky., and return, with committee appointed to attend the funeral of the late Senator R. L. Gibson | 305.33 | |
| | | 18 tickets to Lexington, Ky., and return, at $29.65 each | 533.70 | |
| | | meals and lunches in dining car en route | 48.00 | |
| | | | | 887.03 |
| 9 | 164 | George T. Fritch & Son: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Sept. 16. For 4 dozen four-string brooms for the use of U. S. Senate, at $4 | | 16.00 |
| | 165 | F. X. Ganter: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 13. For 1 5-foot, all French plate, show case for stationery room U. S. Senate | | 45.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 9 | 166 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 12. For 41¾ dozen sheets oiled board | $14.85 | |
| | | 17. 2 dozen typewriter ribbons | 12.00 | |
| | | 19. 3 hektograph ribbons | 1.80 | |
| | | 22. 2 Shannon files for Committee on Railroads | 1.80 | |
| | | 6 paper cases for Committee on Railroads | 2.10 | |
| | | | | $32.55 |
| 11 | 167 | E. P. Gallagher: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Sept. 12. For 5 pounds roach paste for U. S. Senate | | 10.00 |
| | 168 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | For rent of phonograph for the Joint Committee on the Library, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $85 per annum | | 42.50 |
| | 169 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | For rent of phonograph for the Committee on the District of Columbia, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $85 per annum | | 42.50 |
| | 170 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 31. For 6 dozen blanks for Committee on Finance, at $4 | 24.00 | |
| | | rent of phonograph for Committee on Finance, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $85 per annum | 42.50 | |
| | | | | 66.50 |
| 13 | 171 | C. W. Johnson: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 10. For 2 copies Official Proceedings Republican National Convention of 1892, at $1.50 each, for Senate Library | | 3.00 |
| 14 | 172 | O. H. Platt: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 14. For amount paid to messenger for bringing a telegram from the President of the Senate on special business, from Long Lake, N. Y., to my cottage, 7 miles, on the second day of August, 1892 | | 2.00 |
| 17 | 173 | E. K. Valentine: | | |
| | | For expenses incurred as Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate in charge of committee having superintendence of funeral of John E. Kenna, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia, under resolution of Jan. 16, 1893: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 13. Breakfast for committee at Alderson | 29.75 | |
| | | Use of hearse at Charleston, W. Va | 10.00 | |
| | | Use of 26 carriages, depot to hotel, State House, etc | 104.00 | |
| | | 14. Use of hearse | 10.00 | |
| | | Use of 30 carriages in attending funeral, and hotel to depot | 150.00 | |
| | | Service of undertaker at Charleston, W. Va | 56.00 | |
| | | Amount paid Farish & Peyton, for rooms and board of committee at Hotel Ruffner | 76.50 | |
| | | Porterage and telegrams | 10.32 | |
| | | | | 446.57 |
| 19 | 174 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 12. For 1 bottle oil, official reporters | .10 | |
| | | 15. 6 dozen blanks at $4 per dozen, official reporters | 24.00 | |
| | | 31. rent of 6 phonographs for the official reporters, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $85 per annum each | 127.50 | |
| | | | | 151.60 |
| | 175 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | For rent of phonograph from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, for the Committee on Manufactures, at $85 per annum | | 42.50 |
| | 176 | W. H. Shepard: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 18. For 1 copy of the History of the Supreme Court for the Senate Library, 2 volumes, sheep | | 14.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 19 | 177 | J. C. Parker: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 12. For 1 Bailey letter press No. 32, for Committee Several Branches of Civil Service | $27.00 | |
| | | 1 Bailey stand, for Committee Several Branches of Civil Service | 16.20 | |
| | | 6 sheets oil board, for Committee Several Branches of Civil Service | .30 | |
| | | 1 dozen copying pads, for Committee Several Branches of Civil Service | 3.00 | |
| | | | | $46.50 |
| | 178 | R. Beall: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 2. For 1 Almanach de Gotha for 1893, Committee on Foreign Relations | 3.00 | |
| | | 5. 30 Boyd's Directories of District of Columbia | 150.00 | |
| | | 11. 1 British Almanac Companion for 1893, Committee on Finance | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 British Almanac Companion for 1893, Committee on Foreign Relations | 1.25 | |
| | | 13. 1 Financial Reform Almanac, Committee on Finance | .50 | |
| | | 1 Tribune Almanac for 1893 | .25 | |
| | | | | 156.25 |
| | 179 | C. B. Reade: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 18. For expenses incurred as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, under resolutions of Dec. 19, 1893, authorizing the payment of the funeral expenses of Hon. R. L. Gibson, late a Senator from the State of Louisiana: Cash paid Lexington Cemetery Company for opening and closing grave | | 5.00 |
| 21 | 180 | Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 31. For rent of private line connecting Senate post-office with stables, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $65 per annum | 32.50 | |
| | | rent of private line connecting stables with city post-office, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $130 per annum | 65.00 | |
| | | exchange rental for Sergeant-at-Arms room from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $225 per annum | 112.50 | |
| | | exchange rental for Senate annex, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $106.25 per annum | 53.13 | |
| | | rent of private line connecting Secretary of the Senate with Public Printer, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $25 per annum | 12.50 | |
| | | exchange rental for Committee on Rules, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $112.50 per annum | 56.25 | |
| | | moving private line at city post-office, Nov. 16 | 5.15 | |
| | | | | 337.03 |
| 23 | 181 | B. F. Guy & Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 25. For 2 dozen ice buckets, at $9 | 18.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen ice buckets, at $12 | 24.00 | |
| | | Nov. 17. 1 No. 11 Oregon stove, annex | 8.00 | |
| | | 6 joints pipe, elbow and flange | 2.10 | |
| | | 26. 2 Empire stoves, folding room annex | 35.00 | |
| | | 1 new Patron stove, stables | 20.00 | |
| | | Dec. 1. 1 dozen 18-inch galvanized iron hods | 9.00 | |
| | | 15. 1 dozen scoop shovels | 12.00 | |
| | | 1 electric stove, stables | 13.00 | |
| | | 1 iron wheelbarrow, heating and ventilating department | 9.00 | |
| | | | | 150.10 |
| 24 | 182 | C. Schneider: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 23. For repairing pneumatic bell in elevator at Maltby building | | 2.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 24 | 183 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1892. July 22. For adjusting typewriter No. 49813, official reporters | 8.50 | |
| | | 25. adjusting typewriter No. 39968, Committee on Territories | .50 | |
| | | Aug. 31. adjusting typewriter No. 59269, Committee on Interstate Commerce | .50 | |
| | | Sept. 14. remodeling 1 No. 2 typewriter, Committee on Agriculture | 35.00 | |
| | | Oct. 19. repairs on typewriter No. 72790, Committee on Finance | 4.47 | |
| | | Dec. 3. repairs on typewriter No. 60346, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 7.64 | |
| | | 6. repairs on typewriter No. 49052, Chief Clerk | 4.77 | |
| | | 7. 1 No. 2 typewriter, No. 85642, Committee on Printing | 80.00 | |
| | | 1 8-drawer flat-top cabinet, Committee on Printing | 30.00 | |
| | | 1 Longley copyholder, Committee on Printing | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 No. 2 typewriter, Committee on Relations with Canada | 80.00 | |
| | | 1 8-drawer flat-top cabinet, Committee on Relations with Canada | 30.00 | |
| | | 1 Longley copyholder, Committee on Relations with Canada | 2.00 | |
| | | 9. repairs on typewriter No. 50801, official reporters | 5.76 | |
| | | 12. repairs on typewriter, No. 50810, official reporters | 6.16 | |
| | | 1 No. 2 typewriter, No. 85628, Committee on Enrolled Bills | 80.00 | |
| | | 1 8-drawer flat top cabinet, Committee on Enrolled Bills | 30.00 | |
| | | 15. repairs on typewriter, No. 4765, Committee on Territories | 5.04 | |
| | | 16. adjusting typewriter, No. 54508, official reporters | .50 | $404.84 |
| | 184 | American Automatic Protector Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Dec. 23. For 10 automatic protectors, attached to telephones in use by United States Senate, for protection of operators and building | | 100.00 |
| 25 | 185 | Lansburgh & Bro.: | | |
| | | 1892. July 13. For 2 pieces mosquito netting, at 50 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 27. ½ gross palm leaf fans, at $6 | 3.00 | |
| | | Aug. 1. ½ gross palm-leaf fans, at $6 | 3.00 | |
| | | Dec. 16. 2 dozen silk gloves, at $12 | 24.00 | |
| | | 2¼ yards crepe cloth, at $1 | 2.25 | |
| | | 3 yards ribbon | .38 | 33.63 |
| 28 | 186 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | For rent of phonograph for Committee on Immigration, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $85 per annum | | 42.50 |
| Feb. 1 | 187 | Estelle P. Jones: | | |
| | | For services as attendant in ladies' retiring room, under resolution of Dec. 7, 1892, from Jan. 1 to 31, 1893, at $720 per annum | | 62.00 |
| | 188 | H. E. Hinman; | | |
| | | For services as messenger to the Joint Committee on the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from Jan. 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 124.00 |
| 3 | 189 | Harris & Shafer: | | |
| | | 1892. Oct. 25. For lining and screw in pitcher | 2.50 | |
| | | repairing joint in pitcher | .80 | 3.30 |
| 4 | 190 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 27. For 600 sheets carbon paper | | 16.50 |
| 6 | 191 | B. P. Brown: | | |
| | | For washing and ironing 238 1/12 dozen towels for the United States Senate, from Jan. 3 to 31, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | 119.20 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Feb. 6 | 192 | Henry Burmeister: | | |
| | | For winding and regulating clocks for the United States Senate, for the month of January, 1893 | | $40.00 |
| | 193 | Ida Bamiley: | | |
| | | For washing and ironing 100 dozen towels for the United States Senate, from Jan. 3 to 31, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | 50.00 |
| | 194 | Albert L. Pitney: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | July 6. For 18 Yale night latches, at $1.75 | $31.50 | |
| | | 8 dozen brass cup hooks, at 10 cents | .80 | |
| | | 8 dozen key tags, at 12½ cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 7. 6 Yale night latches, at $1.75 | 10.50 | |
| | | 9. 1 brass handle and escutcheon | .25 | |
| | | 23. 1 4-foot stepladder | .80 | |
| | | Aug. 6. 1 pair L. & P. hinges | .15 | |
| | | Sept. 14. 1 9-inch circular saw | 2.25 | |
| | | 25 feet 1¼-inch belting | 4.13 | |
| | | Oct. 4. 3 carpet forks | .75 | |
| | | 5. 14 pounds hoop iron, at 7 cents | .98 | |
| | | 18. 2 8-inch files | .40 | |
| | | 2 dozen key blanks, at 50 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 8 assorted files | .87 | |
| | | 1 ream sandpaper | 2.85 | |
| | | 24. 3 dozen large key blanks, at 50 cents | 1.50 | |
| | | 3 dozen small key blanks, at 40 cents | 1.20 | |
| | | 50 key rings, at 4 cents | 2.00 | |
| | | Nov. 5. 9 quires emery cloth | 7.05 | |
| | | 1 quire crocus cloth | .75 | |
| | | 12. 3 riveting hammers, at 35 cents | 1.05 | |
| | | 16. 3 dozen Yale key blanks, at $1.50 | 4.50 | |
| | | 17. ½ dozen key blanks, at 60 cents | .40 | |
| | | 22. 3 blanks, at 10 cents | .30 | |
| | | Dec. 6. 2 blanks, at 10 cents | .20 | |
| | | 3 dozen No. 22 dust brushes, at $8 | 24.00 | |
| | | 7. 1 gross picture nails | 1.75 | |
| | | 8. 2½ dozen steel-edge dust pans, at $4 | 10.66 | |
| | | 15. 1 key blank | .10 | |
| | | 19. ½ dozen steel-edge dust pans, at $4 | 1.33 | |
| | | 23. ½ dozen mousetraps | .50 | |
| | | 3 dozen Yale key blanks, at $1.50 | 4.50 | |
| | | | | 120.02 |
| | 195 | S. S. Shedd & Bro.: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Aug. 8. For 35 feet extra heavy rubber gas hose | 5.60 | |
| | | Nov. 4. ½ gross gas burners | 2.25 | |
| | | ½ gross tips | .65 | |
| | | Dec. 21. 24 assorted decorated gas portable shades | 40.00 | |
| | | 24 argand chimneys, at 10 cents | 2.40 | |
| | | 36 argand holders, at 25 cents | 9.00 | |
| | | 36 argand goose-necks, at 15 cents | 5.40 | |
| | | 36 argand burners, at 50 cents | 18.00 | |
| | | 2 gross pillars and tips, at $3 | 6.00 | |
| | | 8 6-feet lengths silk tube, at $1.80 | 14.40 | |
| | | 3 8-feet lengths silk tube, at $2.40 | 7.20 | |
| | | 3 10-feet lengths silk tube, at $3 | 9.00 | |
| | | 3 6-feet lengths mohair tube, a 90 cents | 7.20 | |
| | | 2 10-feet lengths mohair tube, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | | | 130.10 |
| | 196 | National Capital Ice Co.: | | |
| | | For 47,825 pounds ice furnished U. S. Senate, from Jan. 3 to 31, 1893, at 35 cents per cwt | | 167.38 |
| 10 | 197 | M. W. Beveridge: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 7. For one water jar for Executive room, Secretary's office | | 3.50 |
| | 198 | Bentz Bros.: | | |
| | | For expenses and services rendered at funeral of R. L. Gibson, late a Senator from the State of Louisiana, under resolution of Dec. 19, 1892: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 16. Cloth covered cedar casket, metal lined, and box | 300.00 | |
| | | embalming, washing, dressing and shaving | 115.00 | |
| | | engraved silver name plate | 10.00 | |
| | | | | 425.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Feb. 11 | 199 | George P. Zurhorst: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 13. For black broadcloth-draped casket with extension handles | $350.00 | |
| | | solid oak shipping case, with copper corners, and plate | 50.00 | |
| | | door sash | 2.00 | |
| | | embalming and preparing remains | 60.00 | |
| | | personal services to Charleston, W. Va. | 45.00 | |
| | | hearse to Capitol and depot | 14.00 | |
| | | 17 carriages to Capitol and depot, at $3.50 | 59.50 | |
| | | 6 carriages from depot, at $3.50 | 21.00 | |
| | | | | $601.50 |
| | | (For Senator Kenna's funeral, under resolution of Jan. 16, 1893.) | | |
| 18 | 200 | J. A. Crystal: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 12. For amount paid Metropolitan Street Car Company for tickets for use of Sergeant-at-Arm's office, United States Senate, etc., 480 tickets, at 4½ cents | | 20.00 |
| | 201 | Charles Werner: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 11. For storing and handling coal in vaults in Senate wing of Capitol, 427 tons, at 12 cents per ton | | 51.24 |
| | 202 | J. W. Boteler & Son: | | |
| | | 1892. July 1. For ½ dozen plated spoons | 3.00 | |
| | | 7. 1 toilet set and jar | 10.50 | |
| | | Oct. 15. 1 plated faucet | 1.25 | |
| | | Nov. 30. 4 dozen porcelain-lined cuspidors, at $8 | 32.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen soap dishes | 12.75 | |
| | | 1 porcelain-lined water cooler | 5.00 | |
| | | | | 64.50 |
| 25 | 203 | Royce & Marean: | | |
| | | 1892. July 12. For 100 cells dry battery, at 90 cents | 90.00 | |
| | | Dec. 5. 100 cells dry battery, at 90 cents | 90.00 | |
| | | 6¾ pounds No. 16 D. B. & P. wire | 2.70 | |
| | | maintenance of two observatory department clocks, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1892. | 5.00 | |
| | | | | 187.70 |
| 28 | 204 | Estelle P. Jones: | | |
| | | For services as attendant in ladies' retiring room, under resolution of Dec. 7, 1892, from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, at $720 per annum | | 56.00 |
| | 205 | Walter S. Ward: | | |
| | | For services as page of the United States Senate, from Feb. 8 to 28, 1893, under resolution of Feb. 8, 1893, 21 days, at $2.50 per day | | 52.50 |
| | 206 | Albert Blair: | | |
| | | For services as page of the United States Senate, from Feb. 8 to 28, 1893, under resolution of Feb. 8, 1893, 21 days, at $2.50 per day | | 52.50 |
| | 207 | H. E. Hinman: | | |
| | | For services as messenger to the Joint Committee on the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 112.00 |
| | 208 | J. Karr: | | |
| | | 1892. July 5. For porcelain lining in water pitcher | 2.50 | |
| | | 17. porcelain lining in water pitcher | 2.50 | |
| | | 27. porcelain lining in 2 water pitchers | 5.00 | |
| | | repairing water pitcher | 1.25 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 31. repairing water pitcher and porcelain lining | 3.00 | |
| | | porcelain lining in 2 water pitchers | 5.00 | |
| | | Feb. 2. 1 8-day onyx French striking clock, Press gallery | 20.00 | |
| | | silver-plated tray | 4.00 | |
| | | 8. 18 8-day ½-hour striking Boston onyx clocks, Maltby Building, at $28.75 | 517.50 | |
| | | 2 8-day ½-hour striking Boston onyx clocks, Maltby Building, at $37.50 | 75.00 | |
| | | 3 8-day ½-hour striking American onyx clocks, Maltby Building, at $24 | 72.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Feb. 28 | 208 | J. Karr—Continued. | | |
| | | 1892. Feb. 8. For 3 8-day ½-hour striking American onyx clocks, Maltby Building, at $29.25 | $87.75 | |
| | | 2 8-day ½-hour striking American onyx clocks, Maltby Building, at $31.50 | 63.00 | |
| | | 2 8-day ½-hour striking Boston onyx clocks, Maltby Building, at $34.50 | 69.00 | |
| | | 1 8-day ½-hour striking American onyx clock, Maltby Building | 21.85 | |
| | | 1 8-day ½-hour striking French onyx clock, Maltby Building | 24.00 | |
| | | 1 8-day ½-hour striking French onyx clock, Maltby Building | 22.00 | |
| | | 1 8-day ½-hour striking French onyx clock, Maltby Building | 25.00 | |
| | | 1 8-day ½-hour striking French onyx clock, Maltby Building | 22.00 | |
| | | 2 8-day ½-hour striking Boston onyx clocks, Maltby Building, at $23.50 | 47.00 | |
| | | 2 8-day ½-hour striking Boston onyx clocks, Maltby Building, at $24.50 | 49.00 | |
| | | 1 8-day ½-hour striking French onyx clock, Maltby Building | 25.75 | |
| | | 11. new porcelain lining and new bottom to water pitcher | 5.00 | |
| | | | | $1,169.10 |
| Mar. 9 | 209 | Ida Bamiley: For washing and ironing 96 dozen towels for the United States Senate, from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | 48.00 |
| 10 | 210 | C. W. Draper: For expense in carrying bills from Capitol to Executive Mansion at sundry times between July 6, 1892, and Feb. 20, 1893 | | 15.00 |
| | 211 | C. S. Saunders: For 5 days' services as additional clerk to the Committee on Enrolled Bills, under resolution of Feb. 28, 1893, from Feb. 28 to Mar 4, 1893, at $6 per day | | 30.00 |
| 13 | 212 | E. K. Winship: For 4 indexed volumes containing histories of and proceedings in Congress, upon all matters referred to or reported from the Senate and House Committees on Territories, in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses | | 100.00 |
| | 213 | G. P. Furber: 1892. Dec. 9. For disbursements made for repairs of typewriter and express charges made on same, Washington to Boston and return, in use of Judiciary Committee of the Senate, by direction of the chairman of said committee; and express charges of manuscript of election cases, Boston to Washington | | 5.30 |
| | 214 | Thos. H. McKee: 1893. Feb. 25. For 4 copies Presidential inaugurations, from 1789 to 1893, for Senate library, at $1.50 per copy | | 6.00 |
| 21 | 215 | Walter S. Ward: For 3 days' services as page for the United States Senate, under resolution of Feb. 8, 1893, from Mar. 1 to 3, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 7.50 |
| | 216 | Albert Blair: For 3 days' services as page to the United States Senate, under resolution of Feb. 8, 1893, from Mar. 1 to 3, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 7.50 |
| | 217 | National Capital Ice Co.: For 52.345 pounds ice, furnished United States Senate, from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, at 35 cents per cwt | | 183.20 |
| | 218 | Henry Burmeister: For winding and regulating clocks for the United States Senate for month of February, 1893 | 40.00 | |
| | | repairing ice pitchers for the United States Senate | 3.50 | |
| | | repairing clock for United States Senate | 1.00 | |
| | | | | 44.50 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 21 | 219 | B. P. Brown: For washing and ironing 296½ dozen towels for the United States Senate, from Feb. 1 to 28, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | $148.42 |
| | 220 | Charles B. Reade: 1893. Mar. 4. For expenses incurred as Assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, in executing the orders for a call of the Senate, Mar. 3 and 4, 1893, cash paid for carriage hire | | 4.00 |
| | 221 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: For rent of phonograph for Committee on Contingent Expenses, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1892, at $85 per annum | | 21.25 |
| 22 | 222 | Robert Beall: 1893. Feb. 3. For 1 Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1892 | 86.00 | |
| | | 15. 1 World Almanac for 1893 | .25 | |
| | | Mar. 3. 1 Statesman's Year Book, 1893, Committee on Finance | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 Statesman's Year Book, 1893, Committee on Foreign Relations | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 Statesman's Year Book, 1893, Committee on Manufactures | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 Statesman's Year Book, 1893, Secretary's office | 3.00 | |
| | | 2 Statesman's Year Book, 1893, Senate library | 6.00 | |
| | | | | 24.25 |
| | 223 | John T. Price & Sons: 1892. Dec. 5. For 2 carriages for use of committee to wait on President | 5.00 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 12. 5 carriages for use of committee appointed to superintend the funeral of the late Senator Kenna, at $10 each | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 55.00 |
| | 224 | J. W. Boteler & Son: 1893. Feb. 25. For 1 N. P. porcelain-lined ice cooler | | 13.50 |
| | 225 | Easton & Rupp: 1893. Feb. 7. For 4 dozen typewriter ribbons | 24.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen typewriter ribbons | 12.00 | |
| | | 23. 1 Bailey press and stand, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 40.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen copying pads, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 10.80 | |
| | | | | 86.80 |
| 23 | 226 | Robert Leitch & Sons: 1892. Nov. 10. For making 13 new brass andiron posts for United States Senate | | 38.40 |
| | 227 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: 1893. Jan. 13. For rental of typewriter, one month, Committee on Census | 5.00 | |
| | | 23. 1 No. 2 typewriter, No. 87303, Committee on Immigration | 80.00 | |
| | | 27. recovering cylinder and adjusting typewriter, Secretary's office | 1.50 | |
| | | 31. repairs on typewriter No. 49813, Official Reporters | 7.76 | |
| | | Feb. 16. repairs on typewriter No. 27457, Committee on Manufactures | 6.87 | |
| | | 27. packing typewriter No. 48126 | 1.00 | |
| | | adjusting typewriter No. 52639, Official Reporters | .50 | |
| | | | | 102.63 |
| | 228 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: 1893. Jan. 5. For 1 dozen bottles cleaning oil | 1.20 | |
| | | ½ dozen cleaning brushes | 1.20 | |
| | | Feb. 4. 1 dozen paragon ribbons | 6.00 | |
| | | 13. 1 dozen bottles machine oil | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen brushes | 2.40 | |
| | | Mar. 11. 1 No. 2 typewriter and cabinet, Vice-President's chamber | 125.00 | |
| | | | | 137.80 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 23 | 229 | George B. Zurhorst: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 25. For carriage for use of Committee on Appropriations | $3.00 | |
| | | 28. carriage for use of Committee on Appropriations | 5.00 | |
| | | Feb. 12. carriage for use of Committee on Appropriations | 2.00 | |
| | | Mar. 1. carriage for use of Committee on Appropriations | 6.00 | |
| | | 3. carriage for use of Committee on Appropriations | 5.00 | |
| | | carriage for use of Committee to wait on the President | 2.00 | |
| | | carriage for use of Senate, under call of the Senate | 3.00 | |
| | | | | $26.00 |
| | 230 | Barber & Ross: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 31. For 2 brass fire sets, at $10 | 20.00 | |
| | | 1 brass fire set | 7.50 | |
| | | 1 pair brass andirons | 17.00 | |
| | | 1 pair brass andirons | 20.00 | |
| | | | | 64.50 |
| | 231 | Lansburgh & Bro.: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 11. For 1 dozen silk sashes for Senate funerals | 46.80 | |
| | | 2 dozen silk gloves for Senate funerals | 24.00 | |
| | | 12. 4 pairs gloves for Senate funerals | 2.40 | |
| | | 3 pairs gloves for Senate funerals | .90 | |
| | | 1 dozen gloves for Senate funerals | 1.80 | |
| | | | | 75.90 |
| | 232 | George Ryneal, jr.: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 18. For 2 gallons turpentine, at 50 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 26. 1 mirror, 16 by 18 | 1.10 | |
| | | 2 pounds red sanders | .20 | |
| | | Feb. 23. 3 gallons walnut stain for Maltby House, at $1.50 | 4.50 | |
| | | 2 brushes | .80 | |
| | | | | 7.60 |
| | 233 | M. G. Copeland & Co.: | | |
| | | 1892. Aug. 12. For 1 awning | 5.50 | |
| | | Sept. 5. 4 United States ensigns, 10 by 20, at $15.50 | 62.00 | |
| | | 4 United States ensigns, 6½ by 12, at $8.50 | 34.00 | |
| | | 7. repairing flag | 5.00 | |
| | | 14. 2 United States ensigns, 6½ by 12, at $8.50 | 17.00 | |
| | | 2 United States ensigns, 5 by 8, at $5 | 10.00 | |
| | | Nov. 23. repairing 2 large flags | 11.50 | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 1. repairing flag | .75 | |
| | | | | 145.75 |
| 24 | 234 | Albert L. Pitney: | | |
| | | 1892. Jan. 3. For 1 dozen hack saws | .65 | |
| | | 24. 4 dozen key blanks | 2.00 | |
| | | 31. 1 dozen corner irons | 1.45 | |
| | | 4 dozen plates | .60 | |
| | | ½ dozen files, assorted | .72 | |
| | | 1 pair wire plyers | .60 | |
| | | 5. 5 pounds cotton rope | 1.50 | |
| | | 7. 1 roll picture wire | .25 | |
| | | 11. ¼ gross card plates | 3.50 | |
| | | 14. 2 hatchets | 1.25 | |
| | | 16. 3 chair seats | .75 | |
| | | 17. 4 pairs 8 by 10 brackets | .60 | |
| | | | | 13.87 |
| | 235 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1892. July 7. For use of 450 chairs, at $6 per 100 | 27.00 | |
| | | 1 desk plate | 1.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen key blanks | 2.50 | |
| | | 15 yards oilcloth, at $1.15 | 17.25 | |
| | | Dec. 5. 4 yards linoleum, at $1 | 4.00 | |
| | | 9. 1 fire screen | 10.00 | |
| | | 1 fire screen | 8.00 | |
| | | 1 fire screen | 7.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 24 | 235 | W. B. Moses & Sons—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 5. For 1 desk plate | $1.25 | |
| | | 12. use of 300 chairs and cartage, at $6 per 100 | 18.00 | |
| | | 21. 1 desk plate | 1.25 | |
| | | Feb. 2. 8 feet rod, at 10 cents | .80 | |
| | | 8 pairs sockets, at 10 cents | .80 | |
| | | 13. 6 desk plates, at $1.50 | 7.50 | |
| | | | | $106.35 |
| 25 | 236 | Melville Lindsay: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Oct. 6. For 1 pair men's short rubber boots, for Senate stables | 3.00 | |
| | | Nov. 19. 1 ice apron, for Senate stables | 1.50 | |
| | | | | 4.50 |
| 27 | 237 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 22. For 1 No. 2 typewriter, No. 89822, for Committe on Potomac River Front | 80.00 | |
| | | 1 8-drawer roll-top walnut cabinet | 45.00 | |
| | | | | 125.00 |
| | 238 | George M. Bond, city passenger agent Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 16. For services rendered joint committee having superintendence of funeral of John E. Kenna, late a Senator from the State of West Virginia, under resolution of Jan. 16, 1893: | | |
| | | Transportation of three Pullman cars and one combination car from Washington, D. C., to Charleston, W. Va., and return | 1,164.00 | |
| | | Draping car | 55.00 | |
| | | Use of Pullman cars Esdras, Adour, and Marlborough from Washington to Charleston and return | 330.00 | |
| | | Commissary supplies, meals, and lunches furnished in cars, including porterage | 432.48 | |
| | | | | 1,981.48 |
| | 239 | Thomas W. Smith: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Sept. 13. For 15 bushels sawdust, at 6 cents | .90 | |
| | | Nov. 23. For 15 bushels sawdust, at 6 cents | .90 | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 10. For 15 bushels sawdust, at 6 cents | .90 | |
| | | Feb. 23. For 15 bushels sawdust, at 6 cents | .90 | |
| | | | | 3.60 |
| 28 | 240 | A. G. Lutz: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Nov. 10. For 1 stamp and pad for financial room | | .75 |
| 31 | 241 | Estelle P. Jones: | | |
| | | For services as attendent in ladies' retiring room, under resolution of Dec. 7, 1892, from Mar. 1 to 31, 1893, at $720 per annum | | 62.00 |
| | 242 | Ida Bamiley: | | |
| | | For washing and ironing 104 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from Mar. 1 to 31, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | 52.00 |
| | 243 | B. P. Brown: | | |
| | | For washing and ironing 312 4/12 dozen towels for the U. S. Senate, from Mar. 1 to 31, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | 156.21 |
| | 244 | H. E. Hinman: | | |
| | | For services as messenger to the Joint Committee on the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from Mar. 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 124.00 |
| Apr. 7 | 245 | William H. Michael: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 28. For expenses incurred in the compilation and indexing of the abridgment of message and documents for the Fifty-second Congress, in pursuance to sections 75-196 and 3798 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of 1878 | | 600.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. Apr. 7 | 246 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. Jan. 12. For 1 bell for phonograph, reporters of debates | $1.50 | |
| | | 1 tube support for phonograph, reporters of debate | .75 | |
| | | Feb. 22. 2 dozen blanks for phonographs, reporters of debates, at $4 | 8.00 | |
| | | 17. 1 bell for phonograph, reporters of debates | 1.50 | |
| | | Mar. 31. rent of 6 phonographs for reporters of debates, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1893, at $85 per annum each | 127.50 | $139.25 |
| | 247 | Geo. E. Gilliland: For services as clerk to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, from Mar. 20 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 48.00 |
| 10 | 248 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: 1893. Mar. 31. For rent of phonograph for the Committee on the District of Columbia, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1893, at $85 per annum | | 21.25 |
| | 249 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: 1893. Mar. 31. For rent of phonograph for the Committee on Contingent Expenses, from Jan 1 to Mar. 31, 1893, at $85 per annum | | 21.25 |
| | 250 | Columbia Phonograph Co: 1892. Mar. 31. For 3 dozen blanks for the Committee on Finance, at $4 | 12.00 | |
| | 251 | rent of ponograph for the Committee on Finance, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1893, at $85 per annum | 21.25 | 33.25 |
| | 252 | Benjamin Durfee: For services in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, compiling a history of the revenue and general appropriation bills, under resolution of Feb. 1, 1888, from Mar. 16 to 31, 1893, at $2,500 per annum | | 111.13 |
| | | Henry A. Clarke & Son: 1893. Mar. 31. For 1 Smith Premier typewriter and cabinet for the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds | | 145.00 |
| | 253 | Newman & Son: 1893. Mar. 29. For 1 Caligraph typewriter for Committee on Territories | 85.00 | |
| | | 1 Caligraph cabinet desk for Committee on Territories | 25.00 | 110.00 |
| 13 | 254 | Henry Burmeister: For winding and regulating clocks for the United States Senate for the month of March, 1893 | | 40.00 |
| | 255 | National Capital Ice Co.: For 64,260 pounds ice for United States Senate, from Mar. 1 to 31, 1893, at 35 cents per cwt | | 224.91 |
| | 256 | Charles C. Potts: 1893. Nov. 14. For 4 copies National Platforms of All Political Parties, from 1789 to 1892, for Secretary's office, at 35 cents | | 1.40 |
| 14 | 257 | J. T. Heare: 1893. Mar. 4. For use of carriage in executing orders for a call of the Senate on Mar. 3, 1893, two hours, at $1 per hour | | 2.00 |
| | 258 | Beverly Young: 1893. Mar. 4. For use of carriage to convey Senators to the Senate under a call of the Senate, Mar. 3, 1893 | | 3.00 |
| 15 | 259 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: 1893. Mar. 2. For adjusting typewriters in official reporters' room | 1.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| | | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict—Continued. | | |
| 1893. | | 1893. | | |
| Apr. 15. | 259 | Mar. 11. For packing and unpacking typewriter in Committee on Indian Affairs | $1.00 | |
| | | 13. rental of typewriter, Feb. 13 to Mar. 13, 1893, Committee on Census | 5.00 | |
| | | 22. adjusting typewriter No. 51222, Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | .70 | |
| | | adjusting typewriter No. 50810, official reporters | .70 | |
| | | 23. repairs on typewriter No. 60960, stationery room | 2.56 | |
| | 260 | 28. repairs on typewriter No. 49601, Committee on Agriculture | 7.28 | |
| | | | | $18.24 |
| 17 | | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 1. For 1 Bailey letterpress and stand, Vice-President's room | 43.50 | |
| | 261 | 23. 1 dozen Bailey press pads | 2.70 | |
| | | | | 46.20 |
| | | Thomas W. Smith: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | 262 | Mar. 27. For 1,000 feet ¾ by 12 D No. 1 shelving, for making shelving and pigeon-holes in committee rooms and Senators' rooms | | 40.00 |
| | | Robert Beall: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 29. For 1 Webster's International Dictionary, Committee on Potomac River Front | 10.00 | |
| | | 31. 1 Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law | 6.50 | |
| | | Apr. 3. 1 Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 2 volumes | 15.00 | |
| | | 5. 1 Black's Atlas. Committee on Additional Accommodations Library | 25.00 | |
| | | 12. 1 Webster's International Dictionary, Committee on Geological Survey | 10.00 | |
| | | 1 Noyes' Dictionary holder, Committee on Geological Survey | 5.00 | |
| 18 | 263 | C. B. Reade: | | 71.50 |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 19. For expenses incurred as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, under resolution of Dec. 19, 1892, in attendance with Congressional committee upon the funeral of Hon. R. L. Gibson, late a Senator from the State of Louisiana, viz: | | |
| | | paid organist and choir for musical services at church in Lexington, Ky | 15.00 | |
| | | paid sexton for his services at church | 2.00 | |
| | | paid officiating priests | 15.00 | |
| | 264 | C. B. Reade: | | 32.00 |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 19. For expenses incurred as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, under resolution of Dec. 19, 1892, in attendance with Congressional committee upon funeral of the Hon. R. L. Gibson, late a Senator from the State of Louisiana, viz: reimbursed Mrs. Linden Kent for expenses incurred by her at Hot Springs, Ark., and for transportation of remains from Hot Springs to Lexington, Ky | | 100.00 |
| May 1 | 265 | George E. Gilliland: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 266 | H. E. Hinman: | | |
| | | For services as messenger to the Committee on Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 267 | Estelle P. Jones: | | |
| | | For services as attendant in ladies' retiring room, United States Senate, for month of April, 1893, under resolution of Dec. 7, 1893, at $720 per annum | | 59.30 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. May 1 | 268 | H. Baumgarten: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 7. For 1 rubber stamp for Executive room | | $2.50 |
| | 269 | Benjamin Durfee: For services in the office of the Secretary of the Senate compiling a history of revenue and general appropriation bills, under resolution of Feb. 1, 1888, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at $2,500 per annum | | 206.00 |
| 10 | 270 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 3. For 100 sheets carbon paper | $2.75 | |
| | | 8. 1 dozen Underwood's ribbons, Smith Premiere | 6.00 | |
| | | 13. ½ dozen Underwood's blue ribbons | 3.00 | |
| | | | | 11.75 |
| | 271 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 5. For 1 No. 2 typewriter, No. 89830, for Committee to Investigate the Geological Survey | 85.50 | |
| | | 1 8-drawer roll-top cabinet for Committee to Investigate Geological Survey | 45.00 | |
| | | 25. 1 8-drawer roll-top cabinet for Committee on Corporations, District of Columbia | 45.00 | |
| | | 1 No. 2 typewriter No. 88318, for Committee on Corporations, District of Columbia | 85.50 | |
| | | | | 261.00 |
| | 272 | Henry A. Clarke & Son: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 22. For 1 Smith Premiere typewriter and stand for Committee on National Banks | | 100.00 |
| | 273 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 6. For adjusting typewriter No. 37821, Committee on Contingent Expenses | .50 | |
| | | 13. repairing typewriter No. 40166, Committee on Nicaraguan Claims | 6.43 | |
| | | 19. 1 No. 2 typewriter No. 90759, Committee on Manufactures | 85.50 | |
| | | 1 8-drawer, A. O. Cabinet desk, Committee on Manufactures | 30.00 | |
| | | 27. repairs on typewriter No. 49784, Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of Executive Departments | 4.33 | |
| | | | | 126.76 |
| | 274 | Mrs. Ida Bamily: For washing and ironing 90 dozen towels for the United States Senate, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | 45.00 |
| | 275 | National Capital Ice Co.: For 60,450 pounds ice furnished the United States Senate, from Apr. 1 to 29, 1893, at 35 cents per cwt | | 211.57 |
| | 276 | J. W. Boteler & Son: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 10. For 58 dozen tumblers, at $1 | 48.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen cuspidors | 18.00 | |
| | | | | 66.00 |
| | 277 | Lansburgh & Brother: | | |
| | | 1893 Apr. 26. For 42¼ yards Androscoggin unbleached cotton, at 15 cents | | 6.34 |
| | 278 | Henry Burmeister: For winding and regulating clocks for the United States Senate, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893 | | 40.00 |
| | 279 | J. A. Crystal: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 13. For amount paid Metropolitan R. R. Co. for 480 street-car tickets for use of the United States Senate, at 4¼ cents | | 20.00 |
| | 280 | W. H. Michael: | | |
| | | 1893. May 2. For material furnished for and expenses incurred in the compilation, editing, and indexing of the extra edition of the Congressional Directory authorized by Senate resolution of Mar. 3, 1893 | | 600.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. May 10 | 281 | B. P. Brown: For washing and ironing 238 1/12 dozen towels for the United States Senate, from Apr. 1 to 29, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | $119.04 |
| | 282 | John C. Parker: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Oct. 19. For 1 dozen Bailey's copying pads, 10 by 12 | $3.00 | |
| | | 27. repairing Bailey letterpress | 11.50 | |
| | | Jan. 3. 2 purple record ribbons, financial room | 2.00 | |
| | | Feb. 18. 2 Hammond ribbons, Indian Affairs | 2.00 | |
| | | Mar. 13. 1 purple record ribbon | 1.00 | |
| | | 30. 1 Bailey copying machine, Committee on Several Branches Civil Service | 36.00 | |
| | | 1 Bailey stand, Committee on Several Branches Civil Service | 16.20 | |
| | | Apr. 12. 1 Bailey stand, Committee on Geological Survey | 16.20 | |
| | | 1 Bailey copying machine No. 2, Committee on Geological Survey | 36.00 | |
| | | | | 123.90 |
| | 283 | Scheller & Stevens: | | |
| | | 1892. | | |
| | | Dec. 16. For 1 quart glycerin and bottle | 1.25 | |
| | | 5 pints ammonia | .75 | |
| | | 1 barrel Eagle Mills powder, 334 pounds, at 12 cents | 40.08 | |
| | | 5 gallons cologne, barber shop, at $7 | 35.00 | |
| | | 6 large sponges, at $1.50 | 9.00 | |
| | | 23. 1 dozen Brown's ginger | 4.50 | |
| | | 200 two and three grain quinine pills | 1.25 | |
| | | 1½ dozen cafebrum powders | 4.12 | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 14. 400 two and three grain quinine pills | 2.50 | |
| | | 1 bottle bromo-caffeine | .90 | |
| | | Feb. 16. 4¾ gallons alcohol barber's shop, at $3 | 14.62 | |
| | | 1 gallon best witch hazel, barber's shop | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 bottle yucca, barber's shop | .90 | |
| | | 1 bottle herbanium, barber's shop | .90 | |
| | | 600 quinine pills | 3.75 | |
| | | 23. 2 gallons witch hazel, at $2 | 4.00 | |
| | | 2 gallons neat's-foot oil | 2.50 | |
| | | 1 pound soda | .10 | |
| | | 1 quart sweet oil | .50 | |
| | | 1 hair brush | 2.50 | |
| | | 1 bottle herbanium | .90 | |
| | | Mar. 6. 5 gallons bay rum, at $3.60 | 18.00 | |
| | | 6 dozen blacking, at $1.20 | 7.20 | |
| | | 6 dozen wax tapers, at $2,50 | 15.00 | |
| | | 6 boxes Babbitt's soap, at $5.75 | 34.50 | |
| | | 5 gallons witch hazel, at $2 | 10.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen silver polish, at $2.50 | 7.50 | |
| | | 6 boxes castile soap, 227 pounds, at 18 cents | 40.86 | |
| | | 3 dozen whisk brooms, at $2.90 | 8.70 | |
| | | 15. 600 quinine pills | 3.75 | |
| | | 3 dozen blacking brushes, at $8 | 24.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen blacking daubers, at $2.75 | 8.25 | |
| | | 59 pounds Florida Rock Island sponges, large, at $2.75 | 162.25 | |
| | | 20 pounds gum camphor, at 62 cents | 12.40 | |
| | | | | 484.43 |
| 16 | 284 | The Morning Advertiser: For the Morning Advertiser, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from May 11 to June 30, 1893 | | .70 |
| 22 | 285 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 18. For 1 No. 2 typewriter, No. 91183 head, Committee on Printing | 85.50 | |
| | | 1 table and cover for same, Committee on Printing | 5.00 | |
| | | | | 90.50 |
| 31 | 286 | George E. Gilliland: For services as clerk to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 122.60 |
| | 287 | H. E. Hinman: For services as messenger to the Committee on the Library, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 122.60 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. May 31 | 288 | Benjamin Durfee: For services in the office of the Secretary of the Senate compiling a history of revenue and general appropriation bills, under resolution of Feb. 1, 1888, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at $2,500 per annum | | $213.00 |
| | 289 | Roxy London: For services as attendant in ladies' room from May 1 to 31, 1893, under resolution of Dec. 7, 1892, at $720 per annum | | 61.40 |
| June 1 | 290 | Robert Beall: 1893. Apr. 27. For 1 McCarty's Annual Statistician, 1893, library | $4.00 | |
| | | 1 McCarty's Annual Statistician, Secretary's office | 4.00 | |
| | | May 18. 1 Poor's Manual of Railroads, 1892, Committee on Interstate Commerce | 6.00 | |
| | | 24. 3 United States Supreme Court Reports, vol. 146, library | 6.00 | |
| | | 3 United States Supreme Court Reports, vol. 147, library | 6.00 | |
| | | | | 26.00 |
| | 291 | B. P. Brown: For washing and ironing 161½ dozen towels for the United States Senate, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | 80.75 |
| | 292 | Ida Bamily: For washing and ironing 28 dozen towels for the United States Senate, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | 14.00 |
| | 293 | A. L. Pitney: 1893. Mar. 25. For 14 pounds ¾ hoop iron, at 7 cents | .98 | |
| | | Apr. 4. 1 set Jennings auger bits | 8.40 | |
| | | 1 set socket chisels | 3.00 | |
| | | 2½ pounds wicking, at 40 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 1 pair shears, 50 cents; ½ dozen warding files, 50 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 14. 1 Stanley beader | 1.00 | |
| | | 2 bead planes, 1⅛–1¼, at 45 cents | .90 | |
| | | 1 set Jennings bits | 5.00 | |
| | | 1 Stanley gauge | 1.25 | |
| | | 28. 2½ pounds wicking | 1.00 | |
| | | | | 23.53 |
| | 294 | Frank Lindsay: 1893. Apr. 15. For use of carriage conveying committee to wait on the President | | 2.00 |
| 30 | 295 | George E. Gilliland: For services as clerk to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 296 | H. E. Hinman: For services as messenger to the Committee on the the Library, under resolution of Feb. 20, 1889, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 118.70 |
| | 297 | Roxy London: For services as attendant in ladies' retiring room under resolution of Dec. 7, 1892, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at $720 per annum | | 59.30 |
| | 298 | B. P. Brown: For washing and ironing 116½ dozen towels for the United States Senate during the month of June, at 50 cents per dozen | | 58.25 |
| | 299 | Ida Bamily: For washing and ironing 30 dozen towels for the United States Senate during the month of June, 1893, at 50 cents per dozen | | 15.00 |
| | 300 | Ellen Johnson: For washing and ironing 1,293 towels for the office of the Secretary of the Senate from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, at 2 cents each | | 25.86 |
| | | By amount expended | | 31,337.05 |
| | | To amount drawn | 34,104.74 | |
| | | By balance | | 2,767.69 |
| | | | 34,104.74 | 34,104.74 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, MALTBY BUILDING. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. Sept. 2 | 1 | E. L. Phillips: For services as janitor at Maltby building, under resolution of July 26, 1892, from Aug. 6 to 31, 1892, at $1,000 per annum | | $70.61 |
| 30 | 2 | F. T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll Maltby building for September: | | |
| | | Frank T. Hall, messenger, Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,800 | $146.80 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,000 | 81.60 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,200 | 97.80 | |
| | | John A. Trunnel, fireman, Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $800 | 65.20 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $800 | 65.20 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $720 | 58.80 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, laborer, Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $720 | 58.80 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $720 | 58.80 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, laborer, Sept. 1 to 30, 1892, at $720 | 58.80 | |
| | | | | 691.80 |
| Oct. 31 | 3 | F. T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll Maltby building for October: | | |
| | | Frank T. Hall, messenger, Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,800 | 151.60 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,000 | 84.20 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $1,200 | 101.10 | |
| | | John A. Trunnel, fireman, Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 | 67.40 | |
| | | J. W Nye, conductor of elevator, Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $800 | 67.40 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, laborer, Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, laborer, Oct. 1 to 31, 1892, at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | | | 714.10 |
| Nov. 30 | 4 | F. T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll Maltby building for November: | | |
| | | Frank T. Hall, messenger, Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,800 | 146.80 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,000 | 81.60 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $1,200 | 97.80 | |
| | | John A. Trunnel, fireman, Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $800 | 65.20 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $800 | 65.20 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $720 | 58.80 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, laborer, Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $720 | 58.80 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $720 | 58.80 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, laborer, Nov. 1 to 30, 1892, at $720 | 58.80 | |
| | | | | 691.80 |
| Dec. 21 | 5 | Frank T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll, Maltby building for December: | | |
| | | Frank T. Hall, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,800 | 151.60 | |
| | | S. K. Hannegan, messenger, 5 to 31, at $1,440 | 105.65 | |
| | | W. C. Valentine, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 105.65 | |
| | | Stirling Birmingham, messenger, 5 to 31, at $1,440 | 105.65 | |
| | | William J. Reed, messenger, 5 to 31, at $1,440 | 105.65 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, 1 to 31, at $1,200 | 101.10 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, 1 to 31, at $1,000 | 84.20 | |
| | | John A. Trunnell, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 67.40 | |
| | | William D. Abrams, fireman, 5 to 31, at $800 | 58.70 | |
| | | Elias B. Ferguson, fireman, 8 to 31, at $800 | 52.18 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, 1 to 31, at $800 | 67.40 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, conductor of elevator, 5 to 31, at $800 | 58.70 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, laborer, 1 to 5, at $720 | 9.78 | |
| | | W. S. Clifford, vice Brice, laborer, 6 to 31, at $720 | 50.82 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, 1 to 31; at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, laborer, 1 to 4, at $720 | 7.83 | |
| | | Washington Wilson, vice Stout, laborer, 5 to 31, at $720 | 52.77 | |
| | | | | 1,308.28 |
| 1893. Jan. 31 | 6 | F. T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll Maltby building for January: | | |
| | | F. T. Hall, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,800 | 155.00 | |
| | | W. J. Reed, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 124.00 | |
| | | S. K. Hannegan, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 124.00 | |
| | | W. C. Valentine, messenger, 5 to 31, at $1,440 | 124.00 | |
| | | Stirling Birmingham, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 124.00 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, 1 to 31, at $1,200 | 103.30 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, 1 to 31, at $1,000 | 86.10 | |
| | | J. A. Trunnell, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | W. D. Abrams, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | E. B. Ferguson, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, conductor of elevator, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 62.00 | |
| | | W. S. Clifford, laborer, to Jan. 16, at $720 | 32.00 | |
| | | Carl G. Clifford, vice W. S. Clifford, laborer, from Jan. 17, at $720 | 30.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, MALTBY BUILDING—continued. | | |
| 1893. Jan. 31 | 6 | F. T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll, Maltby building for January—Continued. | | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | $62.00 | |
| | | Washington Wilson, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 62.00 | |
| | | | | $1,432.90 |
| Feb. 28 | 7 | Frank T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll, Maltby building, for February: | | |
| | | Frank T. Hall, messenger, 1 to 28, at $1,800 | 140.00 | |
| | | Stirling Birmingham, messenger, 1 to 28, at $1,440 | 112.00 | |
| | | W. C. Valentine, messenger, 1 to 28, at $1,440 | 112.00 | |
| | | W. J. Reed, messenger, 1 to 28, at $1,440 | 112.00 | |
| | | S. K. Hannegan, messenger, 1 to 28, at $1,440 | 112.00 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, 1 to 28, at $1,200 | 93.40 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, 1 to 28, at $1,000 | 77.80 | |
| | | J. A. Trunnel, fireman, 1 to 28, at $800 | 62.20 | |
| | | W. D. Abrams, fireman, 1 to 28, at $800 | 62.20 | |
| | | E. B. Ferguson, fireman, 1 to 28, at $800 | 62.20 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, 1 to 28, at $800 | 62.20 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, conductor of elevator, 1 to 28, at $800 | 62.20 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, 1 to 28, at $720 | 56.00 | |
| | | C. G. Clifford, laborer, 1 to 28, at $720 | 56.00 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, 1 to 28, at $720 | 56.00 | |
| | | W. Wilson, laborer, 1 to 28, at $720 | 56.00 | |
| | | | | 1,294.20 |
| Mar. 31 | 8 | Frank T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll, Maltby building, for March: | | |
| | | Frank T. Hall, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,800 | 155.00 | |
| | | Stirling Birmingham, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 124.00 | |
| | | W. J. Reed, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 124.00 | |
| | | W. C. Valentine, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 124.00 | |
| | | S. K. Hannegan, messenger, 1 to 15, at $1,440 | 60.00 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, 1 to 31, at $1,200 | 103.30 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, 1 to 31, at $1,000 | 86.10 | |
| | | J. A. Trunnel, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | W. D. Abrams, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | E. B. Ferguson, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, conductor of elevator, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.90 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 62.00 | |
| | | C. G. Clifford, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 62.00 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 62.00 | |
| | | Washington Wilson, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 62.00 | |
| | | | | 1,368.90 |
| Apr. 30 | 9 | Frank T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll, Maltby building, for April: | | |
| | | Frank T. Hall, messenger, 1 to 30, at $1,800 | 148.30 | |
| | | W. J. Reed, messenger, 1 to 30, at $1,440 | 118.70 | |
| | | W. C. Valentine, messenger, 1 to 30, at $1,440 | 118.70 | |
| | | Watson Boyle, messenger, Mar. 30 to Apr. 30, at $1,440 | 126.70 | |
| | | S. Birmingham, messenger, 1 to 30, at $1,440 | 118.70 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, 1 to 30, at $1,200 | 98.90 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, 1 to 30, at $1,000 | 82.40 | |
| | | E. B. Ferguson, fireman, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | W. D. Abrams, fireman, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | John A. Trunnel, fireman, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, conductor of elevator, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, 1 to 30, at $720 | 59.30 | |
| | | C. G. Clifford, laborer, 1 to 30, at $720 | 59.30 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, 1 to 30, at $720 | 59.30 | |
| | | Washington Wilson, laborer, 1 to 30, at $720 | 59.30 | |
| | | | | 1,379.10 |
| May 31 | 10 | Frank T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll, Maltby building, for May: | | |
| | | F. T. Hall, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,800 | 153.40 | |
| | | W. J. Reed, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 122.60 | |
| | | S. Birmingham, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 122.60 | |
| | | W. C. Valentine, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 122.60 | |
| | | Watson Boyle, messenger, 1 to 31, at $1,440 | 122.60 | |
| | | P. Williams, engineer, 1 to 31, at $1,200 | 102.20 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, 1 to 31, at $1,000 | 85.20 | |
| | | E. B. Ferguson, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.20 | |
| | | W. D. Abrams, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.20 | |
| | | J. A. Trunnel, fireman, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.20 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.20 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, conductor of elevator, 1 to 31, at $800 | 68.20 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 61.40 | |
| | | C. G. Clifford, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 61.40 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 61.40 | |
| | | Washington Wilson, laborer, 1 to 31, at $720 | 61.40 | |
| | | | | 1,417.80 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, MALTBY BUILDING—continued. | | |
| 1893. June 30 | 11 | Frank T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll, Maltby building, for June: | | |
| | | Frank T. Hall, messenger, 1 to 30, at $1,800 | $148.30 | |
| | | W. J. Reed, messenger, 1 to 30, at $1,400 | 118.70 | |
| | | Stirling Birmingham, messenger, 1 to 30, at $1,440 | 118.70 | |
| | | W. C. Valentine, messenger, 1 to 30, at $1,440 | 118.70 | |
| | | Watson Boyle, messenger, 1 to 30, at $1,400 | 118.70 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, 1 to 30, $1,200 | 98.90 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, 1 to 30, at $1,000 | 82.40 | |
| | | E. B. Ferguson, fireman, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | W. D. Abrams, fireman, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | J. A. Trunnel, fireman, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | James W. Nye, conductor of elevator, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, conductor of elevator, 1 to 30, at $800 | 65.90 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, 1 to 30, at $720 | 59.30 | |
| | | C. G. Clifford, laborer, 1 to 30, at $720 | 59.30 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, 1 to 30, at $720 | 59.30 | |
| | | Washington Wilson, laborer, 1 to 30, at $720 | 59.30 | |
| | | | | $1,371.10 |
| | | By amount expended | | 11,738.59 |
| | | To amount drawn | 11,738.59 | |
| | | | 11,738.59 | 11,738.59 |
| | | REPAIRS, MALTBY BUILDING. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| Apr. 19 | 1 | Delamater Iron Works: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 14. For 1 heater pot for No. 8 Delamater-Rider engine | 11.00 | |
| | | 4 piston packings for engine in Maltby House | 4.00 | |
| | | 2 pump buckets for engine in Maltby House | .75 | |
| | | | | 15.75 |
| | 2 | Johnson & Morris: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 24. For 1 set grate bars for 15-horse power vertical boiler in Maltby House | | 8.25 |
| | 3 | George Ryneal, jr.: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | Mar. 22. For 2 gallons cherry stain for Maltby House, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 gallon shellac for Maltby House | 4.00 | |
| | | | | 7.00 |
| May 10 | 4 | William Stark: | | |
| | | For 25 days' services as plasterer in repairing Maltby House, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at $3 per day | | 75.00 |
| | 5 | John Devine: | | |
| | | For 25 days' services as laborer in repairing Maltby House, from Apr. 1 to 30, 1893, at $1.75 per day | | 43.75 |
| June 1 | 6 | William Stark: | | |
| | | For 27 days' services rendered as plasterer on Maltby building, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at $3 per day | | 81.00 |
| | 7 | John Devine: | | |
| | | For 27 days' services rendered as helper to plasterer at Maltby building, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at 1.75 per day | | 47.25 |
| | 8 | William B. Morgan: | | |
| | | 1893. | | |
| | | May 19. For 7 sections 21-foot magnesia sectional covering, at 27 cents | 5.67 | |
| | | 7 sections 21-foot magnesia sectional covering, at 31 cents | 6.51 | |
| | | 3 sections 9-foot magnesia sectional covering, at 80 cents | 7.20 | |
| | | 1 tee | .41 | |
| | | 1 valve | .41 | |
| | | 75 blocks for upright boilers, at 35 cents | 26.25 | |
| | | 184 feet plastic for heating boilers, at 25 cents | 46.00 | |
| | | (Used in repairs to heating boilers in Maltby building.) | | |
| | | | | 92.45 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | REPAIRS, MALTBY BUILDING—continued. | | |
| 1893. June 30 | 9 | James D. Apply; 1893. June 30. For 8 days' work as carpenter at Maltby Building during month of June, 1893, at $3 per day | | $24.00 |
| | 10 | John Devine: For 23 days' services as laborer attendant on plasterer at Maltby Building during month of June, 1893, at $1.75 per day | | 40.25 |
| | 11 | William Stark: For 23 days' work as plasterer on Maltby House during the month of June, 1893, at $3 per day | | 69.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 503.70 |
| | | To amount drawn | $1,000.00 | |
| | | By amount balance | | 496.30 |
| | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| | | CAPITOL POLICE CONTINGENT. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1893. Apr. 20 | 1 | A. G. Lutz: 1893. Mar. 1. For 1 pair straps for lieutenant of police | 1.25 | |
| | | 1 hat cord | 1.50 | 2.75 |
| | | By amount expended | | 2.75 |
| | | To amount drawn | 2.75 | |
| | | | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| | | REPORTING PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. July 30 | 1 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of July, 1892 | | 2,083.33 |
| Sept. 6 | 2 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of August, 1892 | | 2,083.33 |
| 30 | 3 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable equal in monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of September, 1892 | | 2,083.34 |
| Nov. 1 | 4 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of October, 1892 | | 2,083.33 |
| 30 | 5 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of November, 1892 | | 2,083.33 |
| Dec. 31 | 6 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of December, 1892 | | 2,083.34 |
| 1893. Jan. 31 | 7 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of January, 1893 | | 2,083.33 |
| Feb. 28 | 8 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of February, 1893 | | 2,083.33 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | REPORTING PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES—continued. | | |
| 1892. Mar. 31 | 9 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of March, 1893 | | $2,083.34 |
| Apr. 30 | 10 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of April, 1893 | | 2,083.33 |
| May 31 | 11 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of May, 1893 | | 2,083.33 |
| June 30 | 12 | D. F. Murphy: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of June, 1893 | | 2,083.34 |
| | | By amount expended | | 25,000.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | $25,000.00 | |
| | | | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| | | COMPILING CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1892. Dec. 24 | 1 | W. H. Michael: 1892. Dec. 12. For work and material furnished in the preparation and compilation of the Official Congressional Directory, first edition, second session Fifty-second Congress | | 600.00 |
| 1893. Feb. 28 | 2 | W. H. Michael: 1893. Feb. 10. For work and material expended on account of the compiling of the second edition of the Congressional Directory for second session Fifty-second Congress | | 600.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 1,200.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 1,200.00 | |
| | | | 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 |
| | | EXPENSES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1892.* | | |
| 1892 July 8 | 1 | Wilkinson & Linney: 1892. June 29. For compensation for reporting proceedings of Senate Committee on Immigration and House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, in joint session, under concurrent resolution of Feb. 29, 1892, and the act of May 4, 1892, viz: 907 folios, from June 4 to 29, 1892, at 25 cents | 226.75 | |
| | | paid railroad fare, June 9, 1892, from Baltimore to New York and return for John J. Lilley to report committees in that city | 10.00 | 236.75 |
| | 2 | Robert A. Parke, passenger agent Pa. R. R.: 1892. Apr. 29 For transportation furnished Senate Committee on Immigration and the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization from Washington, D. C., to New York and return, together with seats in parlor cars on Congressional Limited, with dining car service, viz: 11 round-trip tickets to New York and return, at $10 | 110.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION—continued. | | |
| 1892. July 8 | 2 | Robert A. Parke, passenger agent Pa. R. R.—Continued. 1892. Apr. 29. For 14 seats in Pulman car, at $1.25 | $17.50 | |
| | | lunch and dinner on dininfi car, including service | 34.25 | |
| | | (Authorized under concurrent resolution of Feb. 29, 892, and act of May 14, 1892.) | | |
| 29 | 3 | Robert L. Miller: 1892. July 18. For reporting and transcribing testimony taken by the Committee on Immigration of the Senate and the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives, in joint session, under resolutions of Feb. 29, 1892, and act of March 14, 1892, 744 follios, at 25 cents, $186. Allowed at this date by chairman of committee for | | $161.75 |
| 1893. Mar. 13 | 4 | Clarance Johnson: 1893. Feb. 28. For cash paid to Prof. A. Oldrini for preparing and furnishing statement of the most recent statistics, etc., of Italian immigration for the Committee on Immigration during the investigation authorized by Senate resolutions of July 18 and December 14, 1892 | 100.00 | 55.18 |
| | | Mar. 2 telegraphing | 2.57 | |
| | | postage | 1.00 | |
| | | | | 103.57 |
| | | By amount expended | | 557.25 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 621.60 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 64.35 |
| | | | 621.60 | 621.60 |
| | | EXPENSES OF INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, 1893. | | |
| | | [Under sundry civil bill, approved March 3, 1893.] | | |
| 1893. Mar. 13 | 1 | Albert Ports *et al.*, pay roll of persons employed in the construction of the inaugural stand, viz: | | |
| | | Albert Ports, foreman, 18 days, at $3 per day | 54.00 | |
| | | James H. Kolb, carpenter, 18 days, at $3 per day | 54.00 | |
| | | James D. Appley, carpenter, 11 days, at $3 per day | 33.00 | |
| | | James Halslip, carpenter, 18 days, at $3 per day | 54.00 | |
| | | Maurice Walsh, carpenter, 13 days, at $3 per day | 39.00 | |
| | | Joseph Sullivan, laborer, 16 days, at $2 per day | 32.00 | |
| | | John F. Thompson, laborer, 16 days, at $2 per day | 32.00 | |
| | | Albert Maxwell, laborer, 16 days, at $2 per day | 32.00 | |
| | | John Brady, laborer, 1 day, at $2 per day | 2.00 | |
| | | Andrew Herold, laborer, 2 days, at $2 per day | 4.00 | |
| | | Thomas Dougherty, laborer, 11 days, at $1.75 per day | 19.25 | |
| | | James Grace, laborer, 11 days, at $1.75 per day | 19.25 | |
| | | John Devine, laborer, 11 days, at $1.75 per day | 19.25 | |
| | | John Dudley, laborer, 11 days, at $1.75 per day | 19.25 | |
| | | Thomas Wood, laborer, 11 days, at $1.75 per day | 19.25 | |
| | | Henry Smith, laborer, 9 days, at $1.75 per day | 15.75 | |
| | | I. M. Foster, laborer, 12 days, at $1.75 per day | 21.00 | |
| | | Dennis Nally, laborer, 11 days, at $1.75 per day | 19.25 | |
| | | Richard Wilson, laborer, 11 days, at $1.75 per day | 19.25 | |
| | | James Lomax, laborer, 10 days, at $1.75 per day | 17.50 | |
| | | Martin Touhey, laborer, 14 days, at $1.75 per day | 24.50 | |
| | | Moses Howlan, laborer, 10 days, at $1.75 per day | 17.50 | |
| | | James Lynch, laborer, 11 days, at $1.50 per day | 16.50 | |
| | | Thomas Snow, laborer, 11 days, at $1.50 per day | 16.50 | |
| | | William Mankin, laborer, 5 days, at $1.50 per day | 7.50 | |
| | | William Colen, laborer, 14 days, at $1.50 per day | 21.00 | |
| | | Julius Morton, laborer, 14 days, at $1.50 per day | 21.00 | |
| | | Clarence Mills, laborer, 14 days, at $1.50 per day | 21.00 | |
| | | George Edwards, laborer, 10 days, at $1.50 per day | 15.00 | |
| | | Benjamin Williams, laborer, 13 days, at $1.50 per day | 19.50 | |
| | | James Eagan, laborer, 8 days, at $1.50 per day | 12.00 | |
| | | J. E. Spangeberg, laborer, 13 days, at $1.50 per day | 19.50 | |
| | | James Butler, laborer, 14 days, at $1.50 per day | 21.00 | |
| | | | | 757.50 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, 1893—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 13 | 2 | Charles La Salle *et al.*, pay roll as special police, Mar. 1, 2, and 3, 1893: | | |
| | | Charles La Salle, 3 days, at $3 per day | $9.00 | |
| | | John M. G. Toney, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | W. E. Morgan, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | S. N. Tucker, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Theo. F. Wilson, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Thomas J. Steel, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | W. H. Long, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Lewis J. Hawley, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Francis Tolson, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | W. C. Field, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | J. D. Robinson, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | C. R. Sturtevant, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | J. P. McKenna, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | E. D. Hardy, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | John E. Spangenberg, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Alex. Johnson, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | William Tudge, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | James T. Woodard, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | James L. Payne, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | James H. Houston, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | C. H. Hill, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | B. F. Oliphant, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Maurice Walsh, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Z. H. Denmead, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Edward Sullivan, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Christian Matsak, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | D. M. Chambers, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | E. N. Atherton, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Dennis Nally, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Benj. Williams, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Charles Garcia, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | W. S. Trimmer, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | John Scott, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | William H. Wilson, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | William Callahan, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Janson Trumble, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | E. C. Huckabee, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | William Montgomery, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | John Simpson, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | J. B. Stubbs, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Samuel Gray, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | John Norton, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | John H. Sheehan, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | James F. Peerce, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Solon Fisher, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | V. L. Adams, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Charles Bradshaw, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Eugene R. Culver, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | E. H. Harding, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | A. H. Beck, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | S. K. Hall, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Charles E. Capeheart, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | R. F. Day, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Paul A. Draper, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | J. C. Eller, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | DeWitt Fowler, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | John Miller, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | G. W. Brown, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Charles Pemberton, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | Blaine Donaldson, 3 days, at $3 per day | 9.00 | |
| | | | | $540.00 |
| 22 | 3 | J. A. Shackelford; | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 14. For use of 450 folding wood chairs in Senate Chamber on Mar. 4, including hauling same to and from the Capitol | | 90.00 |
| | 4 | Thomas W. Smith: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 14. For lumber used in the construction of the inaugural stand at the east front of the Capitol, viz: | | |
| | | 1,000 feet edge white pine culls | 20.00 | |
| | | 940 feet 4 by 6-12 Virginia pine, at $14 per M. | 13.16 | |
| | | 88 feet 4 by 6-22 Virginia pine, at $14 per M. | 1.23 | |
| | | 2,000 feet 1 by 10 ripped to order $1 per M. | 2.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, 1893—continued. | | |
| 1893. Mar. 22 | 4 | Thomas W. Smith—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 14. For 1,224 feet 4 by 6-12 Virginia pine, at $14 per M | 17.14 | |
| | | 1,824 feet 1 by 12-16 white pine culls, at $20 per M | 36.48 | |
| | | 960 feet 4 by 6-24 Virginia pine, at $14 per M | 13.44 | |
| | | 1,440 feet 4 by 6-16 Virginia pine, at $14 per M | 20.16 | |
| | | 900 feet 3 by 10-18 Virginia pine, at $14 per M | 12.60 | |
| | | 3,899 feet 1 by 10-16 white pine culls, at $20 per M | 77.98 | |
| | | 5,012 feet, 1 by 12-16 white pine culls, at $20 per M | 100.24 | |
| | | 195 feet, 2 by 4-16 Virginia pine, at $14 per M | 2.75 | |
| | | 800 pieces, 5¼ wide by 3 by 2, at 4½ cents each | 36.00 | |
| | | 176 feet, 2 by 6-16 Virginia pine, at $14 per M | 2.46 | |
| | | 4,000 lineal feet, 1 by 2 Virginia strips, at $10 per M | 40.00 | |
| | | 390 feet, 2 by 10-18, Virginia pine, at $14 per M | 5.46 | |
| | | 512 feet, 1 by 12-16, white pine, at $20 per M | 10.24 | |
| | | 180 pieces, 2 by 6 by 3, pine risers, at 4½ cents each | 8.10 | |
| | | 300 feet, 1 by 12-16, Virginia pine, at $15 per M | 4.50 | |
| | | 704 feet, ⅞ by 12-16, white pine culls, at $20 per M | 14.08 | |
| | | Use of 32,017 feet of assorted lumber in connection with the above-named stand, at $4 per M | 128.07 | |
| | | | | 566.07 |
| 24 | 5 | J. B. Nalle: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 14. For furnishing and delivering 257 yards of colored cambric for use on inaugural stand at east front of Capitol, at 8 cents | | 20.56 |
| 28 | 6 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 3. For use of 500 chairs for inaugural ceremonies on Senate floor and galleries, at 21 cents | | 105.00 |
| | 7 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 14. For use of 2,000 wood chairs for inaugural stand, including hauling same to and from the Capitol on 3d and 4th, at 21 cents | | 420.00 |
| Apr. 7 | 8 | Geo. P. Zurhorst: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 4. For 8 carriages for inaugural ceremonies, day and night, at $35 each | 280.00 | |
| | | 1 carriage for inaugural ceremonies | 5.00 | |
| | | | | 285.00 |
| | 9 | Vinson & Perry: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 4. For 2 4-horse carriages for inaugural ceremonies | 75.00 | |
| | | 2 carriages for inaugural ceremonies | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 125.00 |
| | 10 | Bureau of Engraving and Printing: | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 28. For engraving and printing cards of admission to the inaugural ceremonies and cards of order of procession | | 246.03 |
| | 11 | L. H. Schneider's Son: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 14. For furnishings for use on the inaugural stand, viz: | | |
| | | 11 kegs nails, assorted sizes, at $2.20 | 24.20 | |
| | | 15 dozen assorted machine bolts, at 45⅔ cents | 6.85 | |
| | | 2 hand hatchets, at 75 cents | 1.50 | |
| | | 3 auger bolts, at 40 cents | 1.20 | |
| | | 8 pounds bolt washers, at 10 cents | .80 | |
| | | | | 34.55 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, 1893—continued. | | |
| 1893. Apr. 7 | 12 | D. N. Walford: 1893. Feb. 27. For 8 ticket punches for inaugural ceremonies, at $1.40 | | $11.20 |
| 8 | 13 | Easton & Rupp: 1893. Feb. 25. For 3,000 white envelopes, hand cut, at $14.25 | $42.75 | |
| | | 1,000 white envelopes, hand cut | 7.50 | |
| | | 1,000 white envelopes, hand cut, O. S. | 4.50 | 54.75 |
| | 14 | S. N. Meyer: 1893. Feb. 28. For 100 Capitol police badges | 17.50 | |
| | | 5 Committee on Arrangements badges | 1.00 | 18.50 |
| 18 | 15 | Easton & Rupp: 1893. Feb. 25. For rubber stamp for use of Sergeant-at-Arms for inaugural proceedings | | 4.50 |
| | | By amount expended | | 3,278.66 |
| | | To amount drawn | 3,278.66 | |
| | | | 3,278.66 | 3,278.66 |
| | | PAYMENT TO ANNIE B. KENNA. | | |
| Mar. 30 | 1 | Annie B. Kenna: 1893. Mar. 3. For payment to her as widow of Hon. John E. Kenna, deceased, late a Senator of the United States from the State of West Virginia, under sundry civil act, approved March 3, 1893 | | 5,000.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 5,000.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 5,000.00 | |
| | | | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| | | INDEX OF PRIVATE CLAIMS. | | |
| | | To amount drawn | 7,500.00 | |
| | | By balance | | 7,500.00 |
| | | | 7,500.00 | 7,500.00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS: | | |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | $28,936.66 | |
| By amount paid | | $21,585.21 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 7,351.45 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 485,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 470,888.40 |
| By balance | | 14,111.60 |
| | 513,936.66 | 513,936.66 |
| SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.: | | |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To amount drawn | 2,376.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 2,376.00 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 422,666.05 | |
| By amount paid | | 420,966.45 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 1,699.60 |
| | 425,042.05 | 425,042.05 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| SALARIES, CAPITOL POLICE: | | |
| To amount drawn | 819,400.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 19,400.00 |
| | 19,400.00 | 19,400.00 |
| ONE MONTH'S EXTRA PAY TO THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE SENATE: | | |
| To amount drawn | 43,522.28 | |
| By amount expended | | 43,522.28 |
| | 43,522.28 | 43,522.28 |
| CONTINGENT FUND. | | |
| STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS: | | |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | 4,784.93 | |
| By amount paid | | 4,707.50 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 77.43 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 17,500.00 | |
| To disallowance, voucher No. 18 | .55 | |
| By amount paid | | 12,963.37 |
| By balance | | 4,537.18 |
| POSTAGE: | | |
| To amount drawn | 350.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 350.00 |
| HORSES AND WAGONS: | | |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | 862.09 | |
| By amount paid | | 862.09 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 5,020.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 5,020.00 |
| FUEL FOR HEATING APPARATUS: | | |
| Fiscal year 1891: | | |
| To balance | 2.66 | |
| By amount paid | | 2.66 |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | 2,216.34 | |
| By amount paid | | 2,145.65 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 70.69 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 9,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 8,965.67 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 34.33 |
| PURCHASE OF FURNITURE: | | |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | 12,179.82 | |
| By amount paid | | 11,654.71 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 525.11 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 3,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 1,953.00 |
| By balance | | 1,047.00 |
| REPAIRS OF FURNITURE: | | |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | 669.78 | |
| By amount paid | | 669.78 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 1,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 203.87 |
| By balance | | 796.13 |
| CLEANING FURNITURE: | | |
| Fiscal year 1891: | | |
| To amount drawn | 156.42 | |
| By amount paid | | 156.42 |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | 276.27 | |
| By amount paid | | 65.00 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 211.27 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 1,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 998.40 |
| By balance | | 1.60 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| FOLDING DOCUMENTS: | | |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | $655.30 | |
| By amount paid | | $100.86 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 554.44 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 4,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 3,789.30 |
| By balance | | 210.70 |
| MATERIALS FOR FOLDING: | | |
| To amount drawn | 12,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 12,000.00 |
| PACKING BOXES: | | |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | 60.20 | |
| By amount paid | | 60.20 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 970.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 970.00 |
| EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES: | | |
| Fiscal year 1890: | | |
| To amount drawn | 92.97 | |
| By amount paid | | 92.97 |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | 214.93 | |
| To amount drawn | 2,455.40 | |
| By amount paid | | 2,569.25 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 101.08 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 45,800.02 | |
| By amount paid | | 44,284.51 |
| By balance | | 1,515.51 |
| MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: | | |
| Fiscal year 1892: | | |
| To balance | 2,814.53 | |
| To amount drawn | 2,090.22 | |
| By amount paid | | 4,853.31 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 51.44 |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 34,104.74 | |
| By amount paid | | 31,337.05 |
| By balance | | 2,767.69 |
| MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, MALTBY BUILDING: | | |
| To amount drawn | 11,738.59 | |
| By amount paid | | 11,738.59 |
| REPAIRS OF MALTBY BUILDING: | | |
| To amount drawn | 1,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 503.70 |
| By balance | | 496.30 |
| CAPITOL POLICE, CONTINGENT: | | |
| To amount drawn | 2.75 | |
| By amount paid | | 2.75 |
| REPORTING PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES: | | |
| To amount drawn | 25,000.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 25,000.00 |
| COMPILING CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY: | | |
| To amount drawn | 1,200.00 | |
| By amount paid | | 1,200.00 |
| EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION: | | |
| To balance | 621.60 | |
| By amount paid | | 557.25 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 64.35 |
| EXPENSES OF INAUGURAL CEREMONIES, 1893: | | |
| To amount drawn | 3,278.66 | |
| By amount paid | | 3,278.66 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| PAYMENT TO ANNIE B. KENNA: | | |
| To amount drawn | 85,000 | |
| By amount paid | | 85,000 |
| INDEX OF PRIVATE CLAIMS: | | |
| To amount drawn | 7,500 | |
| By balance | | 7,500 |
| | 218,618.77 | 218,618.77 |

SUMMARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balances on hand, 1892: | | | |
| Salaries and mileage | | 828,936.66 | |
| Stationery and newspapers | 84,784.93 | | |
| Horses and wagons | 862.09 | | |
| Fuel for heating apparatus, 1891 | 2.66 | | |
| Fuel for heating apparatus, 1892 | 2,216.34 | | |
| Purchase of furniture | 12,179.82 | | |
| Repairs of furniture | 669.78 | | |
| Cleaning furniture | 276.27 | | |
| Folding documents | 655.30 | | |
| Expenses of special and select committees | 214.93 | | |
| Packing boxes | 60.20 | | |
| Miscellaneous items | 2,814.53 | | |
| Expenses Joint Committee on Immigration | 621.60 | | |
| | | 25,358.45 | |
| To amount drawn: | | | |
| Salaries and mileage | 485,000.00 | | |
| Salaries of officers, clerks, etc | 425,042.05 | | |
| Salaries, Capitol police | 19,400.00 | | |
| One month's extra pay to officers and employés | 43,522.28 | | |
| Contingent expenses | 193,259.77 | | |
| | | 1,166,124.10 | |
| To disallowances | | .55 | |
| By amount expended: | | | |
| Salaries and mileage | 492,473.61 | | |
| Salaries of officers, clerks, etc | 423,342.45 | | |
| Salaries, Capitol police | 19,400.00 | | |
| One month's extra pay to officers and employés | 43,522.28 | | |
| Contingent expenses | 198,056.52 | | |
| | | | 1,176,794.86 |
| By amounts covered into the Treasury: | | | |
| Salaries and mileage | 7,351.45 | | |
| Salaries of officers, clerks, etc | 1,699.60 | | |
| Contingent expenses | 1,690.14 | | |
| | | | 10,741.19 |
| Balances on hand: | | | |
| Salaries and mileage | | | 14,111.60 |
| Stationery and newspapers | 4,537.18 | | |
| Purchase of furniture | 1,047.00 | | |
| Repairs of furniture | 796.13 | | |
| Cleaning furniture | 1.60 | | |
| Folding documents | 210.70 | | |
| Expenses of special and select committees | 1,515.51 | | |
| Miscellaneous items | 2,767.69 | | |
| Repairs of Maltby Building | 496.30 | | |
| Index of private claims | 7,500.00 | | 18,872.11 |
| | | 1,220,519.76 | 1,220,519.76 |

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 4.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 7, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

**LETTER OF ANSON G. McCOOK, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, SUBMITTING A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF ALL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES IN HIS POSSESSION ON THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1893.**

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE U. S. SENATE,
*Washington, D. C., August 7, 1893.*

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of section 72 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in my possession on the 7th day of August, 1893.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANSON G. McCOOK,
*Secretary.*

Hon. A. E. STEVENSON,
*President of the Senate.*

*List of property, etc., in the possession of the Secretary of the Senate on the 7th day of August, 1893.*

SECRETARY'S ROOM.

Wilton carpet.
Mirror.
Clock.
Sets lace curtains with walnut cornices.
6 linen shades.
4 leather-covered chairs.
3 walnut revolving chairs.
1 cane-seat chair.
1 oak armchair.
2 table desks.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 rug.
5 cuspidors.
1 poker, shovel, and tongs.
1 feather duster and whisk broom.
1 small mirror.
2 tumblers.
1 soap dish.
1 sofa.
5 rubber mats
1 fire screen.

SECRETARY'S ROOM—continued.

1 blacking box.
1 thermometer.
1 cabinet file holder.
Century Dictionary and revolving case.
1 Webster's Dictionary.
1 fancy screen.

FINANCIAL ROOM.

1 Hall's safe.
1 Herring & Floyd's safe.
1 walnut table desk.
2 small walnut tables.
1 walnut wall hatrack.
4 walnut revolving chairs.
1 chair.
1 cylinder desk.
1 large mirror.
1 calendar clock.
1 Wilton carpet.
3 rugs.

FINANCIAL ROOM—continued.

5 rubber mats.
2 steel safes.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 soap dish.
2 whisk brooms.
4 cuspidors.
2 glass tumblers.
1 nailbrush.
1 sponge cushion.
2 footstools.
4 linen curtains.
1 Hammond typewriter and desk.
1 Hammond typewriter and table.
1 Webster's Dictionary.
1 cocoa rug.
1 standing desk.
1 umbrella rack.
1 thermometer.

EXECUTIVE CLERK'S ROOM.

1 mirror.
1 marble clock.
1 cylinder desk.
1 table desk.
1 table and case of pigeonholes.
2 walnut cases.
1 stepladder chair.
3 rubber mats.
4 cuspidors.
1 water pitcher.
3 large bookcases.
1 soap dish.
1 Worcester's Dictionary.
1 glass tumbler.
3 walnut revolving chairs.
1 velvet carpet.
4 chairs.
2 rugs.
1 table and letterpress.
1 hanging bookcase.
1 footstool.

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM.

4 large bookcases.
2 table desks.
1 set walnut pigeonholes.
8 walnut revolving chairs.
1 oak revolving chair.
4 chairs.
1 mirror.
5 cylindrical desks.
1 hatrack.
2 clocks.
1 electric clock.
3 rubber mats.
4 spittoons.
1 velvet carpet.
1 revolving bookstand.
1 bookstand.
1 Webster's Dictionary.
1 stepladder.
2 stationery cases.
5 rugs.

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM—continued.

1 blacking box.
3 small tables.
1 walnut case.
2 cabinet file-holders.
1 Remington typewriter and table.
2 Remington typewriters and desks.
1 Smith typewriter.
1 walnut case for keys.
2 letter scales.

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING ROOM.

1 mirror.
1 marble clock.
1 velvet carpet.
2 table desks.
2 upright desks.
1 printing-house desk.
1 roller-top desk and case.
2 tables with pigeonholes.
1 small table.
2 black walnut cases for bill blanks.
1 large newspaper rack.
9 revolving chairs.
6 chairs.
5 large cases.
5 spittoons.
1 feather duster.
1 water cooler.
1 tumbler.
1 china soap dish.
1 stepladder.
1 Worcester's Dictionary.
1 Webster's Dictionary.
1 Lippincott's Gazetteer.
3 rubber mats.
1 large table.
1 umbrella stand.
6 rugs.
8 water buckets.
3 brooms.
1 carpet sweeper.
1 large brush.
Towels.

STATIONERY ROOM.

1 Remington typewriter.
1 roller-top desk.
1 walnut desk.
1 large table with drawers.
1 flat table.
2 walnut revolving chairs.
3 walnut chairs.
1 large chair.
3 stepladders.
1 nailbrush.
1 dustpan.
3 spittoons.
2 feather dusters.
1 whisk broom.
1 hair brush and comb.
1 plated pitcher and one tumbler.
1 soap dish.
1 looking-glass.

STATIONERY ROOM—continued.

1 large wastebasket.
1 dusting brush.
1 clock.
1 Worcester's Dictionary.
2 brooms.
1 hatchet.
1 box chisel.
1 hammer.
1 letterpress (Bailey).
1 Brussels carpet.
1 showcase (oak) and table.

SENATE LIBRARY.

*Room 1.*

Large bookcases with shelves.
1 desk with top.
3 large tables.
1 haircloth chair.
1 leather armchair.
2 armchairs, revolving.
1 stepladder.
1 Brussels carpet.
1 fire blower.
1 large square wastebasket.
1 rug.
2 revolving book racks.
1 hatrack.
1 water pitcher.
2 small cases for books.
1 clock.

*Room 2.*

Shelves for desks.
1 square table.
1 table desk.
1 upright desk with drawers.
1 long table.
1 haircloth armchair.
2 haircloth chairs.
1 cane chair.
1 revolving stool.
2 sofas.
3 spittoons

SENATE LIBRARY—continued.

*Room 2*—Continued.

1 portable desk top.
1 letterpress.
3 stepladders.
1 poker, shovel, and tongs.
2 feather dusters.
1 Brussels rug.
1 mat.
1 Brussels carpet.
1 whisk broom.
3 leather-covered sofas.

*Room 3.*

Bookshelves.
1 cane chair.
1 stepladder.
1 spittoon.
1 fender and blower
1 Brussels carpet.
1 small table.
2 glass tumblers.
1 pitcher, basin, and soap dish.
1 small looking-glass.
1 water cooler.
1 water bucket.
2 brooms.
Matting.
Books in Senate Library as shown by catalogue thereof.

STOREROOM.

Awnings.
1 table desk.
1 blacking box.
1 walnut table.
1 stepladder.
2 water coolers.

LOWER FILE ROOM.

1 chair (cane).
Bookshelves.
1 large seal and stand.

*Account of stationery on hand August 7, 1893.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 reams flat cap paper | $167.00 |
| 372 reams flat letter paper | 756.51 |
| 73½ reams legal cap paper | 198.66 |
| 174½ reams record cap paper | 478.78 |
| 136¾ reams letter paper | 437.77 |
| 659¾ reams note paper | 954.78 |
| 1,502 reams typewriting paper | 1,121.70 |
| 1,443 reams wrapping paper | 208.91 |
| 9½ reams blotting paper | 137.47 |
| 46 reams colored folio paper | 44.71 |
| 1,478 papeteries | 753.65 |
| 9,025 tablets and scrap books | $740.91 |
| 448 patent blotters | 133.24 |
| 634 packs blotters | 33.65 |
| 906,875 envelopes | 2,682.17 |
| 18,000 newspaper wrappers | 44.93 |
| 520 packs visiting cards | 39.20 |
| 1,273 gross pens | 756.63 |
| 77 gold pens and pencils and holders | 117.09 |
| 99 gross lead pencils | 602.77 |
| 33 penwipers | 10.56 |
| 25 penrack s | 8.66 |
| 50 ruling pens | 11.88 |
| 48 fountain pens | 48.00 |
| 39 pen cleaners | 11.88 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 568 | blank books | $887.67 |
| 1 251 | memorandum books | 376.51 |
| 2,147 | reporter's books | 266.74 |
| 208 | scrapbooks | 120.81 |
| 492 | pocketbooks and card cases | 631.27 |
| 128 | letterpress books | 129.98 |
| 205 | rulers | 53.55 |
| 57¼ | gross penholders | 269.58 |
| 72 | pocket pencils | 9.60 |
| 372 | boxes leads | 20.52 |
| 9 | pencil sharpeners | 1.17 |
| 779 | penknives | 1,074.72 |
| 10 | cases scissors | 25.28 |
| 59 | pairs scissors and shears | 25.64 |
| 886 | bottles ink | 275.94 |
| 704 | bottles mucilage | 124.28 |
| 374 | inkstands | 198.70 |
| 77 | ink pads | 11.96 |
| 12 | pen-fillers | 1.32 |
| 286 | erasers | 88.82 |
| 144 | desk pads | 58.60 |
| 164 | waste paper and desk baskets | 92.48 |
| 219 | corkscrews | 66.53 |
| 1,737½ | gross rubber bands | 584.73 |
| 43 | patent binders | 35.40 |
| 111 | portfolios | 209.44 |
| 227 | patent files | 100.13 |
| 32 | bill files | 4.80 |
| 262 | box files | 49.24 |
| 147 | wire files | 9.58 |
| 53 | gross file strings | 116.40 |
| 166 | letter clips | 15.03 |
| 23,400 | paper fasteners | 39.00 |
| 186 | paper weights | 36.89 |
| 125 | Congress tie envelopes | 5.50 |
| 458 | spools tape | 146.00 |
| 16¼ | dozen pieces taste | 8.42 |
| 140 | sand boxes | 11.00 |
| 9 | bottles pounce | .81 |
| 10 | pounce bottles | $1.70 |
| 276 | folders and letter openers | 145.12 |
| 970 | sheets carbon | 24.80 |
| 41 | bottles oil | 3.65 |
| 12 | oilers | 2.40 |
| 113 | brushes | 25.35 |
| 113 | dozen thumb tacks | 12.57 |
| 46 | gross matches | 50.60 |
| 334 | typewriter ribbons | 167.00 |
| 217 | papers pins | 12.62 |
| 66 | boxes wax | 17.93 |
| 665 | pieces rubber | 28.83 |
| 40 | awls | 12.00 |
| 9 | desk trays | 9.00 |
| 1 | chamois skin | .40 |
| 47 | mucilage stands | 14.71 |
| 27 | water bowls | 5.19 |
| 130 | pieces sponge | 12.50 |
| 144 | sponge cups | 15.37 |
| 3 | punches | 1.50 |
| 849 | balls twine | 84.51 |
| 1 | ream account paper | 4.00 |
| 7 | match scratchers | .49 |
| 13 | rubber corks | .91 |
| 23 | stationery cases | 63.30 |
| 300 | pieces oiled board | 9.00 |
| 1 | pair scales | .56 |
| 4 | boxes tags | 2.80 |
| 1,778 | document envelopes | 35.56 |
| 3 | hones | 1.20 |
| 32 | bunches quills | 1.60 |
| 38 | post-office boxes | 8.94 |
| 5 | knife cases | 1.00 |
| 55 | ink extractors | 5.78 |
| 49 | key rings | 3.38 |
| 3 | sets pencils | 2.28 |
| 4 | paper fastener presses | 3.96 |
| | cash books | 10.00 |
| | | 17,518.15 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Stationery in use, office of Secretary | $250.00 |
| Sheets of parchment | 393.43 |

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 5.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

**LETTER OF ANSON G. McCOOK, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, SUBMITTING THE LETTER OF E. T. CRESSEY, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, TRANSMITTING CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY, INCLUDING THOSE STORED IN THE BASEMENT.**

U. S. SENATE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, August 7, 1893.*

SIR: About a year ago I directed Mr. E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian, to prepare a catalogue of books in the Library, including those stored in the basement, and in addition to search for certain documents of the earlier Congresses, in order to complete the files of the Senate from the beginning of the Government. On the 28th of July he finished the work and made his report, and I have the honor to transmit the report and manuscript of the catalogue for such action as the Senate may deem proper. Mr. Cressey is entitled to great credit for the intelligent manner in which he has discharged a very arduous duty, and the recommendations made are of value.

Yours, respectfully,

ANSON G. McCOOK.

Hon. A. E. STEVENSON,
*President of the Senate.*

UNITED STATES SENATE LIBRARY,
*Washington, D. C., July 28, 1893.*

SIR: It gives me pleasure to inform you that the catalogue of the Senate Library and its Annex, which you requested me to prepare, was finished to-day.

You will remember that this request involved another, namely, that I hunt diligently in the Annex to find the Senate documents of the first thirteen Congresses, and the House documents of the first nine Congresses, none of which were in this Library. This involved a thorough search among 40,000 volumes, stored in the basement of the Capitol.

Some idea of the work performed may be gained by the statement that thousands of these volumes are arranged from three to five rows deep on their shelves, making it necessary in all such cases to remove from one to four rows of books for the sake of examining those in the back rows. Many of the cases are fifteen shelves high, and it required a ladder to reach them.

But the labor expended was abundantly rewarded. Seventy-nine of the lost volumes were found. They contain Senate documents of all the thirteen missing Congresses except the second; and House documents of all the nine missing Congresses. It is quite possible that no Senate documents were printed by the Second Congress. Their journal index of that Congress contains no reference to printing. The House of Representatives, by resolution, directed all heads of departments to send their annual reports to that body; hence there was very little need of Senate printing. Or it may be that all the Senate volumes of that Congress were destroyed by the British in 1814, for we learn by Government documents that "the north wing of the Capitol was left after the fire in a much more ruinous state than the south wing."

A few of the seventy-nine volumes are bound in manuscript, just as they came from the authors. Some of them, it is believed, have never been printed.

Doubtless it will be a pleasure to you and the Senate to know that these volumes have been found, for by their acquisition this Library has become the best in the world for reference to the proceedings, the debates, and the documents of the United States Congress. This is verified by correspondence with the Boston Public Library and the British Museum, which are the best equipped with this line of books of all the libraries outside of this city.

During the first fourteen Congresses none of the documents were numbered, nor was their character indicated by marks. Each must be carefully examined to ascertain whether it is an executive or a miscellaneous document, or a committee report. Nor are these volumes indexed, and very few of them have title pages. Further, in many volumes the documents of both Houses of Congress are bound together. There was no uniformity in this matter. Whoever had charge of the work seems to have gathered up whatever documents were at hand and had them bound. Hardly any two books have the same documents. They are nearly alike, but not duplicates.

For these reasons—and the added one, that no consolidated index of Senate documents has ever been printed—I have amplified the first fourteen Congresses of this catalogue nearly to an index. It must be a great convenience to all who have occasion to examine the books.

The remainder of this catalogue must speak for itself.

Hoping that its arrangement and mode of preparation will meet your expectation, it is herewith transmitted for your consideration.

On the first day of this month the number of books in the Library and its Annex was 74,956.

Respectfully,

E. T. CRESSEY,
*Assistant Librarian.*

Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK,
*Secretary of the United States Senate.*

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 6.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 7, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

## LETTER OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, U. S. SENATE, WITH COMPLETE LIST OF ALL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES IN HIS POSSESSION ON THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1893.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, U. S. SENATE,
*Washington, August 7, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in my possession on the 7th day of August, 1893.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. K. VALENTINE,
*Sergeant-at-Arms, U. S. Senate.*

Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
*Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

### COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
1 pair linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 committee table.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
3 rattan armchairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 spark screen.
1 umbrella stand.
1 towel rack.

### COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 oak table.
1 small table.
6 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 set pigeonholes and shelving.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 Japanese screen.
1 spark screen.
1 letterpress.

### SENATOR CHANDLER'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 linen curtain.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
4 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 cuspidor.
1 caligraph.

### COMMITTEE ON POTOMAC RIVER FRONT.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 small table.
1 small marble-top table.
5 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 revolving leather-seated chair.
1 leather couch.
1 hatrack.
1 cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 marble-top washstand.
1 towel rack.

### SENATOR HIGGINS'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
2 revolving chairs.
2 rattan armchairs.
1 rattan rocking chair.
1 cane-seated armchair.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 typewriter stand.
1 copyholder.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 case pigeonholes.
1 pair andirons.
1 poker and tongs.
1 fender.
1 blower.
1 towel rack.
1 washstand.

### COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 pair lace curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small marble-top table.
6 revolving chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

### COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND EXPENDITURES OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1 carpet.
1 small rug.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
2 pair lace curtains.
2 portiers and fixtures.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 oak table.
1 small marble-top table.
2 revolving chairs.
6 leather armchairs.
2 leather armchairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and stand
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 Japanese screen.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 willow screen.
1 towel rack.

### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 pair linen curtains.
3 lace curtains.
2 portiers and fixtures.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 flat top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
12 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 cloth lounge and pillow.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 Smith-Premier typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 Shannon file case.
1 stepladder.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 thermometer.
4 pictures.
1 small bust of Clay.

### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 pair lace curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
7 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
2 cuspidors.
1 Caligraph and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 Japanese screen.
1 dictionary.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO SEABOARD.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 pair lace curtains.
1 cylinder desk.
1 committee table.
5 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Smith-Premier typewriter and cabinet.
1 mirror.
1 Japanese screen.
1 dictionary and stand.

### SENATOR SQUIRE'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
1 pair lace curtains.
2 linen curtains.
1 pair damask curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 cylinder desk.
1 small table.
1 small marble-top table.
7 revolving chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
1 Remington typewriter.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 small file case.
1 dictionary and stand.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 pair lace curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 lean back book rack.
1 cylinder desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
6 leather armchairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 wardrobe.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 copy-holder.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 willow screen.
1 letterpress and stand.

### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
2 linen curtains.
1 pair linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
4 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 cane-seated armchair.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
2 blacking commodes.
1 typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 Shannon file case.
1 Japanese screen.
1 willow screen.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENTS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

1 carpet.
1 pair lace curtains.
2 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 cylinder desk.
1 roller-top desk.
1 table.
1 committee table.
1 small marble-top table.
8 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 small cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and stand and copy-holder.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 willow screen.
1 dictionary and stand.

### COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

2 carpets.
2 pair lace curtains.
4 linen curtains.
2 portières and fixtures.
1 bookcase.
1 book rack.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
1 small marble-top table.
1 cylinder desk.
1 roller-top desk.
17 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 caucus chairs.
2 leather lounges.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
7 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 stepladder.
1 willow screen.
1 dictionary and stand.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.

### FOLDING ROOM BASEMENT.

1 clock.
1 book rack.
2 desks.
3 pine tables.
2 revolving chairs.
10 folding room stools.
1 revolving desk stool.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
4 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
1 mirror.
1 case pigeon holes.
1 file case.
8 stepladders.
2 platform trucks.
1 box truck.
1 freight truck.
1 tin bucket.
1 wooden bucket.
12 paste brushes (new).
2 fire extinguishers.

### STOREKEEPER'S STOREROOM.

26 large tin pails, new.
31 small tin pails, new.
7 large tin pails, old, repairable.
15 small tin pails, old, repairable.
21 new coal hods.
9 flags.
10 gallons bay rum.
5½ gallons cologne.

STOREKEEPER'S STOREROOM—continued.

9 gallons alcohol.
7 gallons witch-hazel.
2 dozen Robacker's Disinfectant.
¾ bale mop sponges.
5½ dozen corn brooms.
4 carpet sweepers.
1 large carpet sweeper.
33 mop handles.
1 set shovel and tongs.
3 spark screens.
20 floor sweeps.
31 dust-pans.
22 hearth brushes.
2 roach traps.
49 scrub brushes.
3 galvanized iron pots.
30 palm-leaf fans.
127 Keystone whisk brooms.
41 shore brushes.
18 shore daubers.
4 dozen gas lighters.
3 dozen ice picks.
1 kip and 27¼ chamois skins.
6 dozen glass polish.
2 large scrub brushes.
2 bowls.
6 bottles roach paste.
1 can roach paste.
3½ dozen Gillingham's silver polish.
3¼ dozen Gillingham's brass polish.
5 5/12 dozen soap dishes.
3 11/12 dozen feather dusters.
30 dozen hand towels.
1½ pounds carbonate magnesia.
1 dozen brilliantine.
3 boxes Cuticura salve.
4 ounces oil bergamot.
10 ounces salts tartar.
1 quart olive oil.
6 bottles Philocone's hair oil.
7 bottles Dollard's herbanium.
3 bottles yucca.
11½ dozen hair brushes.
10¾ dozen combs.
11½ dozen nail brushes.
3¼ bottles Forty-seven Eleven cologne.
8½ boxes Wrigley's soap.
8 large wooden buckets.
7 dozen Pond Lily.
9¼ boxes Brooke's Crystal soap.
9 boxes castile soap.
8¾ boxes Babbitt's soap.
54 cans concentrated lye.
40 roller towels.
24 flesh towels.
½ bale mop sponges.
½ barrel hand sponges.
2 thermometers.
1 barrel polishing powder.
41 iron cuspidors, new.
53 china cuspidors, new.
1 china umbrella stand.
5⅛ dozen T. M. blacking, large size.
5½ boxes paraffin candles.
3¾ dozen bars Williams's barber soap.
1 copper quart measure.
1 copper half-gallon measure.
1 copper pint measure.
½ gallon glycerin.
½ gallon castor oil.
½ gallon ammonia.
9 bottles Pinaud's tonic.
1 box Sanetas disinfectant.
7 dozen nail-brush cups.
5 flesh brushes.
2 dozen long-handled cloth brushes.
14⅝ dozen small glasses.
36⅞ dozen tumblers.
7 fine bath sponges.
2 dozen two-ounce bottles vaseline.
3 bottles China cement.
4 7/12 dozen cloth brushes.
1 5/12 dozen Clinton hat brushes.
11 velvet hat brushes.
8½ dozen Zacharie soap.
4 dozen Reuger soap.
1¾ dozen lettuce soap.
6½ dozen Société hygienic soap.
2½ dozen Lubin's soap.
5 cakes Coudray's soap.
½ dozen glycerin soap.
6 silver pitchers and tray.
55½ dozen Eastman's toilet soap.
8 silver-plated spoons.
1 china pitcher.
2 bottles indelible ink.
4½ dozen boxes wax tapers.
75½ dozen Colgate's soap.
1 small box tripoli.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

4 clocks.
1 book rack.
1 cylinder desk.
1 flat-top desk.
2 tables.
1 round table.
10 old chairs.
2 lounges.
2 wardrobes.
1 blacking commode.
1 water cooler.
2 small mirrors.
3 planes.
8 lanterns.
9 whitewash brushes.
1 dozen lengths gas tubing.
1 dozen Argand burners.
1 dozen chimneys.
1 dozen Argand shade-holders
31 porcelain shades.
1 gross gas-burners.
17 drop lights.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—continued.

1 ax.
2 hydrophants.
2 quires emery paper.
½ case concentrated lye.
½ case tripoli.
½ box Babbitt's soap.
1 barrel soda.
1 barrel Eagle Mills powder.
5 wooden buckets.
2 coal carts.
3 ash-barrows.
2 service barrows.
4 trucks.
6 coal shovels.
50 feet water hose.
700 pounds cotton waste.
6 floor sweeps.
6 corn brooms.
8 hand brushes.
6 floor scrubs.
7 dust pans.
8 scrub brushes.
1 lot sponges.
3 cuspidors.
5 sawhorses.
2 wood saws.
8 thermometers.
1 set auger bits.
1 set tinner chisels.
2 handsaws.
1 foot lathe.
3 barrels dynamo oil.
6 barrels cylinder oil.
4 barrels strained West Virginia oil.
2 pails petroleum oil.

STORE ROOM NO. 16, TERRACE.

1 set pigeonholes.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 stepladder.
2 elevator seats.
2 small tables.
1 cylinder desk.
1 table.
4 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 wooden armchair.

PAPER ROOM, NORTH SIDE TERRACE.

2 pieces N. C. matting.
1 wood box.
37 caucus chairs.
1 case shelving.
1 14-foot stepladder.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 easel.
4 awnings.
15 pair andirons.
20 fenders.
25 sets shovels and tongs.
1 stand for shovel and tongs.
1 spark screen.

WATER CLOSET, BASEMENT.

1 water cooler and stand.
1 hatrack.
5 cuspidors.
1 old chair.

SENATE STABLE.

11 horses.
11 halters.
4 saddles.
1 bridle.
3 halter chains.
1 set double harness.
5 sets single harness.
2 leather nets.
2 pair saddlebags.
4 rubber blankets.
3 currycombs.
3 brushes.
6 blankets.
3 harness hooks.
5 mail wagons.
1 feed cutter.
1 harness punch.
1 rubber apron.
1 rivet set.
1 small hammer.
2 stoves.
1 folding bed.
1 mattress.
1 desk.
1 clock.
1 rake.
20 feet rubber hose.
1 stove in carpenter's shop.
1 grindstone in carpenter's shop.
Lot pine, poplar, and walnut lumber
2 large panes of glass.
2 small panes of glass.
2 carpets in store.
1 table in store.

### UPHOLSTERER'S ROOM, STOREROOM 126 (SENATE BASEMENT).

1 damask curtain from Marble Room.
1 piece blue billiard cloth for covering tables.
1 piece of green billiard cloth for covering tables.
19 blanket robes.
1 lot mourning drapery.
4 hides covering leather, No. 78.
1 lot upholsterer's goods.
1 piece Senate carpet.
1 pair damask curtains.
1 piece oilcloth.
7 small rugs.
1 large rug.
1 Senate chair.
1 large leather chair.
2 easels.
2 ventilators.
1 set funeral regalia.
1 screen curtain, Committee Contingent Expenses.
1 sheepskin rug, Committee Organization Executive Departments.
1 table cover, same committee.
1 pair new gilt cornices.
1 piece repp.

### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 damask curtain.
2 bookcases.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 committee table.
1 small marble-top table.
2 revolving chairs.
9 leather-seated chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 hair lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
2 sets pigeonholes.
2 Japanese screens.
1 dictionary and stand.
1 set Century Dictionary.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.

### SENATOR CAREY'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
1 roller-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 marble-top table.
5 revolving chairs
3 caucus chairs.
3 cane-seated armchairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
1 cuspidor.
1 marble-top washstand and toilet set.

### COMMITTEE ON CENSUS.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
2 lace curtains.
2 damask curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 cylinder desk.
1 committee table.
1 small marble-top table.
10 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 marble-top cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set pigeonholes.
1 spark screen.
1 Japanese screen.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

1 carpet.
3 rugs.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 pair lace curtains.
2 bookcases.
1 book rack.
2 roller-top desks.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
1 small marble-top table.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES—continued.

5 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 large leather chair.
8 leather armchairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 leather sofa.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
1 cuspidor.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 gilt mirror.
1 small mirror.
1 pair andirons.
1 spark screen.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.
1 towel rack.

SENATORS' BARBER SHOP.

3 pieces carpet.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 lambrequin.
3 marble-top tables.
1 cloth-covered table.
3 barber chairs.
4 caucus chairs.
2 arm cane-seated chairs.
2 cane-seated chairs.
1 revolving stool.
2 cane lounges.
5 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
4 mirrors.
1 hand glass.
2 cup cases.
1 wooden slat screen.
4 thermometers.
1 stand and bottles.
38 dozen towels.
1 pair clippers.

COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 large rug.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 bookcase.
1 cylinder desk.
1 upright desk.
1 committee table.
1 small marble-top table.
5 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 cane-seated chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 willow screen.

STORE ROOM, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1½ rolls matting.
1 rug.
1 rug.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 upright bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 flat-top oak desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 roller-top oak desk.
2 roller-top walnut desks.
3 walnut flat-top desks.
1 roller-top walnut desk.
2 typewriter desks.
1 8-foot table.
1 flat oak table.
6 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 folding room stools.
3 cane-seated chairs.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
2 cane seat office chairs.
6 blacking commodes.
5 cuspidors.
1 copying press.
1 copying press and stand.
3 mirrors (18 by 36 inches).
1 Japanese screen.
1 copyholder for typewriter.
2 tin buckets.
3 wooden buckets.
5 brooms.
1 wardrobe.
2 pieces carpet.

HALLS AND BATHROOMS, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 stepladder.
4 fire extinguishers.
2 towel racks.

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

2 carpets.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
5 linen curtains.
3 bookcases.
1 book rack.
1 cylinder desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
9 revolving cane-seated chairs.
5 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
4 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
2 mirrors.
1 wood box.
1 file case.
1 map rack.
1 small book stand.
1 stepladder.
2 spark screens.

### COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
2 bookcases.
2 cylinder desks.
1 committee table.
2 small tables.
9 cushioned arm-chairs.
4 revolving chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
4 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and stand.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
3 sets pigeon holes.
1 stepladder.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
1 cloth screen.
1 dictionary and stand.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
4 bookcases.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 cylinder desk.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
12 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 water cooler.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set pigeonholes.
1 stepladder.
1 large cabinet.

### COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICES AND POST-ROADS.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
4 linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 file case.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 cylinder desk.
1 upright desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
11 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 stuffed armchair.
1 cane-seated chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
2 map racks.
1 spark screen.
2 willow screens.
1 small cabinet.

### SENATE POST-OFFICE.

1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 fire box.
1 flat-top desk.
2 upright desks.
1 table.
1 revolving chair.
1 stuffed armchair.
5 cane-seated chairs.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
1 small mirror.
1 iron safe.
1 wardrobe.
3 mail baskets.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

2 carpets.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 large bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
12 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
2 hatracks.
1 blacking commode.
6 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set pigeonholes.
1 globe and stand.
1 Remington typewriter and stand.
1 Bailey letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 pair lace curtains.
1 damask curtain.
2 cornices.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 cylinder desk.
2 revolving chairs.
3 cane-seated chairs.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
1 cuspidor.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 set pigeonholes.
1 Bailey letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

1 carpet.
1 large rug.
3 small rugs.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 pair portières.
1 bookcase.
2 revolving bookcases.
1 lean-back bookcase.
2 cases book shelves.
1 cylinder desk.
1 Wooten desk.
1 committee table.
10 revolving chairs.
1 cane rocking-chair.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
4 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
2 Japanese screens.
1 umbrella stand.
1 cabinet.
1 Bailey letterpress and stand.

### COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 large bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 committee table.
1 small walnut table.
9 revolving cane-seated chairs.

COMMITTEE OF TERRITORIES—continued.

1 leather armchair.
2 caucus chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 caligraph and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood basket.
2 file cases.
1 stepladder.
1 spark screen.
1 Japanese screen.
1 dictionary.
1 Bailey letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.
1 map-rack.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

1 small carpet.
1 large rug.
5 rugs.
1 clock.
4 linen curtains.
3 large bookcases.
2 revolving bookcases.
2 roller-top desks.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
8 revolving chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 cloth lounge.
2 hatracks.
1 marble-top cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 box.
1 set pigeon holes.
2 file cases.
1 stepladder.
1 spark screen.
1 cloth screen.
1 Japanese screen.
1 glass screen (broken).
1 letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.
1 umbrella stand.

COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

1 carpet rug.
1 rug.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 pair lace curtains.
1 large bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 round-top table.
1 revolving chair.
1 leather armchair.
leather rocking-chair.
1 wooden armchair.
1 willow armchair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 Japanese screen.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

1 carpet rug.
3 rugs.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
2 pair lace curtains.
1 bookcase.
2 revolving bookcases.
1 roller-top desk.
1 cylinder-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
12 revolving cane-seat chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
2 leather window seats.
1 hatrack
1 marble-top cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray
1 mirror.
1 stepladder.
1 Japanese screen.
1 cloth screen.
1 willow screen.
1 Bailey letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.
1 umbrella stand.
1 water cooler.

### COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

1 carpet rug.
4 rugs.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
3 bookcases.
2 revolving bookcases.
2 roller-top desks.
1 committee table.
1 small marble-top table.
1 cloth-top table.
10 leather armchairs.
2 revolving chairs.
3 caucus chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 Smith-Premier typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood basket.
1 set pigeon holes.
1 stepladder.
1 spark screen.
1 Japanese screen.
1 cloth screen.
1 willow screen.
1 Bailey letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 flat-top desk.
1 6-foot table.
1 small table.
8 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 marble-top cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
1 cuspidor.
1 plated-silver pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set pigeon holes.
1 stepladder.
1 spark screen.
1 Japanese screen.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON RULES.

1 carpet.
7 rugs.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 oak committee table (extension).
1 table cover.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
1 large leather rocking-chair.
1 large leather armchair.
4 leather armchairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 large oak cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 spark screen.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF LAWS.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
2 bookcases.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 upright desk.
1 committee table.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
6 leather chairs.
1 caneseated chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 stepladder.

### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
clock.
2 linen curtains.
3 bookcases.
1 book rack.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued.

1 roller-top desk.
1 cylinder desk.
1 committee table.
2 small tables.
1 small marble-top table.
12 revolving chairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 mirror.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 wood box.
1 wood basket.
1 case pigeon holes.
1 stepladder.
1 spark screen.
1 Japanese screen.
1 letterpress and stand.

LADIES' RETIRING ROOM.

1 carpet.
2 large rugs.
3 small rugs.
1 clock.
1 marble-top table.
1 cane rocking-chair.
1 water cooler.
1 mirror.
1 wooden screen.
1 umbrella holder.
1 droplight.

FOLDING ROOM OFFICE.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
1 small book rack.
1 double desk.
1 upright desk.
1 small table.
3 revolving chairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 revolving office stool.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
1 cuspidor.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 cloth screen.

RESTAURANT.

2 carpets.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
3 pair lace curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 cylinder desk.
2 large dining tables.
13 marble-top tables.
6 round walnut tables.
4 small tables.
2 dish tables.
1 revolving chair.
108 leather-seated chairs.
15 panel hatracks.
2 marble-top cabinets.
7 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
2 mirrors.
1 step ladder.
3 China umbrella stands.
2 refrigerators.
1 hot water and coffee urn.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

2 carpets.
7 rugs.
1 clock.
5 linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 mahogany desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
14 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 plush armchair.
1 leather armchair.
3 rattan armchairs.
1 rattan rocking-chair.
1 plush lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
6 cuspidors.
1 soap jar.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
1 Japanese screen.
2 thermometers.
6 pictures and frames.

### OFFICIAL REPORTERS.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
3 flat-top desks.
2 large tables.
2 mahogany tables.
1 small pine table.
4 revolving chairs.
7 caucus chairs.
8 cane-seated chairs.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
1 small mirror.
2 step ladders.
2 umbrella stands.

### COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1 carpet.
1 large rug.
1 small rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 small desk.
1 committee table.
1 oak table.
1 small marble-top table.
12 revolving leather-covered chairs.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
1 revolving wooden chair.
1 large leather armchair.
1 large leather rocking-chair.
1 willow armchair.
1 willow rocking-chair.
4 caucus chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
4 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter, cabinet, and copyholder.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set pigeon holes.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
2 Japanese screens.
2 willow screens.
1 letter press and stand.
1 map rack.
2 electric fans.

### SERGEANT-AT-ARMS' OFFICE.

1 carpet.
5 rugs.
1 clock.
4 linen curtains.
1 small table.
1 revolving chair.
1 large leather armchair.
4 leather armchairs.
1 cane-seated chair.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 typewriter,
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 step ladder.
1 spark screen.
1 Japanese screen.
1 glass screen.
1 dictionary and stand.
1 thermometer.
1 umbrella stand.
1 picture.
1 fire extinguisher.
1 safe.

### STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 large bookcases for stores.
1 flat-top desk.
1 rosewood table.
1 small table.
1 marble-top table.
3 revolving chairs.
3 caucus chairs.
2 hatracks.
1 small closet.
1 small case.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 slop jar.
1 silver-plated tray.
1 water cooler.
1 set pigeon holes.
2 key cases.
1 step ladder.
1 cloth screen.
1 swinging screen.
1 wash stand.
1 wash bowl and pitcher.
1 thermometer.
1 tin towel box.
1 rawhide trunk.

### SENATE LOBBY.

1 carpet.
3 bookcases.
1 box for letters.
3 cane-seated chairs.
1 cuspidor.

### RECEPTION ROOM.

1 clock.
2 pair damask curtains.
2 pair lace curtains.
2 pair linen curtains.
1 table.
14 large leather-covered chairs.
1 cane-seated chair.
3 leather-covered settees.
1 mirror.
2 cornices.

### MARBLE ROOM.

4 rugs.
1 clock.
5 linen curtains.
5 damask curtains.
5 lace curtains.
1 table.
9 Senate chairs.
2 small rockers.
10 leather-covered chairs.
2 leather-covered sofas.
1 coal hod.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 spark screen and blower holder.
1 bronze urn.
1 bust Indian chief.
1 bronze statue of Lincoln.
5 gilt cornices.

### VICE-PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
3 rugs.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
2 pair lambrequins.
2 pair lace curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 cylinder desk.
2 tables.
1 small marble-top table.
1 small revolving chair.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
7 leather-covered chairs.
1 sofa.
1 silver pitcher and tray and 3 silver tumblers.
1 large mirror.
1 small mirror.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
1 glass screen.
1 thermometer.
1 iron safe.
2 marble busts.
2 gilt cornices.
1 portrait of Washington.
1 national flag.
1 toilet cabinet.
1 pair letter scales.
1 copying press and stand.

### SENATE CHAMBER.

1 carpet.
1 matting.
1 clock.
89 Senators' desks.
4 4-foot tables.
1 3-foot table.
110 chairs.
5 caucus chairs.
6 leather sofas.
41 cuspidors.
1 set pigeonholes.
2 walnut screens

### CLOAK ROOMS.

2 large rugs.
2 clocks.
2 sets portières and fixtures.
18 willow chairs.
3 willow rockers.
10 leather lounges.
2 water coolers.
4 mirrors.
2 wood boxes.
2 pair andirons.
2 sets shovel and tongs.
2 fenders.
2 spark screens.
2 United States maps.
2 alcohol lamps.
1 fire extinguisher.

### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

2 carpets.
6 rugs.
1 clock.
5 linen curtains.
4 pair damask curtains.
1 pair lace curtains.
4 gilt cornices.
2 bookcases.
2 small bookcases in window.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 cylinder desks.
1 roller-top desk.
1 committee table.
3 tables.
1 small marble-top table.
10 revolving chairs.
12 leather armchairs.
2 caucus chairs.
2 leather lounges.
1 hatrack.
1 marble-top cabinet.
13 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
2 willow screens.
1 thermometer.
1 electric fan.

### PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 grandfather's clock.
2 linen curtains.
2 pair lace curtains.
2 pair damask curtains.
2 gilt cornices.
1 table.
1 wooden chair.
5 large leather chairs
2 leather sofas.
1 cuspidor.
3 large mirrors.

### COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

2 carpet rugs.
1 clock.
5 pair linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
2 cylinder desks.
1 Wooten desk.
1 committee table.
1 oak table.
2 small tables.
1 marble-top table.
4 revolving chairs.
6 hair-covered armchairs.
6 caucus chairs.
1 plush couch.
2 couch pillows.
1 hatrack.
1 panel hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 typewriter and stand.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
2 file cases.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
2 Japanese screens.
1 willow screen.
1 set Century Dictionary.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
3 pair linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase
1 cylinder-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 marble-top table.
9 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter, cabinet, and copy holder.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set bookshelves.
1 spark screen.
2 willow screens.
1 cloth screen.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
3 pair linen curtains.
5 bookcases.
1 cylinder desk.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
10 revolving leather-covered chairs.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 cloth-covered armchairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 stool.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter, stand, and copy holder.
1 water cooler.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
2 sets pigeonholes.
1 step ladder.
1 spark screen.
1 cloth screen.
2 Japanese screens.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 drop light.

### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
3 rugs.
1 clock.
4 pair linen curtains.
4 pair damask curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 oak table (extension.)
1 small table.
1 portable table.
1 table cover.
3 revolving cane-seated chairs.
6 revolving leather chairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 adjustable lounge.
2 pillows for lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 marble-top cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
4 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set pigeonholes.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
2 cloth screens.
1 towel rack.

### LADIES' ROOM—GALLERY FLOOR.

1 carpet.
3 rugs.
1 sheepskin rug.
1 clock.
1 pair linen curtains.
1 pair damask curtains.
1 oak table.
1 small round table.
3 easy chairs.
2 rocking-chairs.
1 small gilt chair.
1 caucus chair.
1 damask-covered lounge.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 swinging mirror.
1 wood box.
1 spark screen.

### DOCUMENT ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
3 pairs linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 lean-back book rack.
3 upright desks.
1 flat-top desk.
3 tables.
2 large tables with shelving.
5 revolving chairs.
1 stool.
4 cuspidors.
1 stepladder.
1 pair andirons.
1 fender.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 thermometer.
1 towel rack.
1 document punch.
3 fire-extinguishers.
1 document truck.

### COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

2 carpets.
6 rugs.
1 clock.
5 linen curtains.
4 pair damask curtains.
1 pair lace curtains.
4 gilt cornices.
2 bookcases.
2 small bookcases in window.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 cylinder desks.
1 roller-top desk.
1 committee table.
3 tables.
1 small marble-top table.
10 revolving chairs.
12 leather armchairs.
2 caucus chairs.
2 leather lounges.
1 hatrack.
1 marble-top cabinet.
13 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
2 willow screens.
1 thermometer.
1 electric fan.

### PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 grandfather's clock.
2 linen curtains.
2 pair lace curtains.
2 pair damask curtains.
2 gilt cornices.
1 table.
1 wooden chair.
5 large leather chairs
2 leather sofas.
1 cuspidor.
3 large mirrors.

### COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

2 carpet rugs.
1 clock.
5 pair linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
2 cylinder desks.
1 Wooten desk.
1 committee table.
1 oak table.
2 small tables.
1 marble-top table.
4 revolving chairs.
6 hair-covered armchairs.
6 caucus chairs.
1 plush couch.
2 couch pillows.
1 hatrack.
1 panel hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 typewriter and stand.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
2 file cases.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
2 Japanese screens.
1 willow screen.
1 set Century Dictionary.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
3 pair linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase
1 cylinder-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 marble-top table.
9 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter, cabinet, and copy holder.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set bookshelves.
1 spark screen.
2 willow screens.
1 cloth screen.
1 thermometer.

### COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
3 pair linen curtains.
5 bookcases.
1 cylinder desk.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small table.
10 revolving leather-covered chairs.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 cloth-covered armchairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 stool.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
5 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter, stand, and copy holder.
1 water cooler.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
2 sets pigeonholes.
1 step ladder.
1 spark screen.
1 cloth screen.
2 Japanese screens.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 drop light.

### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
3 rugs.
1 clock.
4 pair linen curtains.
4 pair damask curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 oak table (extension.)
1 small table.
1 portable table.
1 table cover.
3 revolving cane-seated chairs.
6 revolving leather chairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 adjustable lounge.
2 pillows for lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 marble-top cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
4 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set pigeonholes.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
2 cloth screens.
1 towel rack.

### LADIES' ROOM—GALLERY FLOOR.

1 carpet.
3 rugs.
1 sheepskin rug.
1 clock.
1 pair linen curtains.
1 pair damask curtains.
1 oak table.
1 small round table.
3 easy chairs.
2 rocking-chairs.
1 small gilt chair.
1 caucus chair.
1 damask-covered lounge.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 swinging mirror.
1 wood box.
1 spark screen.

### DOCUMENT ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
3 pairs linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 lean-back book rack.
3 upright desks.
1 flat-top desk.
3 tables.
2 large tables with shelving.
5 revolving chairs.
1 stool.
4 cuspidors.
1 stepladder.
1 pair andirons.
1 fender.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 thermometer.
1 towel rack.
1 document punch.
3 fire-extinguishers.
1 document truck.

### COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 lean-back bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 small table.
4 revolving chairs.
6 caucus chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 cabinet.
1 blacking commode.
1 cuspidor.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 set pigeonholes.
1 poker and tongs.
1 spark screen.
1 Bailey letterpress and stand.
1 marble-top washstand.

### SENATOR WOLCOTT'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 roller-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small marble-top table.
5 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 set pigeonholes.
1 small set file cases.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
1 willow screen.
1 Bailey letterpress and stand.
1 marble-top washstand.

### COMMITTEE ON ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR LIBRARY.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 pair linen curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 revolving chair.
2 leather armchairs.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 wood box.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.

### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 pairs linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 cylinder desk.
1 flat-top desk.
3 revolving cane-seated chairs.
4 leather arm chairs.
1 rattan rocker.
1 rattan armchair.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
1 Smith-Premier typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 stepladder.
1 pair andirons.
1 set tongs and poker.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
1 cloth screen.
1 willow screen.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 map rack.
1 design holder.
1 blanket robe.

### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

2 carpets.
2 clocks.
4 pair linen curtains.
3 bookcases.
1 roller-top desk.
1 cylinder desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small marble-top table.
12 revolving cane-seated chairs
1 caucus chair.
1 hair lounge.
2 hatracks.
1 wardrobe.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE—continued.

1 blacking commode.
4 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 water cooler.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 Shannon file case.
1 stepladder.
2 spark screens.
2 willow screens.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.
1 map rack.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

1 carpet.
3 rugs.
1 clock.
2 pair linen curtains.
3 bookcases.
2 book racks.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 cylinder desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 committee table.
1 small marble-top table.
3 revolving cane-seated chairs.
12 leather armchairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
1 set pigeonholes.
1 file case.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
1 willow screen.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 thermometer.
1 droplight.
1 hassock.
1 globe.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
4 sets linen curtains.
1 large bookcase.
2 revolving bookcases.
2 roller-top desks.
1 committee table.
14 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 small chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 Smith Premier typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 mirror.
1 wood box.
2 sets pigeonholes.
1 pair andirons.
1 set shovel and tongs.
1 fender.
1 spark screen.
1 willow screen.
1 leather screen (folding).
2 map boxes.
1 thermometer.
1 blanket robe.
1 easel.

LOWER BARBER SHOP.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 tables.
1 marble-top table.
3 caucus chairs.
2 cane-seated chairs.
1 barber chair and stool.
1 leather lounge.
1 blacking commode.
1 cuspidor.
3 mirrors.
1 thermometer.

PRESS GALLERY AND ANTEROOM.

2 carpets.
2 clocks.
2 pair curtains.
1 bookcase.
1 book rack.
1 cylinder desk.
1 committee table.
1 6-foot table.
8 revolving cane-seated chairs.
12 cane-seated armchairs.
1 leather chair.
1 large leather armchair.
6 cane-seated swivel chair.
33 caucus chairs.

PRESS GALLERY AND ANTEROOM—continued.

7 cane-seated chairs.
14 swivel stools.
3 leather lounges.
1 blacking commode.
15 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 water cooler and stand.
4 mirrors.
2 wood boxes.
1 newspaper file rack.
1 set andirons.
2 sets shovels and tongs.
2 fenders.
1 spark screen.
1 Japanese screen.
2 willow screens.
1 dictionary and stand.
1 thermometer.
2 umbrella stands.

SENATE CORRIDORS.

1 grandfather's clock.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
4 rattan chairs.
8 large wooden chairs.
5 manila mats.
15 cuspidors.

SENATORS' WATER-CLOSET.

1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 silver tray.
1 blacking commode.
6 cuspidors.
1 mirror.
1 thermometer.
1 nickle-plated water cooler.
1 hot-water urn.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—MALTBY HOUSE.

5 Stillson wrenches.
7 monkey wrenches.
3 saws.
2 wheelbarrows.
3 shovels.
1 brace.
13 bits.
2 buckets.
1 mop.
1 floor brush.
1 feather duster.
1 water cooler.
1 dust brush.
6 files.
1 tapeline.
2 pair gas pliers.
2 sets fire tools.
1 6-foot stepladder.
2 hammers.
1 rule.
2 screwdrivers.
1 pair callipers.
1 set screw.
1 hatchet.
1 pair dividers.
1 square.
2 lanterns.
1 ax.
1 buck saw and buck.
6 oil cans.
1 tin pail.
1 cold chisels,
1 sprinkling pot.
1 flue-cleaner.
1 socket wrench.
1 broom.
1 vise.
120 feet ¾ gum hose, with one reel and nozzle.

COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMIC DISEASES—ROOMS 57 AND 58 MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
1 large rug.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
7 linen curtains.
2 revolving bookcases.
1 roller-top desk.
1 roller-top desk with pigeonhole top.
1 8-foot table.
1 small marble-top table.
1 small table.
5 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 cane-seated chairs.
3 revolving leather-seated chairs.
1 large leather easy chair.
1 large leather seat and back chair.
1 caucus chair.
1 cloth lounge.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 typewriter.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 Japanese screen.
1 thermometer.

### OFFICE, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 clock (in hall).
1 clock.
1 cylinder desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 6-foot table.
1 3-foot table.
1 cane-seated chair (in hall).
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
5 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 water cooler (in hall).
1 carpet-sweeper.

### OFFICE FOLDING-ROOM, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 pine table.
1 walnut table with pigeonholes.
3 revolving chairs.
1 cane-seated chair.
2 cuspidors.
2 stepladders.
1 water cooler.
1 platform truck.
2 basket trucks.
1 box truck.
1 wooden bucket.
1 tin bucket.
2 fire-extinguishers.
3 stools.

### COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF MEAT PRODUCTS—ROOMS 69 AND 71, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
2 rugs.
2 clocks.
4 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 oak roller-top desk.
1 flat desk.
1 walnut cylinder desk.
1 large flat-top table.
1 small marble-top table.
1 small table.
5 revolving office chairs.
10 cane-seated chairs.
1 lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
4 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 Remington typewriter and case.
1 Japanese screen.

### COMMITTEE ON FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF INDIANS—ROOMS 73 AND 74, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
1 rug.
1 clock.
4 linen curtains.
2 revolving bookcases.
2 roller-top desks.
1 flat-top desk.
1 wardrobe.
1 small marble stand.
7 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 cane-seated chairs.
1 cane-seated chair.
2 leather lounges.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter.
1 letterpress.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 copyholder (typewriter).

### COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL BANKS—ROOM 76 MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top table—large.
1 marble-top table—small.
1 wardrobe.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
4 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH CANADA.—ROOM 77 AND 78 MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
4 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 pigeonhole desk.
1 flat-top table.
1 small marble-top table.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 cane-seated chairs.
1 hatrack.
2 blacking commode.
1 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOMS 80 AND 81, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
1 rug.
1 clock.
2 revolving bookcases.
2 roller-top desks.
1 small flat-top table.
1 small marble-top table.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
5 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver pitcher and tray.

ROOMS 69 AND 65, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 rugs.
1 clock.
4 linen curtains.
1 file case.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 small marble-top table.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
2 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
2 cuspidors.
1 letterpress and stand.

ROOMS 66 AND 68, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
1 rug.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 small marble-top table.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
3 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Hammond typewriter and stand.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOM 60, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top table.
1 small marble-top table.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
4 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather couch.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOMS 61 AND 62, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
1 rug.
1 clock.
5 linen curtains.
2 revolving bookcases.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top table.
1 small marble-top table.
8 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
2 hatracks.
1 wardrobe.

ROOM 59, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
2 bookcases.
1 roller-top de k.

ROOM 59, MALTBY HOUSE—continued.

1 flat-top table.
3 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 lounge.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and desk.
1 silver pitcher and tray.
1 pigeon hole case.
1 Japanese screen.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 droplight.

ROOM 56, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
3 window shades.
2 revolving bookcases.
1 roller-top desk.
1 oak table.
1 small marble-top table.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
1 willow rocker.
2 willow armchairs.
1 leather armchair.
1 large leather chair.
1 leather sofa.
1 hatrack.
1 silk screen.
1 table scarf—plush.

ROOM 55, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 linen window shades.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top table.
1 small marble-top table.
6 cane-seated chairs.
1 revolving chair.
1 rocking-chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver pitcher and tray.
1 Hammond typewriter.

COMMITTEE ON NICARAGUAN CLAIMS—ROOM 52 AND 53, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 Shannon file case.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top table.
1 small marble-top table.
4 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather couch.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 silver pitcher and tray.

ROOMS 47 AND 49, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
2 rugs
2 clocks.
4 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 flat-top table.
1 small marble-top stand.
2 revolving chairs.
6 cane-seated chairs.
2 leather couches.
2 hatracks.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOM 51, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top table
1 small marble-top table.
4 cane-seated chairs.
1 mirror.

ROOMS 46, 48, AND 50, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 flat-top table.
1 marble-top table.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
4 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOMS 44 AND 45, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
5 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
2 flat-top desks.
1 marble-top table, small.
6 revolving chairs.
1 cane-seated chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOM 43, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
2 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top table.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
7 cane-seated chairs.

ROOM 42, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 small table.
1 small marble-top table.
6 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 leather couch.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOM 41, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 large rug.
1 clock.
6 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 roller-top desks.
1 flat-top desk.
1 table.
1 small marble-top table.
5 revolving chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 case pigeonholes.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
2 Japanese screens.
1 typewriter.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION, ETC.—ROOMS 39 AND 40, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
3 rugs.
1 clock.
4 window shades.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 cylinder-top desk.
1 small marble-top table.
1 flat-top table.
8 revolving cane-seated chairs, oak.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs, walnut.
1 cane-seated chair.
1 leather couch.
1 hatrack.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
2 letterpresses and stands.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 map rack.

ROOM 37, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 marble-top table, small.
1 6-foot table.
4 revolving cane-seated chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather couch.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 cuspidor.
1 letterpress and stand.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT, ROOM 35, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 flat desk.
1 small marble-top table.
3 revolving office chairs.
1 cane-seated chair.
1 hair sofa.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
4 cuspidors
1 Remington typewriter and stand.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOM 36, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet rug.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
1 cane-seated office chair.
1 leather lounge.

ROOM 29, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 office table.
1 small marble-top table.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
4 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
3 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
1 thermometer.

ROOMS 31 AND 33, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
1 clock.
1 linen curtain.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 office table.
1 small marble-top table.
2 revolving cane-seated chairs.
7 cane-seated chairs.
2 caucus chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
2 cases pigeonholes.

COMMITTEE ON TRESPASSERS ON INDIAN LANDS, ROOM 27, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 6½-foot table.
1 small marble-top table.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
6 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ROOM 25, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 6-foot office table.
1 small table.
1 marble-top table, small.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
6 cane-seated chairs.
1 caucus chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and cabinet.
1 letterpress and cabinet.
1 case pigeonholes.
1 dictionary and stand.

ROOM 24, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 large rug.
1 clock.
8 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 office table.
1 small marble-top table.
1 revolving office chair.
10 cane-seated chairs.
1 hatrack.
1 warbrobe.

ROOMS 22 AND 23, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
2 rugs.
1 clock.
4 linen curtains.
2 revolving bookcases.
2 roller-top desks.
2 office tables.
2 small marble-top tables.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
6 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
2 hatracks.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and stand.
1 silver plated pitcher and tray.
1 dictionary and stand.

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ROOMS 20 AND 21, MALTBY HOUSE.

2 carpets.
2 clocks.
5 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 oak bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 cylinder desk.
1 6-foot table.
7 revolving cane-seated chairs.
2 wooden chairs.
2 willow armchairs.
1 willow rocking chair.
1 leather rocking chair.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
4 cuspidors.
1 Remington typewriter and case.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOMS 10 AND 11, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 6-foot table.
1 small marble-top table.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
4 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 letter press and stand.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

ROOM 8, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 small marble-top table.
1 6-foot table
1 roller-top desk.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
4 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 blacking commode.
1 cuspidor.
1 silver-plated pitcher.
1 silk screen.

COMMITTEE ON COAST DEFENSES—ROOM 7, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 large rug.
1 clock.
10 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 6-foot table.
1 4-foot table.
1 marble-top stand, small.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
6 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 letter press.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.
2 Japanese screens.

ROOM 6, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 clock.
2 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 small marble-top stand
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
4 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 cuspidor.

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE—ROOM 5, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 upright desk.
1 6-foot table.
1 4-foot table.
1 small marble-top table.
4 revolving chairs.
4 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
2 cuspidors.
1 letter-press.
1 dictionary and stand.

COMMITTEE ON QUADRO-CENTENNIAL—ROOM 2, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 clock.
3 linen curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 6-foot table.
1 small marble-top table.
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
6 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.

ROOM 1, MALTBY HOUSE.

1 carpet.
1 rug.
1 clock.
3 curtains.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 6-foot table.
1 small marble-top table
1 revolving cane-seated chair.
6 cane-seated chairs.
1 leather lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 wardrobe.
1 blacking commode.
2 cuspidors.
1 silver-plated pitcher and tray.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 7.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 7, 1893.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

## LETTER OF ANSON G. McCOOK, SECRETARY UNITED STATES SENATE, SUBMITTING A STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SENATE, THE ITEMS OF EXPENSES UNDER PROPER APPROPRIATIONS AND THE AGGREGATE THEREOF, AND EXHIBITING THE EXACT CONDITION OF ALL PUBLIC MONEYS RECEIVED, PAID OUT, AND REMAINING IN HIS POSSESSION FROM JULY 1, 1893, TO AUGUST 7, 1893.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
*Washington, August 7, 1893.*

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of sections 60, 61, 63, and 72, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate, showing in detail the items of expense under the proper appropriations, the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting the exact condition of all public moneys received, paid out, and remaining in my possession from July 1, 1893, to August 7, 1893.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANSON G. MCCOOK,
*Secretary.*

Hon A. E. STEVENSON,
*President of the Senate.*

## UNDRAWN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1894.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and mileage of Senators | $455,000.00 |
| Salaries of officers, employés, etc | 361,428.68 |
| Stationery and newspapers | 15,952.90 |
| Postage | 300.00 |
| Horses and wagons | 3,300.00 |
| Fuel for heating apparatus | 9,000.00 |
| Purchase of furniture | 3,000.00 |
| Repairs of furniture | 2,000.00 |
| Cleaning furniture | 750.00 |
| Folding documents | 4,000.00 |
| Materials for folding | 6,000.00 |
| Packing boxes | 970.00 |
| Expenses of special and select committees | 24,393.50 |
| Miscellaneous items | 24,024.70 |
| Miscellaneous items, Maltby building | 15,285.90 |
| Salaries Capitol police | 19,400.00 |
| Contingent fund, Capitol police | 50.00 |
| Reporting proceedings and debates | 22,916.67 |
| Compiling Congressional Directory | 1,200.00 |

## SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS.

*Fiscal year 1893.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To balance on hand | $14,111.60 | |
| By amount expended | | $1,506.8 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 12,604.7 |

*Fiscal year 1894.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount drawn | 30,000.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 17,067.2 |
| By amount covered into Treasury | | 12,932.7 |
| | 44,111.60 | 44,111.6 |

## SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, AND OTHERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE SENATE.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. July 31 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of July, 1893: | | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, including compensation as disbursing officer | $454.50 | |
| | | Anson G. McCook, Secretary, for horse hire, etc | 59.00 | |
| | | C. W. Johnson, chief clerk | 252.70 | |
| | | B. B. Gilfry, principal clerk | 218.30 | |
| | | R. B. Nixon, financial clerk | 252.70 | |
| | | W. E. Spencer, minute and Journal clerk | 218.30 | |
| | | B. S. Platt, enrolling clerk | 218.30 | |
| | | Henry A. Pierce, assistant financial clerk | 202.20 | |
| | | C. S. Martin, reading clerk | 202.20 | |
| | | A. W. Church, librarian | 187.00 | |
| | | E. T. Cressey, assistant librarian | 121.30 | |
| | | M. R. Shankland, clerk | 187.00 | |
| | | H. B. McDonald, clerk | 187.00 | |
| | | J. W. Bartlett, clerk | 187.00 | |
| | | Jere Williams | 187.00 | |
| | | J. H. C. Wilson, clerk | 187.00 | |
| | | Chas. Newell, clerk | 187.00 | |
| | | C. C. Morrow, clerk | 176.90 | |
| | | J. R. Thompson, clerk | 176.90 | |
| | | J. C. Donaldson, clerk | 176.90 | |
| | | A. F. Ely, clerk | 176.90 | |
| | | C. N. Richards, keeper of the stationery | 177.10 | |
| | | F. M. Evans, assistant keeper of the stationery | 151.60 | |
| | | J. L. Nichols, assistant in stationery room | 84.20 | |
| | | E. A. Hills, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | Jos. McGuckian, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | T. S. Hickman, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | C. F. Murray, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | William Lucas, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | Moses Jessup, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | Griffin Johnson, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | C. R. Nixon, page | 76.87 | |
| | | I. G. Stevenson, secretary to President of the Senate | 187.00 | |
| | | W. S. Daniels, messenger to President of the Senate | 121.30 | |
| | | E. E. Morison, telegraph operator | 101.10 | |
| | | Irving Totten, telegraph page | 50.50 | |
| | | J. G. Butler, Rev., Chaplain | 75.80 | |
| | | F. M. Cox, clerk of printing records | 187.00 | |
| | | T. P. Cleaves, clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 252.70 | |
| | | F. M. Cockrell, jr., assistant clerk to Committee on Appropriations | 187.00 | |
| | | C. Chritzman, messenger to Committee on Appropriations | 121.30 | |
| | | J. P. Voorhees, clerk and stenographer to Committee on Finance | 210.60 | |
| | | G. M. Taylor, messenger to Committee on Finance | 121.30 | |
| | | A. H. Baker, clerk to Committee on Claims | 187.00 | |
| | | W. D. Pasco, assistant clerk to Committee on Claims | 121.30 | |
| | | J. M. Pipes, messenger to Committee on Claims | 121.30 | |
| | | G. E. Ransom, clerk to Committee on Commerce | 187.00 | |
| | | O. H. Cutler, assistant clerk to Committee on Commerce | 121.30 | |
| | | H. L. Pugh, clerk to Committee on Judiciary | 187.00 | |
| | | E. W. Doherty, messenger to Committee on Judiciary | 121.30 | |
| | | Pitman Fulsifer, clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims | 187.00 | |
| | | W. H. H. Johnston, clerk to Committee on Pensions | 187.00 | |
| | | J. P. Weber, assistant clerk to Committee on Pensions | 121.30 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. July 31 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of July, 1893—Cont'd. | | |
| | | T. J. Donovan, messenger to Committee on Pensions | $121.30 | |
| | | J. H. Robinson, clerk to Committee on Military Affairs | 187.00 | |
| | | F. E. Chapin, messenger to Committee on Military Affairs | 121.30 | |
| | | Henry Jones, clerk to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 187.00 | |
| | | W. T. Colquitt, messenger to Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads | 121.30 | |
| | | C. H. Harris, clerk to Committee on District of Columbia | 187.00 | |
| | | H. W. Wall, messenger to Committee on District of Columbia | 121.30 | |
| | | C. H. Mills, clerk to Joint Committee on Library | 187.00 | |
| | | J. W. Dodd, clerk to Committee on Census | 187.00 | |
| | | E. T. Mathews, clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs | 187.00 | |
| | | G. W. Morgan, clerk to Committee on Foreign Relations | 187.00 | |
| | | H. A. Vale, messenger to Committee on Foreign Relations | 121.30 | |
| | | W. H. Hyatt, clerk to Committee on Public Lands | 187.00 | |
| | | C. M. Smith, clerk to Committee on Contingent Expenses | 187.00 | |
| | | J. K. Jones, jr., clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs | 187.00 | |
| | | C. C. Coombs, clerk to Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds | 187.00 | |
| | | J. G. Hemingway, clerk to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry | 187.00 | |
| | | Duncan McFarlane, clerk to Committee on Education and Labor | 187.00 | |
| | | Joe Blackburn, jr., clerk to Committee on Rules | 187.00 | |
| | | C. H. Syme, clerk to Committee on Territories | 187.00 | |
| | | D. C. Roper, clerk to Committe on Interstate Commerce | 187.00 | |
| | | Eugene Davis, clerk to Committee on Epidemic Diseases | 187.00 | |
| | | C. W. McFee, clerk to Committee on Patents | 187.00 | |
| | | H. R. Gordon, clerk to Committee on Coast Defenses | 187.00 | |
| | | J. S. Morgan, clerk to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 187.00 | |
| | | E. Y. Mitchell, messenger to Committee on Engrossed Bills | 121.30 | |
| | | C. N. Vance, clerk to Committee on Privileges and Elections | 187.00 | |
| | | E. J. Babcock, clerk to the conference minority of the Senate | 187.00 | |
| | | Wright Curtis, jr., clerk to Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment | 121.30 | |
| | | R. B. Matthews, clerk to Committee on Enrolled Bills | 121.30 | |
| | | N. M. Peffer, clerk to Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service | 121.30 | |
| | | George Pierce, clerk to Committee on Fisheries | 121.30 | |
| | | R. W. Cantrell, clerk to Committee on Improvement of Mississippi River | 121.30 | |
| | | R. M. Larner, clerk to Committee on Manufactures | 121.30 | |
| | | C. J. Kappler, clerk to Committee on Mines and Mining | 121.30 | |
| | | J. S. Flannery, clerk to Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments | 121.30 | |
| | | J. B. McCoy, clerk to Committee on Railroads | 121.30 | |
| | | H. C. Snyder, clerk to Committee on Revision of the Laws | 121.30 | |
| | | H. J. Gensler, clerk to Committee on Revolutionary Claims | 121.30 | |
| | | M. F. Tighe, clerk to Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard | 121.30 | |
| | | P. J. Manwiller, clerk to Committee on Immigration | 121.30 | |
| | | R. W. Walker, clerk to Committee on Relations with Canada | 121.30 | |
| | | R. W. Gates, clerk to Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands | 121.30 | |
| | | E. O. Goodwin, clerk to Select Committee on Woman Suffrage | 121.30 | |
| | | W. C. Hubbell, clerk to Select Committee on Nicaraguan Claims | 121.30 | |
| | | Woodbury Pulsifer, clerk to Select Committee on Potomac River Front | 121.30 | |
| | | J. S. Morrill, clerk to Select Committee on Additional Accomodations for Library of Congress | 187.00 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. July 31 | 1 | Anson G. McCook, *et al.*, for month of July, 1893—Cont'd. | | |
| | | T. F. Dawson, clerk to Select Committee on Five Civilized Tribes of Indians | $121.30 | |
| | | E. T. Lee, clerk to Select Committee on Transportation and Sale of Meat Products | 121.30 | |
| | | J. C. Edwards, clerk to Select Committee on Indian Depredations | 121.30 | |
| | | H. O. Clagett, clerk to Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States | 121.30 | |
| | | J. F. Wood, clerk to Select Committee on Quadro-Centennial | 121.30 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms | 379.10 | |
| | | E. K. Valentine, Sergeant-at-Arms, hire of horse and wagon | 35.40 | |
| | | K. E. Valentine, clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms | 168.50 | |
| | | Isaac Bassett, assistant doorkeeper | 260.40 | |
| | | C. B. Reade, acting assistant doorkeeper | 218.30 | |
| | | D. W. Wilson, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 151.60 | |
| | | C. S. Draper, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 151.60 | |
| | | C. E. Stueven, messenger, acting assistant doorkeeper | 151.60 | |
| | | Cliff. Warden, messenger to press gallery | 121.30 | |
| | | J. J. G. Ball, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | William Griffis, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | A. Barnes, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | O. H. Curtis, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | J. F. Edwards, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | C. W. Barrett, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | C. H. Hitchcock, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | E. Ham, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | P. L. Belden, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | A. M. Payne, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | W. E. Pressey, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | M. R. Adams, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | W. I. Latimer, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | C. P. Crandall, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | Henry Brady, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | W. F. Wright, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | L. Kimball, jr., messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | C. G. Northup, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | L. B. Cutler, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | C. G. Phelps, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | C. P. Swain, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | P. V. Roux, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | Horace Scudder, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | T. W. Keller, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | H. E. Ward, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | R. B. Tuley, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | W. H. May, jr., messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | J. T. Gaskin, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | C. W. Sparr, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | W. A. Peffer, jr., messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | John J. Guheen, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | S. K. Hannegan, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | C. W. Fitch, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | W. C. Valentine, messenger | 121.30 | |
| | | A. H. Stewart, assistant messenger on floor of Senate | 121.30 | |
| | | E. C. Moxley, messenger to the official reporters | 121.30 | |
| | | James Wood, messenger in charge of store room | 101.10 | |
| | | Stanley Plummer, postmaster | 189.50 | |
| | | A. W. Kellogg, assistant postmaster and mail carrier | 175.90 | |
| | | J. A. Crystal, clerk in post-office | 151.60 | |
| | | J. H. Sturtevant, mail carrier | 101.10 | |
| | | J. D. Severn, mail carrier | 101.10 | |
| | | M. S. Dunbar, mail carrier | 101.10 | |
| | | F. N. Colwell, mail carrier | 101.10 | |
| | | F. L. Dennie, mail carrier | 101.10 | |
| | | W. N. Peck, mail carrier | 101.10 | |
| | | W. A. Merritt, mail carrier | 101.10 | |
| | | Moxley Ferris, riding page | 76.87 | |
| | | Ellwood Graver, riding page | 76.87 | |
| | | S. W. Byington, riding page | 76.87 | |
| | | Harry A. Nelson, riding page | 76.87 | |
| | | Amzi Smith, superintendent of document room | 252.70 | |
| | | George H. Boyd, first assistant in document room | 121.30 | |
| | | J. W. Hathaway, second assistant in document room | 121.30 | |
| | | Frank Burton, clerk in document room | 121.30 | |
| | | L. C. Baker, assistant in document room | 121.30 | |
| | | J. S. Hickcox, superintendent of folding room | 182.00 | |
| | | W. P Brownlow, assistant in folding room | 101.10 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. | | | | |
| July 31 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of July, 1893—Cont'd. | | |
| | | R. B. Tretler, clerk in folding room | $84.20 | |
| | | H. H. Brewer, foreman in folding room | 101.10 | |
| | | W. R. Reynolds, folder | 84.20 | |
| | | Matthew Healey, folder | 84.20 | |
| | | W. J. McDonald, folder | 84.20 | |
| | | C. H. Allen, folder | 60.60 | |
| | | H. S. Delaplane, folder | 60.60 | |
| | | W. H. Bright, folder | 60.60 | |
| | | J. L. Silcott, folder to July 4 | 7.83 | |
| | | Granville Pearson, vice Silcott, folder from July 5 | 52.77 | |
| | | W. F. Collins, folder | 60.60 | |
| | | Thomas Williams, folder | 60.60 | |
| | | G. W. Thomas, folder | 60.60 | |
| | | Charles Dickenson, folder | 60.60 | |
| | | C. B. O'Connor, folder | 60.60 | |
| | | E. C. Brice, folder | 60.60 | |
| | | Godfrey Beck, folder | 93.60 | |
| | | D. W. Carroll, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | Henry Utter, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | James McBride, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | T. P. Michell, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | Vaughan B. Grant, folder | 93.00 | |
| | | T. A. Jones, chief engineer | 182.00 | |
| | | E. C. Stubbs, assistant engineer | 121.30 | |
| | | W. H. Prescott, assistant engineer | 121.30 | |
| | | F. E. Dodson, assistant engineer | 121.30 | |
| | | A. D. Wiggin, conductor of elevator | 101.10 | |
| | | A. D. Gaston, conductor of elevator | 101.10 | |
| | | S. D. Sterne, conductor of elevator | 101.10 | |
| | | E. J. Atherton, machinist and assistant conductor of elevator | 84.20 | |
| | | S. Underwood, fireman | 92.25 | |
| | | W. C. Wilkinson, fireman | 92.25 | |
| | | Jere Sullivan, laborer in engineer's department | 60.60 | |
| | | E. J. Rockett, laborer in engineer's department | 60.60 | |
| | | George Scheel, laborer in engineer's department | 60.60 | |
| | | F. P. Holmes, laborer in engineer's department | 60.60 | |
| | | J. R. Zimmerman, upholsterer and locksmith | 121.30 | |
| | | D. A. Sadgwar, carpenter | 80.90 | |
| | | F. E. Blake, carpenter | 80.90 | |
| | | John Hickman, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | David Kimball, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | Geo. F. Potter, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | Michael Conlon, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | M. T. Burns, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | J. H. Walker, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | F. L. Davis, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | W. S. Ballard, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | G. N. Page, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | D. H. McPherson, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | Geo. F. Pettengill, skilled laborer | 84.20 | |
| | | Geo. H. Draper, janitor | 75.80 | |
| | | J. B. Allen, jr., janitor | 75.80 | |
| | | Louise De Munn, telephone operator | 60.60 | |
| | | C. A. Loeffler, telephone page | 50.50 | |
| | | A. Hickman, laborer in charge of private passage | 70.80 | |
| | | C. N. Bartlett, laborer in charge of ladies' room | 60.60 | |
| | | H. W. Cossley, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | Jos. Montgomery, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | B. Hudnell, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | C. T. Dickenson, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | B. W. Kenney, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | Sam'l Middleton, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | John Sutton, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | William Polk, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | J. W. Barclay, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | E. J. Decker, laborer | 00.60 | |
| | | Thomas Neal, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | D. F. Batts, laborer | 66.60 | |
| | | H. A. Bigley, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | John Brown, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | C. F. Clagett, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | Mark Joseph, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | Joshua Parker, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | Nelson Parker, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | Sandy Wallace, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | G. W. Scott, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | G. W. Pearson, laborer, to July 4 | 7.83 | |

SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.—Continued.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1893. July 31 | 1 | Anson G. McCook *et al.*, for month of July, 1893—Cont'd. | | |
| | | Washington Wilson, vice Pearson, laborer, from July 5 | $52.77 | |
| | | John Wormley, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | John Better, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | W. A. McBeth, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | John Sims, laborer | 60.60 | |
| | | Roxy London, attendant in charge of ladies' retiring room | 60.60 | |
| | | R. C. Morris, clerk to Senator Carey | 101.10 | |
| | | Clarence Johnson, clerk to Senator Chandler | 101.10 | |
| | | Moxley Blumenberg, clerk to Senator Cullom | 101.10 | |
| | | E. S. Goodrich, clerk to Senator Davis | 101.10 | |
| | | J. A. Babcock, clerk to Senator Dixon | 101.10 | |
| | | Richard Nixon, clerk to Senator Dolph | 101.10 | |
| | | W. C. Borland, clerk to Senator Dubois | 101.10 | |
| | | W. H. Gallinger, clerk to Senator Gallinger | 101.10 | |
| | | Fred. Dennett, clerk to Senator Hansbrough | 101.10 | |
| | | F. E. Bach, clerk to Senator Higgins | 101.10 | |
| | | H. S. Wilkinson, clerk to Senator Lodge | 101.10 | |
| | | Charles Moore, clerk to Senator McMillan | 101.10 | |
| | | E. C. Evans, clerk to Senator Manderson | 101.10 | |
| | | T. R. Martin, clerk to Senator Mitchell of Oregon | 101.10 | |
| | | P. S. Heath, clerk to Senator Pettigrew | 101.10 | |
| | | C. B. Power, clerk to Senator Power | 101.10 | |
| | | Brainard Avery, clerk to Senator Proctor | 101.10 | |
| | | A. T. Smith, clerk to Senator Shoup | 101.10 | |
| | | F. F. Hilder, clerk to Senator Squire | 101.10 | |
| | | S. S. Olds, clerk to Senator Stockbridge | 101.10 | |
| | | S. O. Morse, clerk to Senator Washburn | 101.10 | |
| | | Hawkins Taylor, jr., clerk to Senator Wilson | 101.10 | |
| | | J. C. Ball, clerk to Senator Wolcott | 101.10 | |
| | | By amount expended | | $33,352.65 |
| | | To amount drawn | 34,000.00 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 647.35 |
| | | | 34,000.00 | 34,000.00 |

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1889, TO AUGUST 7, 1893.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1893. July 11 | 1 | Wilkinson Call: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | $23.30 |
| | 2 | J. N. Dolph: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 68.55 |
| | 3 | Fred. T. Dubois: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 64.06 |
| | 4 | Isham G. Harris: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 93.42 |
| | 5 | Anthony Higgins: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 82.27 |
| | 6 | J. L. M. Irby: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 79.95 |
| | 7 | C. F. Manderson: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 24.30 |
| | 8 | O. H. Platt: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 102.24 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. July 11 | 9 | J. L. Pugh: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | $32.31 |
| | 10 | M. W. Ransom: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 113.61 |
| | 11 | W. N. Roach: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, March 5 to June 30, 1893 | | 21.09 |
| | 12 | D. W. Voorhees: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 27.46 |
| | 13 | A. H. Colquitt: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 61.81 |
| | 14 | John W. Daniel: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 45.15 |
| 13 | 15 | Nathan F. Dixon: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 89.68 |
| | 16 | C. J. Faulkner: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 21.00 |
| | 17 | W. P. Frye: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 83.79 |
| | 18 | D. B. Hill: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 94.90 |
| | 19 | Eppa Hunton: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 101.56 |
| | 20 | Geo. F. Hoar: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 90.82 |
| | 21 | E. D. White: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 3.49 |
| | 22 | W. B. Allison: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 53.01 |
| | 23 | W. E. Chandler: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 95.64 |
| | 24 | S. M. Cullom: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 68.45 |
| | 25 | J. H. Gallinger: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 82.07 |
| | 26 | Eugene Hale: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 109.95 |
| | 27 | James McMillan: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 34.10 |
| | 28 | John L. Mitchell: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, March 5 to June 30, 1893 | | 30.45 |
| 14 | 29 | Edward Murphy, jr.: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, Mar. 5 to June 30, 1893 | | 28.10 |
| | 30 | J. S. Morrill: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 104.19 |
| | 31 | John Sherman: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 36.25 |
| | 32 | James Smith, jr.: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, Mar. 5 to June 30, 1893 | | 6.80 |
| | 33 | W. C. Squire: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 110.14 |
| | 34 | Geo. G. Vest: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1863 | | 87.92 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. July 17 | 35 | Nelson W. Aldrich: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | $122.50 |
| | 36 | W. V. Allen: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, Mar. 5 to June 30, 1893 | | 28.62 |
| | 37 | W. B. Bate: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 66.44 |
| | 38 | J. N. Camden: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, Jan. 12 to June 30, 1893 | | 27.96 |
| | 39 | C. K. Davis: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 21.26 |
| | 40 | R. Q. Mills: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 59.01 |
| | 41 | S. Pasco: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 57.74 |
| | 42 | F. B. Stockbridge: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 56.09 |
| | 43 | W. F. Vilas: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 94.57 |
| | 44 | E. C. Walthall: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 61.53 |
| | 45 | W. D. Washburn: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 26.98 |
| | 46 | J. F. Wilson: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 89.39 |
| | 47 | J. H. Berry: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 76.04 |
| | 48 | Richard Coke: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 104.93 |
| | 49 | R. F. Pettigrew: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 68.67 |
| | 50 | H. M. Teller: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 56.15 |
| 19 | 51 | J. R. Hawley: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 64.28 |
| | 52 | T. C. Power: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 59.88 |
| | 53 | Redfield Proctor: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 90.36 |
| | 54 | Leland Stanford: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, July 1, 1892, to June 21, 1893 | | 84.79 |
| | 55 | Z. B. Vance: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 17.62 |
| 21 | 56 | Donelson Caffery: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, Dec. 16, 1892, to June 30, 1893 | | 23.36 |
| | 57 | H. C. Lodge: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, Mar. 5 to June 30, 1893 | | 19.80 |
| | 58 | J. M. Palmer: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 38.13 |
| 22 | 59 | J. R. McPherson: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 35.01 |
| | 60 | Geo. L. Shoup: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 129.48 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS—continued. | | |
| 1893. July 24 | 61 | J. B. Gordon: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 894.45 |
| | 62 | J. H. Mitchell: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, 1893 | | 68.29 |
| 27 | 63 | S. M. White: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, Mar. 5 to June 30, 1893 | | 27.42 |
| 31 | 64 | John Martin: For commutation of allowance for stationery and newspapers, Mar. 5 to June 30, 1893 | | 6.85 |
| | | By amount expended | | 2,940.49 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 84,537.18 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 596.69 |
| | | | 4,537.18 | 4,537.18 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1894.* | | |
| July 13 | 1 | William B. Dana & Co.: For the Financial Chronicle, New York, furnished H. M. Teller, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 10 00 |
| | 2 | John G. Hovey: For the following-named publications furnished H. M. Teller: | | |
| | | The Forum, from Dec. 1, 1893, to Nov. 30, 1894 | 4.35 | |
| | | The Fortnightly and The Nineteenth Century, each from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | 8.50 | |
| | | | | 12.85 |
| | 3 | The Daily News: For the News, Birmingham, Ala., furnished John T. Morgan, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 6.00 |
| | 4 | The North American Review: For the North American Review furnished J. Z. George, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 5.00 |
| | 5 | The New York Times: For the Times, New York City, furnished J. Z. George, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 10.00 |
| | 6 | Public Opinion Co.: For the Public Opinion, Washington, D.C., furnished J. Z. George, from June 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 3.25 |
| | | By amount expended | | 47.10 |
| | | To amount drawn | 100.00 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 52.90 |
| | | | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | | POSTAGE. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1894.* | | |
| 1893. July 14 | 1 | Postmaster, Washington, D. C.: 1893. July 14. For postage stamps furnished for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, 2,500 2-cent stamps | | 50.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 50.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 50.00 | |
| | | | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | | HORSES AND WAGONS. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1894.* | | |
| 1893. July 31 | 1 | Richard Brown *et al.*, pay-roll for July: | | |
| | | Richard Brown, July 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | Oscar Barnes, July 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | John T. Gray, July 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | George W. Thomas, July 1 to 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | | | 200.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 200.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 200.00 | |
| | | | 200.00 | 200.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PURCHASE OF FURNITURE, | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1893. July 11 | 1 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. May 29. For 1 antique oak desk, Committee on Woman Suffrage | $38.00 | |
| | | 1 antique director's table, Committee on Woman Suffrage | 23.00 | |
| | | 1 antique revolving bookcase, Committee on Woman Suffrage | 18.00 | |
| | | 6 antique Congressional chairs, Committee on Woman Suffrage, at $9 | 54.00 | |
| | | 1 antique table, Committee on Woman Suffrage | 2.00 | |
| | | 1 leather couch, Committee on Woman Suffrage | 35.00 | |
| | | 1 antique oak hat rack, Committee on Woman Suffrage | 17.50 | |
| | | June 3. 1 plush table cover, Committee on Private Land Claims | 33.00 | |
| | | 2 Algerian rugs, Committee on Private Land Claims, at $12.50 | 25.00 | |
| | | 101 yards Wilton carpet and border, made, laid, and lined, Committee on Private Land Claims, at $2.50 | 252.50 | |
| | | 107 yards Wilton carpet and border, made, laid, and lined, for conference committee room, at $2.50 | 267.50 | |
| | | 15. 91½ yards Brussels carpet for gallery, at $1 | 91.50 | |
| | | 36 yards Wilton carpet and border, made, laid, and lined, Committee on Printing, at $2.50 | 90.00 | |
| | | | | $947.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 947.00 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 1,047.00 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 100.00 |
| | | | 1,047.00 | 1,047.00 |
| | | REPAIRS OF FURNITURE. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| | 1 | George Ryneal, jr.: | | |
| | | 1893. May 12. For 3 gallons cherry stain, at $1.50 | 4.50 | |
| | | 2 flat brushes, at 25 cents | .50 | |
| | | June 7. 2 gallons turpentine, at 50 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | 12. 3 gallons cherry stains | 4.52 | |
| | | | | 10.52 |
| | 2 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 27. For 6 pair of springs for H. S. chairs, at 75 cents | 4.50 | |
| | | Apr. 5. 1 piece leather, 57 feet, at 25 cents | 14.25 | |
| | | May 12. 275¾ square feet leather, at 22 cents | 60.67 | |
| | | 1 box nails | .75 | |
| | | June 2. 6 yards satin damask, at $3 | 18.00 | |
| | | 36 yards gimp, at 8 cents | 2.88 | |
| | | 12 dozen buttons | .60 | |
| | | 8. new tin roller on old shade m. | 1.50 | |
| | | 14. 44¾ yards No. 26755 billiard cloth, at $4 | 179.00 | |
| | | 7. 7 yards cord, at 10 cents | .70 | |
| | | | | 282.85 |
| | 3 | W. I. Galliher & Bro.: | | |
| | | 1893. June 4. For 1,000 feet ¼ poplar lumber | 40.00 | |
| | | 1,000 feet ¼ white pine lumber, seconds | 55.00 | |
| | | 1,000 feet 4-4 white-pine shelving | 35.00 | |
| | | 200 feet ¾ walnut lumber | 30.00 | |
| | | 100 feet 1⅛ walnut lumber | 15.00 | |
| | | 15 feet 1¼ ash lumber | .98 | |
| | | 150 feet ¾ selects | 6.00 | |
| | | | | 181.98 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | REPAIRS OF FURNITURE—continued. | | |
| 1893. July 11. | 4 | Albert L. Pitney: | | |
| | | 1893. May 13. For ½ gallon can glue | $1.25 | |
| | | 16. 2 pair, 8 by 10 brackets | .30 | |
| | | 18. 2 dozen Yale keys, at $1.50 | 3.00 | |
| | | 25. ½ dozen No. 8 chair seats | 1.25 | |
| | | 26. 3 dozen key rings, $1.50; ½ dozen brass hooks and eyes, at 20 cents | 1.70 | |
| | | 3 dozen screw hooks, 75 cents; ½ dozen brass hooks and eyes, at 15 cents | .90 | |
| | | 31. 2 keys, at 50 cents | 1.00 | |
| | | June 9. 3 sash locks, at 36 cents; 1 keg 8d. nails, wire, at $2.90 | 3.26 | |
| | | 6 dozen split rings, at 75 cents; 3 dozen screw eyes, No. 7, at 30 cents | 1.05 | |
| | | | | $13.71 |
| | | By amount expended | | 489.06 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 796.13 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 307.07 |
| | | | 796.13 | 796.13 |
| | | CLEANING FURNTURE. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 1.60 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 1.60 |
| | | | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1894.* | | |
| July 27 | 1 | Clarence Harding: | | |
| | | For 19 days' labor in varnishing and cleaning furniture, from July 1 to 22, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 47.50 |
| 31 | 2 | Vincent Ullman: | | |
| | | For 26 days' services in cleaning and varnishing furniture, from July 1 to 31, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 65.00 |
| | 3 | James Lingenfelter: | | |
| | | For 22 days' services in cleaning and varnishing furniture, from July 1 to 31, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 55.00 |
| | 4 | John A. Trunnel: | | |
| | | For 7 days' labor in varnishing and cleaning furniture, from July 24 to 31, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 17.50 |
| | 5 | Isaac Bassett, jr.: | | |
| | | For 26 days' services in cleaning and varnishing furniture, from July 1 to 31, 1893, at $2.50 per day | | 65.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 250.00 |
| | | To amount drawn | 250.00 | |
| | | | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| | | FOLDING DOCUMENTS. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 210.70 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 210.70 |
| | | | 210.70 | 210.70 |
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| July 20 | 1 | Benjamin Durfee: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 30. For expenses incurred in traveling to Providence, R. I., from Washington, D. C., on business connected with collection of tariff statistics for the Committee on Finance, under Senate resolution of Mar. 3, 1891: | | |
| | | Transportation, including sleeper, meals, porterage, etc., Washington to Providence, Apr. 21, 1893 | 18.80 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES—cont'd. | | |
| 1893. July 20 | 1 | Benjamin Durfee—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 30. For meals and lodging from Apr. 22 to 29, inclusive, 1893 | 340.00 | |
| | | Transportation, including sleeper, meals, porterage, etc., Providence to Washington, Apr. 30, 1893 | 19.30 | |
| | | | | 378.10 |
| | 2 | Arthur R. Shelton: | | |
| | | 1893. June 30. For services rendered to subcommitte on tariff of Senate Committee on Finance in preparing general index to Senate Report No. 1394, Fifty-second Congress, second session, together with tables of contents and exhibits, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, as per agreement | | 350.00 |
| | 3 | B. F. Cromelin: | | |
| | | 1893. May 5. For services rendered in proof-reading and clerical work in connection with completing Senate Report No. 1394, Fifty-second Congress, second session, for the printer. under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891, from Mar. 5 to May 5, 1893, at $3 per day, as per agreement | | 186.00 |
| 24 | 4 | H. Souder: | | |
| | | 1893. June 30. For one set of wool circulars, J. L. Bowers & Co., Liverpool, England, covering period from Oct. 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1893, for use of Committee on Finance in connection with the collection of tariff statistics, under resolution of Mar. 3, 1891 | | 32.80 |
| | | By amount expended | | 646.90 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 1,515.51 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 868.61 |
| | | | 1,515.51 | 1,515.51 |
| | | *Fiscal year 1894.* | | |
| 1893. July 31 | 1 | Miles Taylor: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate the Geological Survey, from July 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 2 | T. F. Memminger: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Forest Reservations, from July 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 3 | F. A. Markle: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Select Committee on National Banks, from July 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 4 | J. V. Brooke: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Select Committee to Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands, from July 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 5 | W. H. Smith: | | |
| | | For services as clerk to the Select Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia, from July 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | | By amount expended | | 606.50 |
| | | To amount drawn | 1,000.00 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 393.50 |
| | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1893. July 11 | 1 | B. F. Guy & Co.: | | |
| | | 1893. June 8. For 2 dozen steel dust pans, at $4.50 | 9.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen round-end dusters, at $9 | 18.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen 22-inch XX large floor sweeps | 84.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. June 11 | 1 | B. F. Guy & Co.—Continued. | | |
| | | 1893. June 8. For 2 dozen large tin buckets, at $12 | $24.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen medium tin buckets, at $9 | 27.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen galvanized iron coal hods | 9.00 | |
| | | | | $171.00 |
| | 2 | Thomas W. Smith: | | |
| | | 1893. May 1. For 250 feet ¾ dressed poplar lumber, at 3½ cents | 8.75 | |
| | | 200 feet ¾ dressed select lumber, at 5 cents | 10.00 | |
| | | 46 feet ¾ Michigan lumber, at 6 cents | 2.76 | |
| | | | | 21.51 |
| | 3 | W. B. Moses & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 1. For 2 desk plates | 2.50 | |
| | | 7. 2 desk plates | 2.50 | |
| | | Apr. 1. 2 rolls moth paper | 2.00 | |
| | | | | 7.00 |
| | 4 | J. W. Boteler & Son: | | |
| | | 1893. June 10. For 4 dozen brush vases | 14.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen soap dishes | 13.50 | |
| | | 4 dozen decorated cuspidors | 33.00 | |
| | | 2 dozen gas torches | 14.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen torches with extension | 21.00 | |
| | | 1 toilet set | 7.50 | |
| | | | | 103.00 |
| | 5 | Royce & Marean: | | |
| | | 1893. June 30. For maintenance of two Observatory Department clocks, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893 | | 5.00 |
| | 6 | J. B. Hammond: | | |
| | | 1893. May 11. For 2,000 wooden tags for use in document room, at 6 cents | | 12.00 |
| | 7 | Easton & Rupp: | | |
| | | 1893. May 3. For 100 sheets carbon paper, at 2¾ cents | | 2.75 |
| | 8 | Scheller & Stevens: | | |
| | | 1893. Mar. 17. For ½ dozen extra-fine dusters | 6.50 | |
| | | 27. 4½ gallons alcohol, at $3 | 14.62 | |
| | | 1 gallon glycerin | 3.00 | |
| | | 29. 1 kip chamois skins, selected | 20.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen No. 22 feather dusters, at $18 | 54.00 | |
| | | 3 dozen No. 16 feather dusters, at $16 | 48.00 | |
| | | Apr. 8. 3 dozen hat brushes, at $8.25 | 24.75 | |
| | | 13. 10 pounds gum camphor, at 60 cents | 6.00 | |
| | | 26. 200 2-grain quinine pills | 1.00 | |
| | | 200 3-grain quinine pills | 1.50 | |
| | | May 15. 10 pounds gum champhor, at 60 cents | 6.00 | |
| | | 2 gallons witch hazel | 2.00 | |
| | | June 10. 10 gallons bay rum (and keg $1), at $3.60 | 37.00 | |
| | | 3 gallons cologne, at $7 | 21.00 | |
| | | 2 quarts castor oil, at $1.25 | .88 | |
| | | 4 gallons alcohol, at $2.75 | 11.00 | |
| | | 5 gallons witch hazel, at $2 | 10.00 | |
| | | 6 ounces essential oil, at 50 cents | 3.00 | |
| | | 2 quarts ammonia, at 30 cents | .60 | |
| | | 6 bottels hygenique oil | 2.40 | |
| | | 10 bottles Pinard's tonic, large, at $2.40 | 24.00 | |
| | | 2 bottles vaseline, at 60 cents | 1.20 | |
| | | 1 bottle German cologne | 5.50 | |
| | | 1 bottle brilliantine, large | 5.40 | |
| | | 5 flesh brushes, at $1.25 | 6.25 | |
| | | 1 quart olive oil | 1.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen cakes magnesia | 1.00 | |
| | | 10 ounces salts tartar | .20 | |
| | | 2 boxes cuticura | .80 | |
| | | ½ gallon glycerin, at $3 | 1.50 | |
| | | 3 boxes Williams' soap, at $3.50 | 10.50 | |
| | | 4 ounces oil bergamot, at 37½ cents | 1.50 | |
| | | ½ dozen Dollard's herbarium | 5.25 | |
| | | ½ dozen yucca | 2.70 | |
| | | 1 ounce oil rose | 1.50 | |
| | | 10 pounds gum camphor, at 60 cents | 6.00 | |
| | | 9 boxes crystal soap, at $3 | 24.00 | |
| | | 6 dozen corn brooms, to order | 27.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893 July 11 | 8 | Scheller & Stevens—continued: | | |
| | | 1893. June 10. For 8 boxes Babbitt's soap, at $5 | $40.00 | |
| | | 6 dozen French blacking, large | 7.20 | |
| | | 4 dozen twist-handle brushes, at $27 | 108.00 | |
| | | 8 dozen assorted hair brushes, at $22.50 | 180.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen nail brushes, medium | 5.00 | |
| | | 5 dozen nail brushes, large, at $10 | 50.00 | |
| | | 2 kips chamois skins, selected | 40.00 | |
| | | 6 dozen whisk brooms, at $2.65 | 15.90 | |
| | | 4 dozen clothes brushes, at $19 | 76.00 | |
| | | 12 dozen combs, at $4.90 | 58.80 | |
| | | 4 gross assorted toilet soap, at $34.80 | 139.20 | |
| | | 6 dozen Colgate soap, at $14.50 | 87.00 | |
| | | 5 dozen imported soap | 18.44 | |
| | | 6 dozen pond lily soap, at $2.50 | 15.00 | |
| | | 1½ gross Zacharis soap, at $34.80 | 17.40 | |
| | | 3 dozen Rugers' soap, at $3.75 | 11.25 | |
| | | 1½ dozen Mediterranean sponges | 10.50 | |
| | | 15. 325 pounds Eagle powder, at 12 cents | 39.00 | |
| | | 375 pounds sal-soda, at 2½ cents | 9.37 | |
| | | | | $1,326.61 |
| | 9 | National Capital Ice Co.: For 53,545 pounds ice, furnished U. S. Senate, from May 1 to 31, 1893, at 35 cents | | 187.75 |
| | 10 | National Capital Ice Co.: For 56,050 pounds ice, furnished U. S. Senate, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at 35 cents | | 196.17 |
| | 11 | Henry A. Clarke & Son: 1893. June 10. For remodeling Smith Premiere No. 2633, for Committee on Printing | | 25.00 |
| | 12 | Henry A. Clarke & Son: 1893. June 7. For 3 dozen bottles typewriter oil, at 95 cents | | 2.25 |
| | 13 | Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.: For rent of private line, connecting Senate post-office with stable, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, at $65 per annum | 32.50 | |
| | | rent of private line, connecting Senate post-office stables with city post-office, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, at $130 per annum | 65.00 | |
| | | exchange rental for Sergeant-at-Arms' room from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, at $225 per annum | 112.50 | |
| | | exchange rental for U. S. Senate annex, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, at $106.25 per annum | 53.13 | |
| | | rent of private line connnecting Secretary's office with Public Printer, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, at $25 per annum | 12.50 | |
| | | exchange rental for Committee on Rules, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, at $112.50 per annum | 56.25 | |
| | | | | 331.88 |
| | 14 | Benjamin Durfee: For services in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, compiling a history of revenue and general appriation bills, under resolution of Feb. 1, 1888, from June 1 to 30, 1893, at $2,500 per annum | | 206.00 |
| | 15 | No voucher. | | |
| 12 | 16 | Henry Burmeister: For winding and regulating clocks for U. S. Senate for months of May and June, at $40 per month | | 80.00 |
| | 17 | A. G. Gedney: 1893. For 1,000 checks in two books, special binding, contingent, for Secretary of the Senate | | 18.00 |
| | 18 | The Joseph L. Pearson Printing Office: For printing 100 extra copies of the Opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, from Jan. 6 to Mar. 30, 1893, at $1 per page per hundred: 1893. | | |
| | | Jan. 6 Nos. 78-5, original-87-81-710, 28 pp | 28.00 | |
| | | 7 33-33, dissent-79-61-91-54, 48 pp | 48.00 | |
| | | 9 8 & 9. original-41-58, 29 pp | 29.00 | |
| | | 13 93-1099-56-1157-92-92, dissent, 1222, 38 pp | 38.00 | |
| | | 19 95-102-1154-649-1085, 28 pp | 28.00 | |
| | | 20 104-105-1197, 26 pp | 26.00 | |
| | | 27 645-1206-72, 26 pp | 26.00 | |
| | | 30 100-1160-1022-1106, 27 pp | 27.00 | |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. July 12 | | The Joseph L. Pearson Printing Office—continued. | | |
| | | 1893. Feb. 3 Nos. 106-111-1247, 26 pp | $26.00 | |
| | | 13 1092-1092 dissent, 1090-415-1153-1042-825, 31 pp | 31.00 | |
| | | Mar. 9 127-623-459-312-783-1194-29-103-148, 47 pp | 47.00 | |
| | | 11 795-76-918-125-112-699-673-116-99-1073-535, 53 pp | 53.00 | |
| | | 13 19-1117-107-900, 26 pp | 26.00 | |
| | | 14 110-94-94 dissent, 43. 22 pp | 22.00 | |
| | | 16 1060-1061-1254 ex parte-Schneider-3, 14 pp | 14.00 | |
| | | 20 7 original, 1162-123-552-467, 27 pp | 27.00 | |
| | | 22 1241-1241 dissent, 80-1107 original, 1118, 27 pp | 27.00 | |
| | | 25 1142-12 original, 14 pp | 14.00 | |
| | | 30 143-134-1242-135, 21 pp | 21.00 | |
| | | Apr. 1 722-133-42, 30 pp | 30.00 | |
| | | 3 64-14 original, 17 pp | 17.00 | |
| | | 5 1031, 31 pp | 31.00 | |
| | | 7 163-1173-139-138-154-112, 29 pp | 29.00 | |
| | | 11 3 original, 15 pp | 15.00 | |
| | | 13 161-187-149-150-693, 26 pp | 26.00 | |
| | | 14 167-185-173-203, 28 pp | 28.00 | |
| | | 15 170-131-391-142-1261-150 dissent, 176, 27 pp | 27.00 | |
| | | 21 182-183-1284-179-200-188, 31 pp | 31.00 | |
| | | 22. 180-195-192-1125, 29 pp | 29.00 | |
| | | 28. 196-157-156-17 original, 207-210, 54 pp | 54.00 | |
| | | 29. 202-206-1305, 15 pp | 15.00 | |
| | | May 4. 232-198-217-1199-1312-20 original, 26 pp | 26.00 | |
| | | 5. 229-191-233-199-178-260-1024, 23 pp | 23.00 | |
| | | 12. 213-225-137-247-230, 31 pp | 31.00 | |
| | | 15. 89-89 dissent, 166-276-208-153-157 dissent, 240-270, 53 pp | 53.00 | |
| | | 16. 269-224-251-279-172-261-1280-124-124 dissent, 355, 56 pp | 56.00 | |
| | | 19. 258-227-31-31 dissent, 151-860-190, 27 pp | 27.00 | |
| | | 22. 211-1255-175, 28 pp | 28.00 | |
| | | 24. 215-94-259-153-1187, 23 pp | 23.00 | |
| | | June 3. 221-108-108 dissent, 12 pp | 12.00 | |
| | | 30. 1345-1345 dissent, Field, dissent Brewer, dissent Fuller, 40 pp | 40.00 | |
| | | | | $1,209.00 |
| 13 | 19 | Albert L. Pitney: | | |
| | | 1893. May 6. For 3 butcher knives, at 30 cents | .90 | |
| | | 9. ½ dozen lanterns | 3.00 | |
| | | 1 dozen chimneys | 1.20 | |
| | | June 9. 2 tack hammers, at 15 cents | .30 | |
| | | 3 hammers, at 10 cents | .30 | |
| | | 1 tack hammer claw | .10 | |
| | | | | 5.80 |
| 22 | 20 | Columbia Phonograph Co.: For rent of six phonographs for reporters of debates, from April 1 to June 30, 1893, at $85 per annum each | | 127.00 |
| 26 | 21 | Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict: | | |
| | | 1893. May 5. For repairs on typewriter No. 49276, Committee on Revolutionary Claims | 5.31 | |
| | | 18. remodeling one No. 2 typewriter, Committee on Interstate Commerce | 40.00 | |
| | | | | 45.31 |
| | 22 | Lansburg & Brother: | | |
| | | 1893. May 8. For 41 yards cotton cloth for covering furniture, at 15 cents | | 6.15 |
| 27 | 23 | C. Schneider: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 21. For cleaning and oiling lock in safe in Sergeant-at-Arms' room | | 1.50 |
| | | By amount expended | | 4,090.68 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 2,767.69 | |
| | | By amount drawn | 1,413.92 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 90.93 |
| | | | 4,181.61 | 4,181.61 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1894.* | | |
| 1893. July 13 | 1 | Charles P. Young: 1893. July 1. For 1 Smith Premier typewriter and cabinet for Committee on Epidemic Diseases | | $120.00 |
| | 2 | M. E. Mann: 1893. July 5. For 3 copies Annual Cyclopedia 1892, sheet for Senate Library, at $6 | | 18.00 |
| | 3 | The New York Sun: For the Sun, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.00 |
| | 4 | The New York Herald: For the Herald, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 10.00 |
| | 5 | The Tribune Association: For the Tribune, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 10.00 |
| | 6 | The New York Times: For the Times, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 10.00 |
| | 7 | The New York Press Company: For the Press, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 5.00 |
| | 8 | The New York Recorder Company: For the Recorder, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.50 |
| | 9 | The Morning Advertiser: For the Morning Advertiser, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 4.00 |
| | 10 | The Chicago Times: For the Times, Chicago, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 6.00 |
| | 11 | The Inter-Ocean Publishing Company: For the Inter-Ocean, Chicago, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.00 |
| | 12 | The Tribune Co.: For the Tribune, Chicago, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.00 |
| | 13 | The American: For the American, Nashville, Tenn., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 10.00 |
| | 14 | The Enquirer Co.: For the Enquirer, Cincinnati, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 14.00 |
| | 15 | The Commercial-Gazette Co.: For the Commercial-Gazette, Cincinnati, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 14.00 |
| | 16 | A. G. Winterholder: For the Times-Democrat, New Orleans, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 12.00 |
| | 17 | Nicholson & Co.: For the Picayune, New Orleans, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 12.00 |
| | 18 | The Courier-Journal Co.: For the Courier-Journal, Louisville, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.00 |
| | 19 | The Press Co.: For the Press, Philadelphia, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 7.50 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. July 13 | 20 | The St. Louis Re· ublic: For the Republic, St. Louis, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 88.00 |
| | 21 | The Bee Publishing Co.: For the Bee, Omaha, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 10.00 |
| | 22 | The Minnesota Tribune Co.: For the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.00 |
| | 23 | The Pioneer Press Co.: For the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.50 |
| | 24 | Washington Post Co.: For the Post, Washington, D. C., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary and for the Senate Chamber; two copies, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 16.80 |
| | 25 | Charles C. Fulton & Co.: For the American, Baltimore, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 7.50 |
| | 26 | The Boston Herald Co.: For the Herald, Boston, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.00 |
| | 27 | The Journal Newspaper Co.: For the Journal, Boston, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 6.00 |
| | 28 | A. S. Abell & Co: For the Sun, Baltimore, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 6.00 |
| | 29 | The News & Courier, Co: For the News & Courier, Charleston, S. C., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 10.00 |
| | 30 | The Army and Navy Journal: For the Army and Navy Journal, N. Y., furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 6.00 |
| | 31 | The National Railway Publication Co.: For the Railway Guide, furnished from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, for the office of the Secretary of the Senate, for the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, for Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, for Committee on Manufactures, and Senate Post-Office, one copy each, 5 copies, at $5 | | 25.00 |
| | 32 | Robert Beall: For the London Economist, furnished for the Committee on Finance, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 15.00 |
| | 33 | William B. Dana & Co.: For the Financial Chronicle, New York, furnished for the Committee on Finance, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 10.00 |
| | 34 | The Bradstreet Company: For the Bradstreet's, furnished for the Committee on Finance, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 5.00 |
| | 35 | W. I. Holmes: For the Journal of Commerce, Boston, furnished for the Committee on Finance, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.00 |
| 22 | 36 | The World: For the World, New York, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 8.50 |
| 26 | 37 | The Examiner: For the Examiner, San Francisco, furnished for the files in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 | | 7.20 |
| | 38 | J. A. Crystal: 1893. July 18, for amount paid Metropolitan Railroad Co., for 480 car tickets for use of Sergeant-at Arms' office, at 4½ cents | | 20.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—continued. | | |
| 1893. July 13 | 39 | Benjamin Durfee: For services in the office of the Secretary of the Senate compiling a history of revenue and general appropriation bills, from July 1 to 31, 1893, under resolution of February 1, 1888, at $2,500 per annum | | $210.60 |
| | 40 | H. E. Hinman: For services as messenger to the Committee on the Library, from July 1 to 31, 1893, under resolution of February 20, 1889, at $1,440 per annum | | 121.30 |
| | 41 | George E. Gilliland: For services as clerk to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, from July 1 to 31, 1893, at $1,440 per annum. | | 121.30 |
| | 42 | Henry Burmeister: For winding and regulating clocks for month of July, 1893 | | 40.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 975.30 |
| | | To amount drawn | $1,000.00 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 24.70 |
| | | | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| | | MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—MALTBY BUILDING. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1893. July 31 | 1 | Frank T. Hall *et al.*, pay roll Maltby Building for July: | | |
| | | Frank T. Hall, messenger, July 1 to 31, at $1,800 | $151.60 | |
| | | C. L. Tichenor, janitor, July 1 to 31, at $1,000 | 84.20 | |
| | | Parker Williams, engineer, July 1 to 31, at $1,200 | 101.10 | |
| | | Madison Thomas, fireman, July 1 to 31, at $800 | 67.40 | |
| | | J. W. Nye, conductor of elevator, July 1 to 31, at $800 | 67.40 | |
| | | Albert Bowie, laborer, July 1 to 31, at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | W. S. Clifford, laborer, July 1 to 31, at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | Frank Fuss, laborer, July 1 to 31, at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | H. B. Stout, laborer, July 1 to 31, at $720 | 60.60 | |
| | | | | 714.10 |
| | | By amount expended | | 714.10 |
| | | To amount drawn | 714.10 | |
| | | | 714.10 | 714.10 |
| | | REPAIRS—MALTBY BUILDING | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1893.* | | |
| 1893. July 11 | 1 | Johnson & Morris: 1893. June 9. For 1 set grates for 15 horse-power upright boilers, for use at Maltby building | | 8.25 |
| | 2 | B. F. Guy & Co.: 1893. June 12. For 5 days' labor of workman and helper, at $6 | 30.00 | |
| | | 16 feet copper guttering, at 50 cents | 8.00 | |
| | | 4 elbows copper guttering, at 50 cents | 2.00 | |
| | | 6 pounds solder, at 25 cents | 1.50 | |
| | | | | 41.50 |
| | 3 | L. H. Schneider's Son: 1893. June 20. For 12 pounds 8-inch H. T. hinges, at 7 cents | .84 | |
| | | 2 brass padlocks, at 70 cents | 1.40 | |
| | | 2 hinge hasps, at 10 cents | .20 | |
| | | 1 gross No. 12 screws, 1½ inch | .42 | |
| | | 1 square bolt | .10 | |
| | | 1 lock | .50 | |
| | | 3 pair T hinges, at 15 cents | .45 | |
| | | | | 3.91 |
| | 4 | Otis Brothers & Co.: 1893. June 14. For 28 feet ½ filler, repairs of elevator, at 10 cents | 2.80 | |
| | | 1 brass connection, repairs of elevator | 1.50 | |
| | | 8 hours' labor, repairs of elevator, at 50 cents | 4.00 | |
| | | | | 8.30 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | REPAIRS—MALTBY BUILDING—continued. | | |
| 1893. July 11 | 5 | Robert Leitch & Sons: | | |
| | | 1893. June 2. For 75 feet 2½ pipe, at 25 cents | $18.75 | |
| | | 22 2½ threads, at 10 cents | 2.20 | |
| | | 1 2½ nipple | .30 | |
| | | 12 ½ lock nut | .20 | |
| | | 12 ½ plug | .20 | |
| | | 3 3 threads, at 15 cents | .45 | |
| | | 1 3 lock nut | .25 | |
| | | 4 2½ ells, at 30 cents | 1.20 | |
| | | 8 2½ gate valves, at $5.80 | 17.40 | |
| | | 1 3 gate valve | 7.25 | |
| | | 3 2½ tees, at 50 cents | 1.50 | |
| | | 1 3 red cross | 1.00 | |
| | | 3 ½ gauge cocks, at 75 cents | 2.25 | |
| | | 2 balls asbestos, at 30 cents | .60 | |
| | | 2 ½ Jenkins' globe valves, at 80 cents | 1.60 | |
| | | 2 ¾ Jenkins' globe valves, at $1.10 | 2.20 | |
| | | 2 1 Jenkins' globe valve, at $1.40 | 2.80 | |
| | | 4. 4 2½ flange unions, at 70 cents | 2.80 | |
| | | 1 8 plug | 2.20 | |
| | | 1 8 cap | 1.75 | |
| | | 1 8 red. tee | 6.80 | |
| | | 1 2 nipple L | .35 | |
| | | 7 feet 6-8 pipe, at $1.37½ | 9.63 | |
| | | 2 8 threads | 1.20 | |
| | | ½ threads | .25 | |
| | | 1 2½ relief valves | 5.00 | |
| | | 10. 2 Inodore closets, at $20 | 40.00 | |
| | | 15. 8 balls asbestus | 1.80 | |
| | | | | $132.08 |
| July 22 | 6 | William Stark: | | |
| | | 1893. July 17. For plastering and pointing the second and third floors and hall and basement of the Maltby building, as per agreement | | 117.50 |
| 27 | 7 | C. Schneider: | | |
| | | 1893. Apr. 13. For repairing pneumatic bell and putting in new rubber in Maltby building | 1.50 | |
| | | June 27. For putting in new rubber and repairing bells at Maltby building | 2.00 | |
| | | | | 3.50 |
| | | By amount expended | | 315.04 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 496.30 | |
| | | By amount covered into the Treasury | | 181.26 |
| | | | 496.30 | 496.30 |
| | | REPORTING PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES. | | |
| | | *Fiscal year 1894.* | | |
| 1893. July 21 | 1 | D. F. Murphy: | | |
| | | For reporting the proceedings and debates of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, under resolution of Feb. 22, 1875, for the month of July, 1893 | | 2,083.33 |
| | | By amount expended | | 2,083.33 |
| | | To amount drawn | 2,083.33 | |
| | | | 2,083.33 | 2,083.33 |
| | | INDEX OF PRIVATE CLAIMS. | | |
| 1893. July 14 | 1 | E. A. Hills: | | |
| | | 1893. July 14. For arranging and preparing an index of private claims introduced in the Senate during the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, directed by Senate resolution of Sept. 30, 1890, from letter A to D, inclusive, under act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, approved Mar. 3, 1893 | | 2,509.00 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

| Date. | No. of voucher. | To whom paid and for what object. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | INDEX OF PRIVATE CLAIMS—continued. | | |
| 1893 July 14 | 2 | Henry A. Pierce: 1893. July 14. For arranging and preparing an index of private claims introduced in the Senate during the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, directed by Senate resolution of Sept. 30, 1890, from letter E to K, inclusive, under act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, approved Mar. 3, 1893 | | 2,500.00 |
| | 3 | Frank M. Evans: 1893. July 14. For arranging and preparing an index of private claims introduced in the Senate during the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, directed by Senate resolution of Sept. 30, 1890, from letter L to R, inclusive, under act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, approved Mar. 3, 1893 | | 2,500.00 |
| | 4 | R. B. Nixon: 1893. July 24. For arranging and preparing an index of private claims introduced in the Senate during the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, directed by Senate resolution of Sept. 30, 1890, from letter S to Z, inclusive, under act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, approved Mar. 3, 1893 | | 2,500.00 |
| | | By amount expended | | 10,000.00 |
| | | To amount balance on hand | 97,500.00 | |
| | | To amount drawn | 2,500.00 | |
| | | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS: | | |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To balance | 814,111.60 | |
| By amount expended | | 81,506.84 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 12,604.76 |
| Fiscal year 1894: | | |
| To amount drawn | 30,000.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 17,067.26 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 12,932.74 |
| | 44,111.60 | 44,111.60 |
| SALARIES OF OFFICERS, CLERKS, MESSENGERS, ETC.: | | |
| To amount drawn | 34,000.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 33,352.65 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 647.35 |
| | 34,000.00 | 34,000.00 |
| CONTINGENT FUND. | | |
| STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPERS: | | |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To balance | 4,537.18 | |
| By amount expended | | 3,940.49 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 596.69 |
| Fiscal year 1894: | | |
| To amount drawn | 100.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 47.10 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 52.90 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| CONTINGENT FUND—continued. | | |
| **POSTAGE:** | | |
| To amount drawn | 850.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 850.00 |
| **HORSES AND WAGONS:** | | |
| To amount drawn | 200.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 200.00 |
| **PURCHASE OF FURNITURE:** | | |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To balance | 1,047.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 947.00 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 100.00 |
| **REPAIRS OF FURNITURE:** | | |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To balance | 796.13 | |
| By amount expended | | 489.06 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 307.07 |
| **CLEANING FURNITURE:** | | |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To balance | 1.60 | |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 1.60 |
| Fiscal year 1894: | | |
| To amount drawn | 250.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 250.00 |
| **FOLDING DOCUMENTS:** | | |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To balance | 210.70 | |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 210.70 |
| **EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES:** | | |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To balance | 1,515.51 | |
| By amount expended | | 646.90 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 868.61 |
| Fiscal year 1894: | | |
| To amount drawn | 1,000.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 606.50 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 393.50 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:** | | |
| Fiscal year 1893: | | |
| To balance | 2,767.69 | |
| To amount drawn | 1,413.92 | |
| By amount expended | | 4,090.68 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 90.93 |
| Fiscal year 1894: | | |
| To amount drawn | 1,000.00 | |
| By amount expended | | 975.30 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 24.70 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, MALTBY BUILDING:** | | |
| To amount drawn | 714.10 | |
| By amount expended | | 714.10 |
| **REPAIRS OF MALTBY BUILDING:** | | |
| To balance | 496.30 | |
| By amount expended | | 315.04 |
| By amount covered into the Treasury | | 181.26 |
| **REPORTING PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES:** | | |
| To amount drawn | 2,083.33 | |
| By amount expended | | 2,083.33 |

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND, ETC.—Cont'd.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| CONTINGENT FUND—continued. | | |
| INDEX OF PRIVATE CLAIMS: | | |
| To balance | $7,500.00 | |
| To amount drawn | 2,500.00 | |
| By amount expended | | $10,000.00 |
| | 28,183.46 | 28,183.46 |

SUMMARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balances on hand, 1893: | | | |
| Salaries and mileage | | $14,111 60 | |
| Stationery and newspapers | $4,537.18 | | |
| Purchase of furniture | 1,047.00 | | |
| Repairs of furniture | 796.13 | | |
| Cleaning furniture | 1.60 | | |
| Folding documents | 210.70 | | |
| Expenses of special and select committees | 1,515.51 | | |
| Miscellaneous items | 2,767.69 | | |
| Repairs of Maltby building | 496.30 | | |
| Index of private claims | 7,500.00 | | |
| | | 18,872.11 | |
| To amounts drawn: | | | |
| Salaries and mileage | 30,000.00 | | |
| Salaries of officers, clerks, etc | 34,000.00 | | |
| Contingent expenses | 9,311.35 | | |
| | | 73,311.35 | |
| By amounts expended: | | | |
| Salaries and mileage | 18,574.10 | | |
| Salaries of officers, clerks, etc | 33,352.65 | | |
| Contingent expenses | 25,355.50 | | |
| | | | $77,282.25 |
| By amounts covered into the Treasury: | | | |
| Salaries and mileage | 25,537.50 | | |
| Salaries of officers, clerks, etc | 647.35 | | |
| Contingent expenses | 2,827.96 | | 29,012.81 |
| | | 106,295.06 | 106,295.06 |

# INDEX.


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| Cleaning furniture | 11 |
| Expenses of special and select committees | 11 |
| Folding documents | 11 |
| Horses and wagons | 9 |
| Index of private claims | 19 |
| Miscellaneous items | 12 |
| Miscellaneous items, Maltby building | 18 |
| Postage | 9 |
| Purchase of furniture | 10 |
| Recapitulation | 20 |
| Repairs of furniture | 10 |
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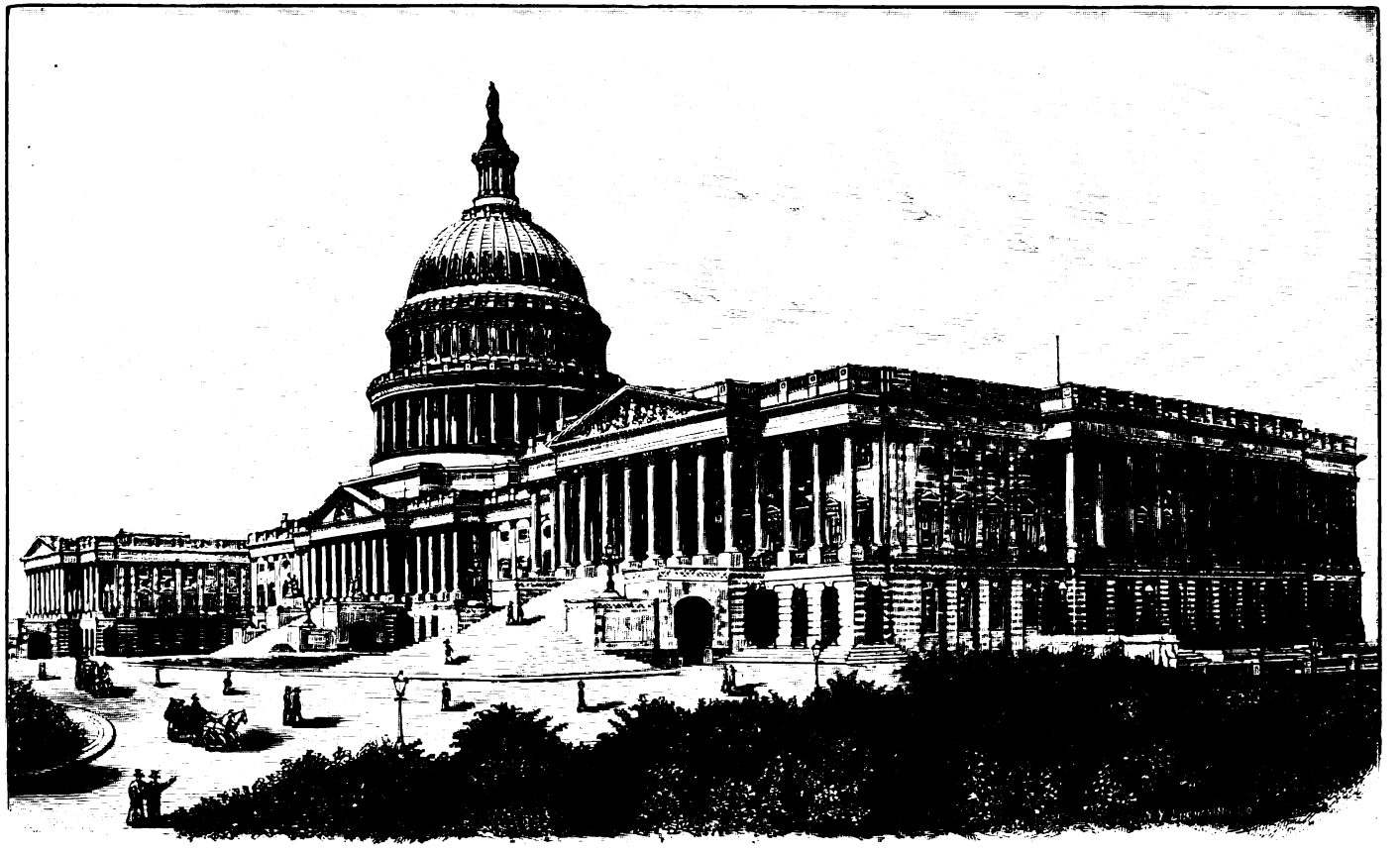
| Reporting proceedings and debates | 19 |
| Salaries of officers, etc | 2 |
| Salaries and mileage | 2 |
| Stationery and newspapers | 6 |
| Summary | 22 |
| Undrawn balances of appropriations | 1 |



53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 8.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[FIRST SESSION.]

OFFICIAL

# CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

FOR THE USE OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

By FRANCIS M. COX,

EDITOR AND COMPILER.

SPECIAL EDITION.

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 7, 1893.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR 1833,

BY F. M. COX,

IN THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, AT WASHINGTON.

## NOTE.

Section 77 of the Revised Statutes provides as follows:

A Congressional Directory shall be compiled at each session of Congress, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing, and the first edition for each session shall be ready for distribution within one week after the commencement thereof.

In conformity with this provision of law, the first edition of the Directory for the first session of the Fifty-third Congress appeared within one week after the commencement of the present session. At that time the House committees had not been appointed, and they were, therefore, necessarily omitted. They appear in full in this edition, however, and are arranged alphabetically, which, it is believed, will be found a much more convenient method, in a book of reference like the Directory, than the order in which they have heretofore been given.

Corrections appear in the descriptive paragraphs and illustrative diagrams relating to several of the Congressional districts, making them conform to the redistricting acts of their respective States and defining their limits more exactly. This branch of the compiler's duties requires much care on his part and continued familiarity with the statute regulations in this regard of the several States. This feature can not be maintained in perfection without the cooperation of the Representatives themselves, and the compiler returns thanks to members for the kind and prompt attention which many of them have been good enough to give in this matter.

In the cases of Messrs. Lee Mantle, of Montana, and John B. Allen, of Washington, who had been appointed by the governors of their respective States to seats in the United States Senate (after the adjournment of the respective State legislatures without action in the premises), the Senate, at the present session, by resolution adopted August 28, decided that they were not entitled to their seats. Mr. A. C. Beckwith, of Wyoming, who had been appointed to a seat in the Senate under the same circumstances, having previously resigned, his case was not acted on by the Senate. In consequence of this action, one vacancy now exists in the Senate in the representation of each of the States mentioned.

There is also a vacancy on the Supreme Bench, no successor to the late Mr. Justice Blatchford having been, up to this time, appointed.

One new feature appears in this edition in the form of a directory of Washington hotels and clubs, which will be found on page 319 of the book. It contains a complete list of such hotels and clubs as constitute the city residence of Members of Congress or prominent Government officials, with the location of each.

There are many departmental changes, including a new distribution of duties among the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, all corrected up to date of going to press.

It has been the aim of the Joint Committee on Printing and of the compiler, while keeping the present edition strictly within the bounds contemplated for the work and diminishing rather than enlarging its volume, to make it as complete and accurate in every respect as possible. This the compiler hopes and believes will be found to have been substantially accomplished.

# MEETING DAYS OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

[Committees not given below have no regular meeting days, but meet upon the call of the chairmen.]

## SENATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agriculture and Forestry | Friday. |
| Claims | Wednesday. |
| Commerce | Thursday. |
| District of Columbia | Friday. |
| Education and Labor | Tuesday. |
| Finance | Tuesday. |
| Fisheries | Friday. |
| Foreign Relations | Wednesday. |
| Indian Affairs | Thursday. |
| Indian Lands, to investigate trespassers upon | Saturday. |
| Interstate Commerce | Wednesday. |
| Judiciary | Monday. |
| Military Affairs | Thursday. |
| Naval Affairs | Wednesday. |
| Pensions | Tuesday. |
| Post-Offices and Post-Roads | Tuesday. |
| Privileges and Elections | Thursday. |
| Public Buildings and Grounds | Friday. |
| Public Lands | Monday. |
| Revolutionary Claims | Monday. |
| Territories | Thursday. |

## HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Accounts | Thursday. |
| Agriculture | Wednesday. |
| Banking and Currency | Tuesday and Friday. |
| Claims | Wednesday. |
| Coinage, Weights, and Measures | Wednesday. |
| District of Columbia | Wednesday. |
| Elections | Tuesday and Friday. |
| Foreign Affairs | Thursday. |
| Immigration and Naturalization | Wednesday. |
| Indian Affairs | Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. |
| Interstate and Foreign Commerce | Wednesday. |
| Invalid Pensions | Tuesday and Friday. |
| Judiciary | Tuesday and Friday. |
| Labor | Wednesday. |
| Manufactures | Wednesday. |
| Merchant Marine and Fisheries | Tuesday and Friday. |
| Military Affairs | Thursday and Friday. |
| Militia | Tuesday. |
| Mines and Mining | Monday. |
| Naval Affairs | Tuesday and Friday. |
| Pacific Railroads | Thursday. |
| Patents | Monday. |
| Pensions | Monday. |
| Post-Office and Post-Roads | Tuesday and Friday. |
| Printing | Monday and Friday. |
| Private Land Claims | Thursday. |
| Public Buildings and Grounds | Thursday. |
| Public Lands | Wednesday. |
| Railways and Canals | Thursday. |
| Reform in the Civil Service | Monday. |
| Revision of the Laws | Saturday. |
| Rivers and Harbors | Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. |
| Territories | Wednesday. |
| War Claims | Tuesday. |
| Ways and Means | Tuesday and Friday. |

## EXECUTIVE MANSION RULES.

The Cabinet will meet Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mondays will be reserved by the President for the transaction of public business requiring his uninterrupted attention.

The President will receive Senators and Representatives in Congress from 10 to 12 o'clock on other days except Cabinet days, when he will receive them from 10 to 11 o'clock.

Persons not Senators and Representatives, having business with the President, will be received from 12 to 1 o'clock every day, except Mondays and Cabinet days.

Those having no business, but who desire to pay their respects, will be received by the President in the East Room at 1 o'clock p. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The President intends to devote the hours designated for the reception of Senators and Representatives exclusively to that purpose, and he requests their coöperation in avoiding encroachments upon the time set apart for their benefit. By direction of the President.

HENRY T. THURBER,
*Private Secretary to the President.*

# FISCAL YEAR CALENDAR FOR 1893-1894.

## JULY.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |

## AUGUST.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | ---- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ---- | ---- |

## SEPTEMBER.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

## OCTOBER.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |

## NOVEMBER.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | ---- | ---- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | ---- | ---- |

## DECEMBER.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | | | | | | |

## JANUARY.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |

## FEBRUARY.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | ---- | ---- | ---- |

## MARCH.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |

## APRIL.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- |

## MAY.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | ---- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | ---- | ---- |

## JUNE.

| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

# CALENDAR FOR 1893.

| JANUARY. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

| FEBRUARY. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | .... | .... | .... | .... |

| MARCH. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .... |

| APRIL. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

| MAY. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .... | .... | .... |

| JUNE. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

| JULY. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | Sat. |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

| AUGUST. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | .... | .... |

| SEPTEMBER. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

| OCTOBER. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

| NOVEMBER. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | .... | .... |

| DECEMBER. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

# REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

## UNDER TENTH CENSUS.

[325 Members.]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 8 | Louisiana | 6 | North Carolina | 9 |
| Arkansas | 5 | Maine | 4 | Ohio | 21 |
| California | 6 | Maryland | 6 | Oregon | 1 |
| Colorado | 1 | Massachusetts | 12 | Pennsylvania | 28 |
| Connecticut | 4 | Michigan | 11 | Rhode Island | 2 |
| Delaware | 1 | Minnesota | 5 | South Carolina | 7 |
| Florida | 2 | Mississippi | 7 | Tennessee | 10 |
| Georgia | 10 | Missouri | 14 | Texas | 11 |
| Illinois | 20 | Nebraska | 3 | Vermont | 2 |
| Indiana | 13 | Nevada | 1 | Virginia | 10 |
| Iowa | 11 | New Hampshire | 2 | West Virginia | 4 |
| Kansas | 7 | New Jersey | 7 | Wisconsin | 9 |
| Kentucky | 11 | New York | 34 | | |

## UNDER ELEVENTH CENSUS.

[356 Members.]

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama (increase of 1) | 9 | Maryland | 6 | Ohio | 21 |
| Arkansas (increase of 1) | 6 | Massachusetts (increase of 1) | 13 | Oregon (increase of 1) | 2 |
| California (increase of 1) | 7 | Michigan (increase of 1) | 12 | Pennsylvania (increase of 2) | 30 |
| Colorado (increase of 1) | 2 | Minnesota (increase of 2) | 7 | Rhode Island | 2 |
| Connecticut | 4 | Mississippi | 7 | South Carolina | 7 |
| Delaware | 1 | Missouri (increase of 1) | 15 | South Dakota | 2 |
| Florida | 2 | Montana | 1 | Tennessee | 10 |
| Georgia (increase of 1) | 11 | Nebraska (increase of 3) | 6 | Texas (increase of 2) | 13 |
| Idaho | 1 | Nevada | 1 | Vermont | 2 |
| Illinois (increase of 2) | 22 | New Hampshire | 2 | Virginia | 10 |
| Indiana | 13 | New Jersey (increase of 1) | 8 | Washington | 2 |
| Iowa | 11 | New York | 34 | West Virginia | 4 |
| Kansas (increase of 1) | 8 | North Carolina | 9 | Wisconsin (increase of 1) | 10 |
| Kentucky | 11 | North Dakota | 1 | Wyoming | 1 |
| Louisiana | 6 | | | | |
| Maine | 4 | | | | |

## RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitution, 1789, ratio 30,000, whole number of Representatives | 65 |
| First Census, 1793, ratio 33,000, whole number of Representatives | 105 |
| Second Census, 1803, ratio 33,000, whole number of Representatives | 141 |
| Third Census, 1813, ratio 35,000, whole number of Representatives | 181 |
| Fourth Census, 1823, ratio 40,000, whole number of Representatives | 213 |
| Fifth Census, 1833, ratio 47,700, whole number of Representatives | 240 |
| Sixth Census, 1843, ratio 70,680, whole number of Representatives | 223 |
| Seventh Census, 1853, ratio 93,423, whole number of Representatives | 233 |
| Eighth Census, 1863, ratio 127,381, whole number of Representatives | 243 |
| Ninth Census, 1873, ratio 131,425, whole number of Representatives | 293 |
| Tenth Census, 1883, ratio 151,911, whole number of Representatives | 325 |
| Eleventh Census, 1893, ratio 173,901, whole number of Representatives | 356 |

The total population of the United States at the end of each decade was as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1790 | 3,929,214 | 1830 | 12,866,020 | 1870 | 38,558,371 |
| 1800 | 5,308,483 | 1840 | 17,069,453 | 1880 | 50,155,783 |
| 1810 | 7,239,881 | 1850 | 23,191,876 | 1890 | 62,622,250 |
| 1820 | 9,633,822 | 1860 | 31,443,321 | | |

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# OFFICIAL

# CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

## MEMBERS OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

**Adlai E. Stevenson**, Vice-President, was born in Christian County, Kentucky, October 23 1835; removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Kentucky; commenced the practice of the law at Metamora, Illinois, in December, 1858; was Master in Chancery of Woodford County from 1861 to 1865; was State's Attorney from 1865 to 1869; was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1864; removed in 1869 to Bloomington, Illinois, where he has since resided; was a member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Congresses; was appointed by President Hayes, in 1877, a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point; was a member of the Democratic National Conventions of 1884 and of 1892, and was Chairman of the Illinois delegation in the latter convention; was First Assistant Postmaster-General from 1885 to 1889; was nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention in 1892; was duly elected, and took the oath of office on March 4, 1893.

## ALABAMA.

### SENATORS.

**John T. Morgan**, of Selma, was born at Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824; received an academic education, chiefly in Alabama, to which State he emigrated when nine years old and has since resided there; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practiced until his election to the Senate; was a Presidential Elector in 1860 for the State at large and voted for Breckinridge and Lane; was a Delegate in 1861 from Dallas County to the State Convention which passed the ordinance of secession; joined the Confederate Army in May, 1861, as a private in Company I, Cahaba Rifles, and when that company was assigned to the Fifth Alabama Regiment, under Colonel Robert E. Rodes, he was elected Major, and afterward Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment; was commissioned in 1862 as Colonel and raised the Fifty-first Alabama Regiment; was appointed Brigadier-General in 1863 and assigned to a brigade in Virginia, but resigned to rejoin his regiment, whose colonel had been killed in battle; later in 1863 he was again appointed Brigadier-General and assigned to an Alabama brigade which included his regiment; after the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Selma; was chosen a Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1876 and voted for Tilden and Hendricks; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed George Goldthwaite, Democrat; took his seat March 5, 1877; was re-elected in 1882, and again in 1888. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**James L. Pugh**, of Eufaula, was born in Burke County, Georgia, December 12, 1820; received an academic education in Alabama and Georgia; came to Alabama when four years old, where he has since resided; was licensed to practice law in 1841, and was so employed when elected to the Senate; was Taylor Elector in 1848, Buchanan Elector in 1856, and State Elector for Tilden in 1876; was elected to Congress without opposition in 1859; retired

from the Thirty-sixth Congress when Alabama ordained to secede from the Union; joined the Eufaula Rifles, in the First Alabama Regiment, as a private; was elected to the Confederate Congress in 1861 and re-elected in 1863; after the war resumed the practice of the law; was President of the State Convention of the Democratic party in 1874; was member of the Convention that framed the State Constitution of 1875; was elected to the Senate as a Democrat, to fill the balance of the term made vacant by the death of Hon. George S. Houston. Took his seat December 6, 1880, and was re-elected in 1884 and in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, and Washington—6 counties; population, 151,757.*

**Richard H. Clarke**, of Mobile, was born in Marengo County, Alabama, February 9, 1843; graduated from the University of Alabama in July, 1861; served in the Confederate Army as Lieutenant in the First Battalion of Alabama Artillery; was admitted to the practice of the law in 1867; was State Solicitor (Prosecuting Attorney) for Marengo County from 1872 to 1876; was Prosecuting Attorney of the Seventh Judicial Circuit from 1876 to 1877; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,514 votes, against 1,015 votes for F. H. Threatt, Republican, and 7,156 votes for Mason, People's.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike, and Wilcox—9 counties; population, 188,214.*

**Jesse F. Stallings**, of Greenville, was born near the village of Manningham, Butler County, Alabama, April 4, 1856; graduated from the University of Alabama in 1877; studied law at the law school of the University of Alabama, and in the office of the Hon. J. C. Richardson, of Greenville, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in April, 1879; commenced the practice of law in Greenville, where he has since resided; was elected by the Legislature of Alabama Solicitor for the Second Judicial Circuit in November, 1876, for a term of six years; resigned the office of Solicitor in September, 1892, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention which was held in St. Louis in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,781 votes, against 10,994 votes for Frank Baltzell, Independent, Third-party Fusionist, and 863 votes for J. D. Bibb, Republican.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, and Russell—8 counties; population, 179,680.*

**William C. Oates**, of Abbeville, was born in Pike (now Bullock) County, Alabama, November 30, 1835; is self-educated; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and became a successful lawyer and business man; entered the Confederate Army as Captain of Company G, Fifteenth Alabama Infantry, in July, 1861; was appointed Colonel in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States May 1, 1863, and was assigned to the command of his old regiment; the Forty-eighth Alabama Regiment was also subsequently placed under his command; was wounded four times slightly and twice severely, losing his right arm in front of Richmond August 16, 1864, in the twenty-seventh battle he was engaged in; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in New York in 1868 which nominated Seymour for the Presidency; was a member of the Alabama House of Representatives and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means at the sessions of 1870–'71 and 1871–'72; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1872; was later in the same year nominated for Congress in the Montgomery district and defeated by the Republican candidate; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875, and Chairman of its Judiciary Committee; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,885 votes, against 252 votes for Harvey, Republican, and 9,928 votes for Tate, People's.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby, and Talladega—6 counties; population, 161,184.*

**Gaston A. Robbins**, of Dallas County, was born September 26, 1859; his father, a member of the Selma bar, was killed in the Confederate service in 1864; the family then removed to North Carolina, the native State of his parents. The subject of this sketch was reared on the "*Robbins* Farm," in Randolph County, North Carolina, attending Trinity College during the

sessions and working on the farm during vacations; entered the University of North Carolina in 1877, and graduated in 1879; studied law with Dick & Dillard, at Greensboro, North Carolina, and was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1880; returning then to Selma, Alabama, he has since devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his chosen profession; was Presidential Elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in 1884; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,159 votes, against 1,948 votes for George H. Craig, Republican, 8,534 votes for A. P. Longshore, Populist, and 56 votes for Gaston A. Robbinson.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, and Tallapoosa—9 counties; population, 185,720.*

**James E. Cobb**, of Tuskegee, was born in Thomaston, Upson County, Georgia, October 5, 1835; received his early education at the town schools; was graduated from Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, in June, 1856; after being admitted to the practice of the law removed to Texas in 1857; entered the Confederate Army in 1861 as Lieutenant in Company F, Fifth Texas Regiment, with which command he served in the Army of Northern Virginia until he was made prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg; after his release, at the close of the war, he located at Tuskegee and practiced law until 1874; at the general election of that year he was chosen one of the Circuit Judges of the State; was re-elected in 1880 and again in 1886; he was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,357 votes, against 11,518 votes for Whatley, People's, and 2,205 votes for McDuffie, Republican.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, and Walker—8 counties; population, 158,838.*

**John H. Bankhead**, of Fayette Court-House, was born in Moscow, Marion County (now Lamar), Alabama, September 13, 1842; was self-educated; is a farmer; served four years in the Confederate Army, being wounded three times; represented Marion County in the General Assembly, sessions of 1865, '66, and '67; was a member of the State Senate 1876–'77, and of the House of Representatives 1880–'81; was Warden of the Alabama Penitentiary from 1881 till 1885; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,342 votes, against 2,054 votes for Green, Republican, and 6,453 votes for Barbour, People's.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Cherokee, Cullman, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair, and Winston—8 counties; population, 130,451.*

**William H. Denson**, of Gadsden, was born in Russell County, Alabama, March 4, 1846; left the University of Alabama in 1863 to join the Confederate Army; after the war worked on his father's farm one year, and then commenced reading law; was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Union Springs in 1868; from there he moved to Lafayette, Chambers County, Alabama, in October, 1870; at the general election in 1876 was elected a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly of Alabama, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee in that body; in 1877 removed to Gadsden, Etowah County, his present home; in 1884 was Cleveland Elector, and was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama by Mr. Cleveland; in 1890 was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention; in 1892 was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Fifty-third Congress and was elected, receiving 10,917 votes, against 9,091 votes for W. M. Wood, Third party, and 98 votes for J. T. Blakemore, Republican.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan—7 counties; population, 176,088.*

**Joseph Wheeler**, of Wheeler, was born in Augusta, Georgia, September 10, 1836; graduated at West Point, 1859; was Lieutenant of cavalry and served in New Mexico; resigned in 1861; was Lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate Army; was successively promoted to the command of a regiment, brigade, division, and army corps, and in 1862 was assigned to the command of the army corps of cavalry of the Western Army, continuing in that position till the war closed; by joint resolution of the Confederate Congress received the thanks of that body for successful military operations, and for the defense of the city of Aiken received the thanks of the State of South Carolina; May 11, 1864, became the senior

cavalry General of the Confederate Armies; was appointed Professor of Philosophy, Louisiana State Seminary, in 1866, which he declined; was lawyer and planter; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,607 votes, against 11,808 votes for R. W. Austin, Republican, 2,279 votes for R. T. Blackwell, People's, and 96 votes scattering.

### NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bibb, Blount, Hale, Jefferson, and Perry—5 counties; population, 181,085.*

**Louis W. Turpin**, of Newbern, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, February 22, 1849; removed to Perry County, Alabama, in 1858; is self-educated; is a farmer; was Tax Assessor of Hale County seven years; served as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Hale County six years, and was *ex-officio* member of the District Executive Committee; was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in 1882, in the Fourth or Selma District, and received 31 votes out of a possible 50, but was defeated by the two-thirds rule and a dark horse; was elected to represent said District in the Fifty-first Congress, but was unseated to pave the way for the elections (force) bill; was re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress from the Ninth or Birmingham District as a Democrat, receiving 20,848 votes, against 8,954 votes for Parsons, Populist, and 103 votes for Ware, Independent Populist, and 461 votes for Baggott, Independent Republican.

## ARKANSAS.

### SENATORS.

**James K. Jones**, of Washington, Hempstead County, was born in Marshall County, Mississippi, September 29, 1839; received a classical education; was a private soldier during the "late unpleasantness" on the losing side; lived on his plantation after the close of the war until 1873, when he commenced the practice of law; was elected to the State Senate of Arkansas in 1873; was a member of the State Senate when the Constitutional Convention of 1874 was called; was re-elected under the new government, and in 1877 was elected President of the Senate; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed James D. Walker, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1885; was re-elected in 1890, and took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**James H. Berry**, of Bentonville, was born in Jackson County, Alabama, May 15, 1841; removed to Arkansas in 1848; received a limited education at a private school at Berryville, Arkansas; studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1866; entered the Confederate Army in 1861 as Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry; lost a leg at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862; was elected to the Legislature of Arkansas in 1866; was re-elected in 1872; was elected Speaker of the House at the extraordinary session of 1874; was President of the Democratic State Convention in 1876; was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1878; was elected Governor in 1882; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed A. H. Garland, appointed Attorney-General, and took his seat March 25, 1885, and was re-elected in 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, Randolph, Sharp, St. Francis, and Woodruff—15 counties; population, 220,261.*

**Philip D. McCulloch, Jr.**, of Marianna, Lee County, was born in Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee, on the 23d day of June, 1851; is a son of Dr. Philip D. and Lucy V. McCulloch (*née* Burrus); removed with his parents when three years of age to Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee, where he was reared; was educated at Andrew College of that place; began the study of law in 1871 at the age of twenty; was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in August, 1872, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since that time; removed to Marianna, Lee County, Arkansas, in February, 1874, where he has since resided; was elected as the Democratic nominee to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the First Judicial District of the State in September, 1878; was renominated and elected for three successive terms. At the expiration of his third term he declined to offer again. He was the Democratic Presidential Elector for the First Congressional District in 1888; was nominated by the Democratic Congressional Convention, at Paragould, on the 13th of July, 1892, for Fifty-third Congress by acclamation and was elected, receiving 16,679 votes, against 9,541 votes for Jacob Trieber, Republican, and 2 votes scattering.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bradley, Cleveland, Dallas, Drew, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Jefferson, Lincoln, Montgomery, Polk, Saline, Scott, and Sebastian—14 counties; population, 206,187.*

**Clifton R. Breckinridge**, of Pine Bluff, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, November 22, 1846; received a common-school education; served in the Confederate Army as a private soldier, and at the close of the war was a midshipman on duty below Richmond, Virginia; was a clerk in a commercial house for two years; attended Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Virginia, three years; became a cotton-planter in Arkansas in 1870, and was engaged in planting and in the commission business for thirteen years; was an Alderman of his town one term; was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress from the State at large, was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Democrat; but was unseated by action of the House, and the seat declared vacant; was nominated for the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, and elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,508 votes, against 7,272 votes for Heartsell, People's, and 7 votes scattering.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Ashley, Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Columbia, Desha, Hempstead, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, Sevier, and Union—16 counties; population, 190,805.*

**Thomas Chipman McRae**, of Prescott, was born at Mount Holly, Union County, Arkansas, December 21, 1851; received a limited education at the private schools at Shady Grove, Columbia County, Mount Holly, Union County, and Falcon, Nevada County, Arkansas; received a full course of instruction at Soulé Business College, New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1870; graduated in law at the Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in class of 1871–'72; was admitted to practice in State Circuit Courts in Rosston, Nevada County, Arkansas, January 8, 1873, in the Arkansas Supreme Court January 27, 1876, and in the United States Supreme Court January 4, 1886; was a member of the State Legislature of Arkansas in 1877, in which year the county seat was changed, and he moved from Rosston to Prescott, where he has since practiced his profession; was a member of the town council of the incorporated town of Prescott in 1879; was a Presidential Elector for Hancock and English in 1880; was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1884; was Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1884; was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, September 7, 1885, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of J. K. Jones to the United States Senate; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,493 votes, against 8,197 votes for Bush, People's, and 2 votes scattering.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Conway, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, and Yell—8 counties; population, 147,806.*

**William Leake Terry**, of Pulaski County, was born in Anson County, North Carolina, September 27, 1850; when seven years of age removed with his parents to Tippah County, Mississippi, and thence to Arkansas in 1861; received his preparatory education at Bingham's Military Academy, North Carolina, and was admitted to Trinity College, North Carolina, in 1869, and graduated in June, 1872; studied law under Dodge & Johnson, attorneys, of Little Rock, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1873; served in the State troops under Governor Baxter in the Brooks-Baxter troubles, and was second officer in command of Hallie Rifles in the fight at Palarm, in May, 1874; was elected to City Council in April, 1877; was elected to the State Senate in September, 1878, and was elected President of Senate at close of session in March, 1879; served eight terms as City Attorney of Little Rock; was elected to Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,630 votes, against 5,910 votes for Birmingham, People's, and 9 votes scattering.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Benton, Boone, Carroll, Crawford, Faulkner, Madison, Newton, Searcy, Van Buren, and Washington—10 counties; population, 197,942.*

**Hugh Anderson Dinsmore**, of Fayetteville, was born in Benton County, Arkansas, December 24, 1850; was educated in private schools in Benton and Washington Counties; studied law at Bentonville under Samuel N. Elliott; in April, 1873, was appointed by the Governor Clerk of the Circuit Court for Benton County, and served in that office until the autumn of 1874, when he was admitted to the bar. In April, 1875, he moved from his native county of Benton to Fayetteville, where he has since resided, and engaged in the practice of law. In September, 1878, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District of Arkansas; was re-elected in 1880, and again without opposition in 1882; was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1884 on the Democratic ticket, and voted for Cleveland and Hendricks. In January, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland to be Minister Resident and

Consul-General of the United States in the Kingdom of Corea and served in that capacity until May 25, 1890, when he was relieved by Mr. Augustine Heard, appointed by President Harrison; was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 13,700 votes, against 10,267 votes cast for J. E. Bryan, of the People's party.

### SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Arkansas, Baxter, Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Lonoke, Marion, Monroe, Prairie, Stone, and White—12 counties; population, 160,181.*

**Robert Neill**, of Batesville, was born in Independence County, Arkansas, November 12, 1838; was country bred and accustomed to manual labor; received a fair English education in the private schools of the county, and took a course in land-surveying under a competent tutor in Ohio in 1859; was elected County Surveyor of his native county in August, 1860, and served until he entered the Confederate Army in May, 1861, as a private soldier in Company K, First Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, Gen. Ben. McCulloch's Brigade, Army of the West; was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant in 1862, and to that of Captain in 1863; was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county in August, 1866, serving until ousted by reconstruction and the carpet-bag reign in 1868; read law, was licensed in 1868, and has been in active practice since 1872; was Lieutenant-Colonel of Arkansas State Guards from 1874 to 1877, and Brigadier-General of State Militia from 1877 to 1882; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in St. Louis June, 1888, and was vice-president of the convention for Arkansas; has served two terms as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Arkansas since 1886; was nominated and elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,594 votes, against 1,926 votes for George Martin, People's party, and 415 votes scattering.

# CALIFORNIA.

## SENATORS.

**George Clement Perkins**, of Oakland, was born at Kennebunkport, Maine, in 1839; was reared on a farm, with limited educational advantages; at the age of twelve went to sea as a cabin boy; followed this calling and that of a sailor for several years; in 1855 shipped "before the mast" on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco, California, where he arrived in the autumn of that year; engaged in business at Oroville and was very succes ful; subsequently engaged in banking, milling, mining, and the steamship business, in which he has been engaged during the past twenty-three years, operating steamships on the coasts of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, and Mexico; in 1868 was elected to the State Senate, serving eight years; has been President of the Merchants' Exchange in San Francisco; in 1879 he was elected Governor of California, serving until January, 1883; was appointed July 24, 1893, United States Senator, to fill, until the election of his successor, the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Leland Stanford.

**Stephen Mallory White**, of Los Angeles, was born in San Francisco, California, January 19, 1853; was raised on a farm in Santa Cruz County, California; was educated in private and common schools, and at St. Ignatius College in San Francisco, and Santa Clara College, Santa Clara County, California, from which latter institution he graduated in 1871; studied law and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California April 14, 1874; in November of that year he commenced practicing in Los Angeles County, where he has since resided; in 1882 he was elected district attorney of his county, receiving the largest majority of anyone upon the Democratic ticket; in 1884 was chairman of the Democratic State Convention, and also held the same position during the succeeding State Convention of 1886; during the latter year he was nominated in a strong Republican district for the State Senate and was elected for the term of four years, and was chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate during both sessions of his incumbency; in 1888, upon the death of Governor Bartlett, the President of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Waterman became Governor, and Mr. White thereafter discharged the functions of Lieutenant-Governor; in 1888 was temporary President of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in which body he represented California as one of the Delegates at Large; was also a Delegate at Large to the National Convention in 1892; and as a member of the notification committee made the address to Vice-President Stevenson at Madison Square Garden; in 1890 Mr. White was the caucus nominee of the Democratic members of the California Legislature for the United States Senate, receiving all the votes of his partisans in that body. He was again nominated by the Senatorial caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature of 1893, which consisted of 59 Democrats, 51 Republicans, 8 Populists, 1 nonpartisan, and 1 Independent. When the Joint Senatorial Convention of the two Houses was held, Mr. White was elected on the first ballot, receiving 61 votes, representing the entire Democratic membership, 1 nonpartisan, and *one* Populist. He took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama, and Trinity—14 counties; population, 163,037.*

**Thomas J. Geary**, of Santa Rosa, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 18, 1854; removed with his parents to California in April, 1863; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since; was elected District Attorney of Sonoma County in 1882, and served two years; and was elected as a Democrat and American to the Fifty-first Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John J. De Haven; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat and American, receiving 19,306 votes, against 13,123 votes for E. W. Davis, Republican.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Eldorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sutter, Tuolumne, and Yuba—15 counties; population, 155,998.*

**Anthony Caminetti**, of Jackson, was born July 30, 1854, in Jackson, Amador County, California; was educated in the public schools of his native county, at the Grammar School, San Francisco, and the University of California; after leaving school was a clerk in a country store for five years; read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877; engaged in practice of his profession in Jackson, California, where he has been thus engaged since; was elected District Attorney of Amador County in 1877 for two years, re-elected in 1879 for three years; was elected to the State Assembly in 1883, declined renomination, and was elected to the State Senate in 1886; has been engaged in practical fruit culture for fourteen years; in 1880 was Democratic alternate elector for the Second Congressional District; in 1888 was Democratic elector, and polled the highest vote cast for any elector in the State on the Democratic ticket; is the first native of California after it became a State elected to Congress; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,741 votes, against 6,781 votes for Davis, Republican.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Lake, Solano, and Yolo—6 counties; population, 162,750.*

**Samuel Greeley Hilborn**, of Oakland, was born in Minot, Androscoggin County (then Cumberland), Maine, December 9, 1834; was educated in the common schools, Hebron Academy, and Gould's Academy, Bethel, Maine, and Tufts College, Massachusetts, from which latter institution he graduated in 1859; taught school in Oakgrove Academy, Falmouth, Maine; read law in the office of Fessenden & Butler, Portland, Maine; was admitted to the bar in 1861, and immediately went to California; located in Vallejo, Solano County, and engaged in the practice of the law; served in the State Senate from 1875 to 1879; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1879; was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of California in 1883, and removed to San Francisco, where he resided while filling the office; changed his residence to Oakland in 1887, continuing the law business under the firm name of Hilborn & Hall in San Francisco; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Republican to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Joseph McKenna, appointed United States Circuit Judge, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 13,163 votes, against 13,130 votes for Warren B. English, Democrat, 3,521 votes for J. L. Lyon, People's party, and 278 votes for L. B. Scranton, Prohibitionist.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—*29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, and 41st—population, 147,642.*

**James G. Maguire**, of San Francisco, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 22d of February, 1853; removed with his parents to California in April, 1854; was educated in the public schools of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California, and in the private academy of Mr. Joseph K. Fallon, of that place. Upon leaving school he served an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of blacksmithing; afterwards taught school for a year and a half; in 1875 was elected to the Legislature of the State of California, serving two years; in January, 1878, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California; in 1882 was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the city and county of San Francisco, serving in that office for the period of six years; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,997 votes, against 13,226 votes for Charles O. Alexander, Republican, 1,980 votes for E. P. Burman, People's party, and 296 votes for Henry Collin, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara—3 counties; population, 228,717.*

**Eugene Francis Loud**, of San Francisco, was born in the town of Abington, Massachusetts, March 12, 1847; at the age of thirteen went to sea and to California; in 1862 enlisted in California Cavalry Battalion, which formed a part of Second Massachusetts Cavalry; was with the Army of the Potomac and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley until the close of the war; returned to California and studied law; was in the customs service; followed mercantile business; was member of California Legislature in 1884; was Cashier of city and county of San Francisco; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,660 votes, against 13,694 votes for Ryland, Democrat, 771 votes for William Kelly, Prohibitionist, and 2,484 votes for J. J. Morrison, People's party.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Los Angeles, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Ventura—6 counties; population, 165,018.*

**Marion Cannon**, of Ventura, was born near Morgantown, West Virginia, October 30, 1834; was educated in a log schoolhouse in a country district, raised on a farm, learned the blacksmith's trade; at the age of eighteen started for California, and drove an ox team overland; entered the mines in Nevada County and mined for twenty-one years; removed to Ventura in 1874 and purchased the farm where he still lives; was elected County Recorder of Nevada County in 1869, and served two years; never has held any other office; when the Farmers' Alliance was introduced into California, joined that order; was unanimously elected its first State President November 20, 1890, and re-elected by acclamation October 22, 1891; organized the People's party of California October 22, 1891; was chosen a representative to the Supreme Council at Indianapolis November, 1891; was selected by that body to represent California in the Industrial Conference at St. Louis February 22, 1892, and was chosen temporary Chairman over that body; was selected Chairman of the California delegation to the National Convention of the People's party at Omaha July 4, 1892; was an active member of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons for eleven years; has passed through all the degrees up to Knight Templar; was nominated by acclamation June 2 by People's party a candidate for Congress, and nominated September 10 by the Democratic party, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 20,676 votes, against 14,271 votes for Lindley Hervey, Republican, 1,805 votes for O. R. Dougherty, Prohibitionist, and 11 votes scattering.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fresno, Kern, Merced, Orange, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, Stanislaus, and Tulare—9 counties; population, 161,988.*

**William Wallace Bowers**, of San Diego, was born in Whitestown, Oneida County, New York, October 20, 1834; attended common school until fourteen years of age; removed to Wisconsin in 1852; enlisted as a private in Company I, First Wisconsin Cavalry, February 22, 1862; was discharged from the service as Second Sergeant, February 22, 1865; served as post wagonmaster at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, until the close of the war; removed to San Diego in 1869; in 1873 was elected member of the California Legislature; in 1874 was appointed Collector of Customs for the San Diego District and held the office for eight years; in 1886 was elected State Senator for four years, and was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,856 votes, against 14,869 votes for Wellborn, Democrat, 1,844 votes for M. B. Harris, Prohibitionist, and 5,578 votes for Horace Hamilton, People's party.

# COLORADO.

## SENATORS.

**Henry M. Teller**, of Central City, was born in Allegany County, New York, May 23, 1830; studied law, was admitted to the bar in New York, and has since practiced; removed to Illinois in 1858, and from there to Colorado in 1861; never held office until he was elected to the United States Senate (on the admission of Colorado as a State), and took his seat December 4, 1876; was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Arthur, and served until March 3, 1885; was again elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1885; was re-elected in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**Edward Oliver Wolcott**, of Denver, was born in Long Meadow, Massachusetts, March 26, 1848; served for a few months as private in the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment of *Ohio Volunteers* in 1864; entered Yale College in 1866, but did not graduate; graduated

from Harvard Law School in 1871, and removed to Colorado; is a lawyer; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Thomas M. Bowen, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Arapahoe, Boulder, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, and Yuma—13 counties; population, 204,659.*

**Lafe Pence**, of Denver, was born in Columbus, Indiana, December 23, 1857. After graduating at the common school at that place he attended college at Hanover, Indiana, graduating with the class of 1877; studied law with Hon. Francis T. Hord, at Columbus, and was admitted to the bar December 23, 1878; practiced in partnership with Col. John A. Keith, at Columbus, until September, 1879, when he removed to Winfield, Kansas; lived there until March, 1881, when he removed to Rico, Colorado; practiced law at Rico until 1884, when he was elected to the State Legislature, and after the session in 1885 located in Denver; from 1885 to 1887 was with the firm of Patterson & Thomas; in 1887 was appointed County Attorney for Arapahoe County; reappointed County Attorney in 1888; from 1887 until 1892 was the senior member of the firm of Pence & Pence. In 1892, in common with nearly all Colorado Democrats, he opposed the nominee and platform of the Chicago Convention and declared for General Weaver and the Omaha platform when the latter declared for silver; October 26, 1892, was nominated by the Populists and Silver Democrats as candidate for Congress from the First district, and was elected in November, receiving 20,004 votes, against 17,609 votes for Earl B. Coe, Republican; 2,240 votes for John G. Taylor, "White Wing" or Cleveland Democrat, and 876 votes for W. G. Sprague, Prohibitionist.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, and Summit—42 counties; population, 207,539.*

**John C. Bell**, of Montrose, was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Populist, receiving 31,589 votes, against 19,572 votes for Henderson H. Eddy, Republican, and 645 votes for Isaac J. Keator, Prohibitionist.

# CONNECTICUT.

## SENATORS.

**Joseph R. Hawley**, of Hartford, was born at Stewartsville, Richmond County, North Carolina, October 31, 1826; graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1850 at Hartford, Connecticut, where he has since resided; practiced law six and a half years; became editor of the Hartford Evening Press February, 1857, which was consolidated with the Hartford Courant, of which he is editor, in 1867; enlisted in the Union Army as a Lieutenant April 15, 1861; became Brigadier and Brevet Major-General; was mustered out January 15, 1866; was elected Governor of Connecticut April, 1866; was a Delegate to the Free Soil National Convention of 1852, Presidential Elector in 1868, President of the Republican National Convention of 1868, and Delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1872, '76, and '80; was President of the United States Centennial Commission from its organization, in March, 1873, to the completion of the work of the Centennial Exhibition; is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society and a Trustee of Hamilton College; received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College and Yale University; was elected in November, 1872, a Representative in the Forty-second Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of J. L. Strong; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to succeed William W. Eaton, Democrat; took his seat March 4, 1881, and was re-elected in 1887; was again elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**Orville H. Platt**, of Meriden, was born at Washington, Connecticut, July 19, 1827; received an academic education; studied law at Litchfield; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and has since practiced law at Meriden; was Clerk of the State Senate of Connecticut in 1855 and '56; was Secretary of State of Connecticut in 1857; was a member of the State Senate in 1861 and '62; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1864 and

'69, serving the last year as Speaker; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to succeed William H. Barnum, Democrat (who had been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Orris S. Ferry, Republican); took his seat March 18, 1879; was re-elected in 1885 and in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Hartford and Tolland, including the cities of Hartford and New Britain, and Rockville—population, 172,261.*

**Lewis Sperry**, of South Windsor (post-office address, Hartford), was born at East Windsor Hill, town of South Windsor, Hartford County, Connecticut, January 23, 1848; attended district school; prepared for college at Monson Academy, Monson, Massachusetts; graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1873; on graduating from college entered the law office of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde, Hartford; was admitted to the bar in March, 1875; opened an office in Hartford, where he has ever since practiced law; was elected to represent his native town in the Legislature in 1876; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,029 votes, against 18,506 votes for Henry, Republican, 222 votes for Gowdy, People's, and 1,022 votes for Morrison, Prohibitionist.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Middlesex and New Haven, including the cities of New Haven, Meriden Waterbury, Ansonia, Derby, and Middletown—population, 248,582.*

**James P. Pigott**, of New Haven, was born in that city; graduated from Yale, Academic, in 1878, and Law School in 1880; was City Clerk of New Haven, 1881, '82, '83, and '84; represented New Haven in the Legislature, 1885 and '86; was Chairman of the State delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1888, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 27,624 votes, against 24,772 votes for Stephen W. Kellogg, Republican, 1,182 votes for Lyman H. Squires, Prohibitionist, 418 votes for Alfred S. Houghton, People's party, 184 votes for Albert Gogler, Socialistic Labor, and 39 votes scattering.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*New London and Windham, including the cities of New London and Norwich—population, 121,792.*

**Charles Addison Russell**, of Killingly, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 2, 1852; received a public-school and collegiate education, graduating from Yale College in the class of 1873; was Aid-de-Camp (Colonel) on Governor Bigelow's staff, 1881–'82; was a member of the House, General Assembly of Connecticut, in 1883; was Secretary of State of Connecticut, 1885–'86; is engaged in the woolen business; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 11,928 votes, against 11,277 votes for Thayer, Democrat, 840 votes for H. J. Crocker, Prohibitionist, and 36 votes for Button, People's.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fairfield and Litchfield—2 counties; population, 203,623.*

**Robert E. De Forest**, of Bridgeport, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, February 20, 1845; was brought up on a farm; was educated in Guilford Academy and Yale College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1867; taught school; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868; located in the city of Bridgeport, where he has since practiced his profession; in 1872 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the city of Bridgeport; in 1874 was elected by the Legislature of Connecticut Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County, which position he held for three years; in 1878 was elected Mayor of Bridgeport; in 1880 was elected to the Legislature; in 1882 was elected to the State Senate; was Corporation Counsel for the city of Bridgeport; was elected Mayor in 1889, and re-elected in 1890; and was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 24,035 votes, against 21,825 votes for Frederick Miles, Republican, 892 votes for W. R. Miles, Prohibitionist, and 29 votes for Belden, People's.

# DELAWARE.

## SENATORS.

**George Gray**, of New Castle, was born at New Castle, Delaware, May 4, 1840; he graduated at Princeton College when nineteen years old, receiving the degree of A. B., and in 1862 the degree of A. M.; in 1889 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*; after studying law with his father, Andrew C. Gray, he spent a year in the Harvard

Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1863; he was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Delaware in 1879 by Governor Hall, and reappointed Attorney-General in 1884 by Governor Stockley; he was a Delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at St. Louis in 1876, at Cincinnati in 1880, and at Chicago in 1884; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Thomas F. Bayard as Secretary of State; was re-elected in 1887, and took his seat March 4, 1887. He was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**Anthony Higgins**, of Wilmington, was born in Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, October 1, 1840; attended Newark Academy and Delaware College, and graduated with the degree of A. B. from Yale in 1861; Yale conferred upon him the degree LL. D. in 1891; studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1864; in September, 1864, was appointed Deputy Attorney-General; was United States Attorney for Delaware from May, 1869, until 1876; was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1868; received the votes of the Republican members of the Legislature for the United States Senate in 1881; was Republican candidate for Congress in 1884, and was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to succeed Eli Saulsbury, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

### REPRESENTATIVE.

### STATE AT LARGE.

COUNTIES.—*Kent, New Castle, and Sussex—3 counties; population, 168,493.*

**John Williams Causey**, of Milford, was born in Milford, Kent County, Delaware, September 19, 1841; was educated in the schools of his native town, Albany Academy, New York, and Pennsylvania Agricultural College; is engaged in farming and fruit growing; was elected to the State Senate for 1875–'77; was Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1884; was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the District of Delaware by President Cleveland; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,554 votes, against 18,083 votes for Jonathan S. Willis, Republican, and 548 votes for Lewis M. Price, Prohibitionist.

# FLORIDA.

### SENATORS.

**Samuel Pasco**, of Monticello, was born in London, England; when quite young removed with his father first to Prince Edward Island, thence to Massachusetts; was prepared for college at the High School in Charlestown, and graduated at Harvard in 1858; in January, 1859, he went to Florida to take charge of the Waukeenah Academy, in Jefferson County, where he has ever since resided; in July, 1861, entered the Confederate Army as a private; at the close of the war became Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county; was admitted to the bar in 1868; in 1872 became a member of the Democratic State Committee, and from 1876 to 1888 was its Chairman; has represented Florida on the Democratic National Committee since 1880; in 1880 was elected a Presidential Elector at Large; in 1885 was President of the Constitutional Convention of his State; in 1887, while Speaker of the State House of Representatives, he was elected to the United States Senate, as a Democrat, to succeed Charles W. Jones; the legislature charged with the election of his successor had not met at the expiration of his term and he was appointed by the Governor to serve during the interim; when the Legislature assembled in April, 1893, he was nominated by acclamation and re-elected unanimously. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**Wilkinson Call**, of Jacksonville, was born at Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, January 9, 1834; is by profession a lawyer; was elected to the United States Senate after the war but was not allowed to take his seat; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Democrat, in the place of Simon B. Conover, Republican, took his seat March 18, 1879, and was re-elected in 1885 and in 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Calhoun, Citrus, De Soto, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hernando, Hillsboro, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lee, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Manatee, Monroe, Pasco, Polk, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington—25 counties; population, 188,630.*

**Stephen Russell Mallory**, of Pensacola, was born November 2, 1848; entered Confederate Army in Virginia in the fall of 1864; in the spring of 1865 was appointed midshipman

in Confederate Navy; entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia, November, 1865, and graduated in June, 1869; taught a class at Georgetown College until July, 1871; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in 1872; removed to Pensacola, Florida, in 1874, and began practice of law; was elected to Lower House of the Legislature in 1876; was elected to the Senate in 1880, and was re-elected in 1884; was elected to Fifty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,113 votes. No opposition.

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Clay, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Hamilton, Lake, Madison, Marion, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Putnam, St. Johns, Sumter, Suwannee, and Volusia—20 counties; population, 202,792.*

**Charles M. Cooper**, of Jacksonville, was born at Athens, Georgia, January 16, 1856; when a child removed with his parents to Florida, where his father's family had previously resided; was admitted to the bar in 1877; married in 1880; was elected to Lower House of Legislature in 1880; was elected to State Senate in 1884; was appointed Attorney-General of the State, in 1885, for term of four years; was appointed in 1889 one of three Commissioners to revise the statutes of the State; was elected to Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,668 votes, against 4,641 votes for Austin S. Mann, Third-partyite.

# GEORGIA.

## SENATORS.

**Alfred Holt Colquitt**, of Atlanta, was born in Walton County, Georgia, April 20, 1824; graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in the class of 1844; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845; served as a staff officer, with the rank of Major, during the Mexican war; was elected and served as a member of the Thirty-third Congress; was a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1859; was a Presidential Elector for the State at large on the Breckinridge ticket in 1860; was a member of the Secession Convention of the State of Georgia; entered the Confederate service as Captain; was subsequently chosen Colonel of the Sixth Georgia Infantry; served as a Brigadier-General, and was commissioned as a Major-General; was elected Governor of the State of Georgia in 1876 for four years, and was re-elected under a new constitution for two years; at the expiration of his term as Governor he was elected to the United States Senate, as a Democrat, for the full term commencing March 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1888. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**John B. Gordon**, of Atlanta, was born in Upson County, Georgia, February 6, 1832; was educated at the University of Georgia; read law and was admitted to the bar; at the beginning of the war entered the Confederate Army as Captain of infantry, and occupied the positions of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Major-General, respectively; commanded the Second Army Corps; commanded one wing of General Lee's army at Appomattox Court-House; was wounded in battle eight times; was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia in 1868; was a member of the National Democratic Convention in 1868 and in 1872; was elected Presidential Elector for the State at Large in 1868 and in 1872; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1872, and took his seat March 4, 1873; was re-elected in 1879; was elected Governor in 1886, and re-elected in 1888; was elected United States Senator in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Burke, Bullock, Bryan, Chatham, Emanuel, Effingham, Liberty, McIntosh Seriven, and Tatnall—10 counties; population, 169,809.*

**Rufus E. Lester**, of Savannah, was born in the county of Burke, in the State of Georgia, December 12, 1837; graduated at Mercer University, Georgia, 1857; admitted to the bar in Savannah and commenced the practice of law in 1859; entered the military service of the Confederate States in 1861; remained in the service till the end of the war; resumed the practice of law at the close of the war; was State Senator from the First Senatorial District of Georgia 1870–'79; was President of the Senate during the last three years of service; was Mayor of Savannah from January, 1883, to January, 1889; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,447 votes, against 3,502 votes for Pleasant. Republican, and 3,900 votes for Kemp, People's.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Baker, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Thomas, and Worth—15 counties; population, 180,300.*

**Benjamin Edward Russell,** of Bainbridge, was born in Monticello, Florida, October 5, 1845; came to Georgia when a child, and to Decatur County in 1854; educated in the common schools; entered the Confederate Army as a drummer boy, in the First Georgia Regiment; upon the disbanding of this regiment he immediately enlisted in the Eighth Florida Regiment, continuing with it the last three years of the war with the rank of First Lieutenant; was captured at the battle of Sailors Creek, Virginia, April 6, 1865, and imprisoned at Johnsons Island, Ohio, until all of the Confederate armies had surrendered. Returning home, entered the printing business, and has been twenty-one years editor of the Bainbridge Democrat; in 1877 was a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention; Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1880; Mayor of Bainbridge in 1881–'82; Representative in the Legislature 1882–'83; Postmaster at Bainbridge from 1885 to 1890, besides holding other positions of honor and trust. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,517 votes, against 6,060 votes for I. H. Hand, People's party, and 97 votes scattering.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Crawford, Dooley, Houston, Lee, Macon, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Twiggs, Taylor, Webster, and Wilcox—13 counties; population, 159,658.*

**Charles Frederick Crisp,** of Americus, was born on the 29th of January, 1845, in Sheffield, England, where his parents had gone on a visit; was brought by them to this country the year of his birth; received a common-school education in Savannah and Macon, Georgia; entered the Confederate Army in May, 1861; was a Lieutenant in Company K, Tenth Virginia Infantry, and served with that regiment until the 12th of May, 1864, when he became a prisoner of war. Upon his release from Fort Delaware, in June, 1865, he joined his parents at Ellaville, Schley County, Georgia; read law in Americus, and was admitted to the bar there in 1866; began the practice of law in Ellaville, Georgia; in 1872 was appointed Solicitor General of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit, and was reappointed in 1873 for a term of four years; located in Americus in 1873; in June, 1877, was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the same circuit; in 1878 was elected by the General Assembly to the same office; in 1880 was re-elected Judge for a term of four years; resigned that office in September, 1882, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress; was permanent President of the Democratic Convention which assembled in Atlanta in April, 1883, to nominate a candidate for Governor; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,574 votes, against 4,982 votes for Wimberly, People's; was elected Speaker of the House for the Fifty-second Congress, and re-elected Speaker for the Fifty-third.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot, and Troup—10 counties; population, 166,121.*

**Charles L. Moses,** of Turin, was born in Coweta County, Georgia, May 2, 1856; attended the country schools of his native county, and graduated at Mercer University in the class of 1876; became a farmer and teacher; was for several years principal of the Newnan Male Seminary; since 1886 has devoted his time exclusively to agricultural interests, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,779 votes, against 7,145 votes for Turner, People's.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Campbell, Clayton, De Kalb, Douglas, Fulton, Newton, Rockdale, and Walton—8 counties; population, 165,638.*

**Leonidas F. Livingston,** of Kings, was born in Newton County, Georgia, April 3, 1832; is of Scotch-Irish descent; was educated in the common schools of the county; is a farmer by occupation and has always lived on his farm; was a private soldier in the Confederate Army from August, 1861, to May, 1865; was two terms a member of the House of Representatives and one term a member of the State Senate; was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in both the House and Senate; was Vice-President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society for eleven years, and President of the same for four years; he is now President of the Georgia State Alliance; has been prominent in all political struggles in his State for many years; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 9,732 votes, against 6,447 votes for Small, People's.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding, and Upson—10 counties; population, 165,942.*

**Thomas B. Cabaniss** was born in Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia, and has resided there all of his life; graduated at the University of Georgia, and entered the Confederate Army April 1, 1861; surrendered with Gen. Lee at Appomattox; elected to the House of Representatives of Georgia in October, 1865, and four times subsequently to the Senate of that State; was Secretary of the State Senate in 1873, and Solicitor-General of the Flint Circuit for a term of four years; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,628 votes, against 6,387 votes for C. F. Turner, Populist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Barton, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dale, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker, and Whitfield—13 counties; population, 179,259.*

**John W. Maddox**, of Rome, was born on the 3d of June, 1848, in the county of Chattooga, Georgia; received a common-school education; enlisted in the service of the Confederate States at the age of 15, and served as a private until the end of the war between the States; read law in Summerville, Georgia, and was admitted to the bar September term, 1877, and practiced law there until 1886; was elected County Commissioner in January, 1878; was elected to the State Legislature October, 1880, and re-elected in 1882; was elected to represent the Forty-second Senatorial District in 1884; was elected Judge of the Superior Court, Rome Circuit, in November, 1886, and re-elected November, 1890; resigned that office the 1st of September, 1892, to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, and was elected to the Fifty third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,572 votes, against 7,037 votes for John A. Sibley, People's party candidate.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jasper, Madison, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Oconee, Putnam, and Wilkes—12 counties; population, 170,801.*

**Thomas G. Lawson**, of Eatonton, was born in Putnam County, Georgia, a little over fifty years ago; was educated in the common schools and at Mercer University; was elected to the Legislature in 1861, and re-elected in 1863 and '65; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1877; was elected by the General Assembly in 1878 Judge of the Superior Court of the Ocmulgee Circuit, and re-elected without opposition in 1882; in 1886 retired from the bench to his farm; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,133 votes, against 5,550 votes for Robins, People's.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Towns, Union, and White—17 counties; population, 172,061.*

**Farish Carter Tate**, of Jasper, was born in Jasper, Pickens County, Georgia, on November 20, 1856, where he now resides. He received his education in the common schools and in the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, Georgia. He read law with ex-Congressman H. P. Bell and was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has practiced law since; was a member of the General Assembly of Georgia for six years—1882, '83, '84, '85, '86, and '87; was chairman of the Railroad Committee of 1884–'85, and of the Special Judiciary Committee of 1886–'87; and was a member of the Special Committee to redistrict the State of Georgia in 1882; served as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia from the Ninth Congressional District in 1884, '85, '86, and '87, and was elected a member of that Committee from the State at Large by the Democratic Convention of 1890, but resigned this position in March, 1892, to run for Congress; was a member of the State Democratic Convention in 1888, and voted to indorse President Cleveland's tariff message and to instruct the Georgia delegation for Cleveland. He is a Democrat, and as such was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 13,952 votes, against 9,481 votes for Thaddeus Pickett, People's party candidate.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Columbia, Glascock, Jefferson, Hancock, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Wilkinson—11 counties; population, 160,758.*

**James C. C. Black**, of Augusta, was born at Stamping Ground, Scott County, Kentucky, May 9, 1842; was a private soldier in Company A, Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, C. S. A.; after the war read law in the office of Frank H. Miller, Esq., at Augusta, Georgia, and admitted to the bar April, 1866; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,772 votes, against 12,333 votes for Thomas E. Watson, candidate of People's party.

### ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Appling, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Dodge, Glynn, Irwin, Johnson, Laurens, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Ware, and Wayne—18 counties; population, 155,948.*

**Henry G. Turner**, of Quitman, was born in Franklin County, North Carolina, March 20, 1839; left the University of Virginia in 1857 on account of his father's death; removed to Georgia in 1858 and engaged in teaching; served in the Confederate army as a Private and as a Captain; was admitted to the bar in 1865; was Presidential Elector in 1872; was three times a member of the General Assembly of Georgia; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,091 votes, against 5,882 votes for Mattox, candidate of the People's party.

# IDAHO.

## SENATORS.

**George L. Shoup**, of Salmon City, was born in Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1836; was educated in the public schools of Freeport and Slate Lick; moved with his father to Illinois in June, 1852; was engaged in farming and stock raising near Galesburg until 1858; removed to Colorado in 1859; was engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861; in September, 1861, enlisted in Captain Backus's independent company of scouts, and was soon thereafter commissioned Second Lieutenant; during the autumn and winter of 1861 was engaged in scouting along the base of the Rocky Mountains; was ordered to Fort Union, New Mexico, in the early part of 1862; was kept on scouting duty on the Canadian, Pecos, and Red rivers until the spring of 1863, and during this time was promoted to a First Lieutenancy; was then ordered to the Arkansas River; had been assigned in 1862 to the Second Colorado Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, but was retained on duty in the cavalry service; was assigned to the First Colorado Regiment of Cavalry in May, 1863; in 1864 was elected to the Constitutional Convention to prepare a constitution for the proposed State of Colorado, and obtained a leave of absence for thirty days to serve as a member of said Convention; after performing this service he returned to active duty in the Army; was commissioned Colonel of the Third Colorado Cavalry in September, 1864, and was mustered out in Denver with the regiment at the expiration of term of service; engaged in the mercantile business in Virginia City, Montana, in 1866, and during the same year established a business at Salmon City, Idaho; since 1866 has been engaged in mining, stock raising, mercantile, and other business in Idaho; was a member of the Territorial Legislature during the eighth and tenth sessions; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880; was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1880 until 1884; was United States Commissioner for Idaho at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1884–'85; was again placed on the Republican National Committee in 1888; was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory, March, 1889, which position he held until elected Governor of the State of Idaho, October 1, 1890; and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican December 18, 1890, and took his seat December 29, 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**Fred. T. Dubois**, of Blackfoot, was born in Crawford County, Illinois, May 29, 1851; received a public-school and collegiate education, graduating from Yale College in the class of 1872; was Secretary of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois in 1875–'76; went to Idaho Territory and engaged in business in 1880; was United States Marshal of Idaho from August 25, 1882, till September 1, 1886; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses as a Republican; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican December 18, 1890, and took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVE.

### AT LARGE.

COUNTIES.—*Ada, Alturas, Bear Lake, Bingham, Boise, Cassia, Custer, Elmore, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Logan, Nez Perces, Oneida, Owyhee, Shoshone, and Washington—18 counties; population, 84,385.*

**Willis Sweet**, of Moscow, was born at Alburg Springs, Vermont, January 1, 1856; was educated in the common schools and attended the Nebraska State University three years; learned the printer's trade at Lincoln, Nebraska; located at Moscow, Idaho, in September, 1881, where he engaged in the practice of law; was appointed United States Attorney for Idaho in May, 1888; was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho November 25, 1889, which position he held until the admission of Idaho into the Union; was elected to the unexpired term of the Fifty-first and re-elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses as a Republican, receiving at the last election 8,549 votes, against 6,029 votes for Edward B. True, Democrat, 4,567 votes for James Gunn, Populist, and 222 votes for Eugene R. Headley, Prohibitionist.

# ILLINOIS.

## SENATORS.

**Shelby M. Cullom**, of Springfield, was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, November 22, 1829; his father removed to Tazewell County, Illinois, the following year; he received an academic and university education; went to Springfield in the fall of 1853 to study law, and has since resided there; immediately upon receiving license to practice was elected City Attorney; continued to practice law until he took his seat in the House of Representatives in 1865; was a Presidential Elector in 1856 on the Fillmore ticket; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature in 1856, '60, '72, and '74, and was elected Speaker in 1861 and in 1873; was elected a Representative from Illinois in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, serving from December 4, 1865, to March 3, 1871; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, being Chairman of the Illinois Delegation, and placed General Grant in nomination; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884, and Chairman of the Illinois delegation; was elected Governor of Illinois in 1876, and succeeded himself in 1880, serving from January 8, 1877, until February 5, 1883, when he resigned, having been elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to succeed David Davis, Independent Democrat. He took his seat December 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1888. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**John McAuley Palmer**, of Springfield, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, September 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison County, Illinois, in 1831; attended the common schools in Kentucky and Illinois, and entered Alton (now Shurtleff) College in 1835, where he remained a year, paying his expenses, which were very small, by his labor; in 1838 taught school and studied law; in December, 1839, was admitted to the bar; in 1843 was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County; in 1847 was elected a member of the Convention to amend the State Constitution; in 1848 he was re-elected Probate Judge; and in November of the same year, 1848, was elected County Judge, an office created by the new Constitution, which office he held until 1852, when he was elected to the State Senate to fill a vacancy; was elected at the session of the Legislature in 1855; resigned his seat in the Senate; was a Delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was made its President; was Delegate to the Convention in 1856 in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Frémont; in 1859 was a candidate for Congress; in 1860 was one of the Electors at Large on the Republican ticket, and was elected; in 1861 was a member of the Peace Conference at Washington; on the 9th of May, 1861, was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry; was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers in November, 1861; in March and April, 1862, commanded a division under General Pope in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, and later took part in the operations against Corinth; took part in the battle of Murfreesboro in December, 1862, and January, 1863, and was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers; took part in the operations against the Confederate Army commanded by General Bragg on its retreat via Tullahoma to Chattanooga; commanded a division in the battle of Chickamauga; was promoted to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps in October, 1863; took part in the operations around Chattanooga, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in November, 1863; in 1864 commanded the Fourteenth Corps on the Atlanta campaign, and was relieved at his own request August 4, 1864; commanded the Military Department of Kentucky from February, 1865, to May 1, 1866; resignation accepted September 1, 1866; removed to Springfield in 1867; was elected Governor of Illinois in 1868; was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the Presidential election in 1876; was nominated as a candidate for United States Senator by the Democratic members of the Legislature in January, 1877, and was afterwards twice nominated for the same office and defeated; was Delegate at Large to the National Democratic Convention in 1884; in 1888 was nominated by the Democratic State Convention a candidate for Governor and was defeated; in 1890 was nominated by the Democrats of the State a candidate for Senator; carried the State by 30,000 plurality; 101 Democratic members of the Legislature were elected who voted for him 153 ballots; on the 154th ballot the Independents united with the Democrats, and he was elected United States Senator. His term will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### AT LARGE.

**John C. Black**, of Chicago, was born in Lexington, Mississippi, January 29, 1839, and has lived in Illinois since 1847; is an alumnus of Wabash College, Indiana; is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar in 1867; served in the armies of the United States from April 15, 1861, to August 15, 1865; was Commissioner of Pensions from March 17, 1885, to March 27, 1889; was elected to Congress from the State of Illinois at large on the 8th of November, 1892, as a Democrat, receiving 425,336 votes, against 399,307 votes *for Yates, Republican.*

**Andrew J. Hunter**, of Paris, was born in Greencastle, Indiana, December 17, 1831; removed with his parents while a child less than one year of age to Edgar County, Illinois; attended the common school until he was fifteen years old, and was then sent to the Edgar Academy, where he finished his education; commenced his business life as a civil engineer, spending three years in that employment; studied law with Kerby Benedict; was admitted to the bar and has since practiced his profession at Paris; was elected to the State Senate in 1864, and served four years; was appointed and served as a member of the Board of Investigation of State Institutions; in 1870 was nominated by the Democrats to lead the forlorn hope for Congress in the Fifteenth District against General Jesse H. Moore; in 1882 was again nominated to lead the forlorn hope for Congress against Joseph G. Cannon, was elected County Judge of the Edgar County Court in 1886, and again in 1890, serving six years; in 1892 he was nominated by the State Convention as candidate for Congressman at large, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 423,901 votes, against 399,096 votes for Willits, Republican.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Part of Cook, embracing the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, and 34th wards of the city of Chicago, with the townships of Bloom, Bremen, Calumet, Lemont, Lyons, Orland, Palos, Rich, Riverside, Thornton, and Worth—population, 316,280.*

**J. Frank Aldrich**, of Chicago, was born in Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, April 6, 1853; removed to Chicago in April, 1861; attended public schools and Chicago University, and graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in 1877, with degree of Civil Engineer; engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, and subsequently in the gas business; has been a member of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, and was President of that body during the Reform period in 1887; was also a member of the County Board of Education and Chairman of the Committee of Citizens of Chicago appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations to inaugurate and further the drainage act; served as Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago from May 1, 1891, to January 1, 1893; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 39,726 votes, against 37,904 votes for Edwin Burritt Smith, Democrat, 1,738 votes for Winfield S. McComas, Prohibition, 566 votes for Alfred Clark, People's, and 32 votes for P. J. Weldon, Labor Ticket.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Part of Cook; the 5th, 6th, and 7th wards of the city of Chicago, and that part of the 8th ward south of the center of Polk street and the center of Macalaster Place—population, 268,462.*

**Lawrence Edward McGann**, of Chicago, was born February 2, 1852, in Ireland; his father died in 1854; emigrated to the United States with his mother in 1855, and settled in Milford, Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools; removed to Chicago in 1865, and there worked at the boot and shoe trade until 1879; was employed as clerk in the service of the city until 1885; was appointed superintendent of streets January 1, 1885, and resigned May, 1891; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 32,609 votes, against 14,168 votes for Edward D. Connor, Republican.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Part of Cook; part of the 9th, 10th, 15th, and 19th wards, and all of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards of the city of Chicago, west side—population, 307,972.*

**Allan Cathcart Durborow, Jr.**, of Chicago, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1857; removed with his parents, at the age of five, to Williamsport, Indiana, where he received his early education; entered the preparatory department of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, in the fall of 1872; graduated from the University of Indiana at Bloomington in 1877; after two years' residence in Indianapolis he removed to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in business; has always been active in local politics; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 38,652 votes, against 27,392 votes for Thomas C. MacMillan, Republican.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Part of Cook; part of the 15th and the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of Barrington, Cicero, Elk Grove, Evanston, Hanover, Jefferson, Lakeview, Leyden, Maine, Niles, New Trier, Norwood Park, Northfield, Palatine, Proviso, Schaumburg, and Wheeling—population, 299,208.*

**Julius Goldzier**, of Chicago, was born in Vienna, Austria, January 20, 1854; came to New York in 1866 and settled at Chicago in 1872, where he has practiced law since 1877. In April, 1890, became a member of the City Council of Chicago, and served until the end of his term, in 1892; was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 34,454 votes, against 29,851 votes for William Vocke, Republican, 1,259 votes for L. D. Rogers, Prohibitionist, 422 votes for William E. McNally, People's party, and 30 votes for Frank Scanlan, Labor Reform.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Boone, De Kalb, Kane, Lake, and McHenry—5 counties; population, 154,679.*

**Albert J. Hopkins**, of Aurora, was born in De Kalb County, Illinois, August 15, 1846; graduated at Hillsdale College, Michigan, in June, 1870; studied law and commenced practice at Aurora, Illinois; was State's Attorney of Kane County from 1872 to 1876; was a member of the Republican State Central Committee from 1878 to 1880; was Presidential Elector on the Blaine and Logan ticket, 1884; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,165 votes, against 12,486 votes for Samuel Alschuler, Democrat, and 1,861 votes for Henry Wood, Prohibitionist.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Carroll, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson, and Winnebago—5 counties; population, 143,407.*

**Robert Roberts Hitt**, of Mount Morris, was born at Urbana, Ohio, January 16, 1834; removed to Ogle County, Illinois, in 1837; was educated at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College) and at Asbury University; was First Secretary of Paris Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* from December, 1874, until March, 1881; was Assistant Secretary of State in 1881; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress November 7, 1882, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. M. A. Hawk; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses as a Republican, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 18,307 votes, against 12,794 votes for Henry D. Dennis, Democrat, 571 votes for Stephen H. Basher, People's, and 1,008 votes for Russell J. Hazlett, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bureau, Henry, Lee, Putnam, and Whiteside—5 counties; population, 130,123.*

**Thomas J. Henderson**, of Princeton, was born at Brownsville, Haywood County, Tennessee, November 29, 1824; removed to Illinois at the age of eleven; received an academic education; was reared upon a farm; was elected Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Stark County, Illinois, in 1847, and served until 1849; was elected Clerk of the County Court of Stark County, and served from 1849 until 1853; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and has since practiced his profession; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1855 and '56, and of the State Senate in 1857, '58, '59, and '60; entered the Union Army in 1862 as Colonel of the One hundred and twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served until the close of the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in January, 1865; was elected a Presidential Elector for the State at large on the Republican ticket in 1868; was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty second Congresses as a Republican, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 15,849 votes, against 11,350 votes for James E. McPherson, Democrat, 1,256 votes for Jacob H. Hoofstettler, Prohibitionist, and 1,965 votes for Horace M. Gilbert, People's.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Dupage, Grundy, Kendall, Lasalle, and Will—5 counties; population, 198,486.*

**Robert A. Childs**, of Hinsdale, was born at Malone, Franklin County, New York, March 22, 1845; removed with his father, a Methodist minister, from place to place; in 1852 settled near Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois; in 1854 his mother died, his home was broken up and he went to work on a farm and was so engaged when, in April, 1861, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut's company, which subsequently became a part of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and served throughout the war; after his discharge from the Army, he entered school and was graduated from the Illinois State Normal University in 1870; in 1871, 1872, and 1873 was principal and superintendent of the public schools in Amboy, Lee County, Illinois; in July, 1873, he entered upon the practice of the law at Chicago, settling at Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago, the same year; has held various local offices; in 1884 was Presidential Elector; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,872 votes, against 20,835 votes for Lewis Steward, Democrat, and 551 votes for Norman Kilburn, Prohibitionist.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Livingston, Marshall, and Woodford—6 counties; population, 154,471.*

**Hamilton K. Wheeler**, of Kankakee, was born at Ballston, New York, August 5, 1848, emigrating with his parents to Illinois in 1852. His parents were among the pioneers of Illinois, and he resided with them on the farm until nineteen years of age, with only such advantage for schools as the frontier then furnished, three months' school each year. He received his education in the public and private schools of Illinois, and at twenty-three years

of age was admitted to the bar of Kankakee County, Illinois, and has since then been in continuous practice in that city. In 1884 he was elected to the State Senate of Illinois from the Sixteenth Senatorial District by a plurality of over 2,000 votes; on the organization of the Senate he was assigned the Chairmanship of the Committee on Judicial Department, that being the second ranking committee in the Senate; also served on the Committees on Appropriations, Charitable Institutions, Revenue, and several other leading committees of the Senate; was one of the 103 who took an active part in the famous Senatorial contest of Illinois which resulted in the election of General Logan to the United States Senate; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,921 votes, against H. W. Snow, Democrat, who received 16,403 votes, E. E. Day, Prohibitionist, 1,436 votes, and J. C. Scriven, Populist, who received 366 votes.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fulton, Knox, Peoria, and Stark—4 counties; population, 162,222.*

**Philip Sidney Post**, of Galesburg, was born in Florida, Orange County, New York, March 19, 1833; received a classical education, graduating at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1855; entered the Poughkeepsie Law School; was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1856; entered the Union Army in 1861 as Second Lieutenant, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry; was appointed Adjutant July 21, 1861; was promoted to Major January 1, 1862; was severely wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862; was promoted to Colonel March 19, 1862; was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, October 1, 1862; was transferred to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, August, 1864, and commanded the division at the battle of Lovejoy's Station; was desperately wounded by a grapeshot at the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864; was promoted on the same day Brigadier-General by brevet; was in command of Western Texas in 1865, headquarters at San Antonio; was appointed Consul to Vienna in 1866; was promoted Consul-General for Austria-Hungary, 1874; resigned in 1879; was member at large of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee from 1882 to 1886; was Commander Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1886; was a member of the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,215 votes, against 17,246 votes for James W. Hunter, Democrat, 1,151 votes for William T. Walliker, and 1,039 votes for Albert D. Metcalf, Prohibitionist.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island, Schuyler, and Warren—7 counties; population, 167,006.*

**Benjamin F. Marsh**, of Warsaw, Hancock County, was born in Wythe Township, in said county, and reared on his father's farm; was educated in private schools until fourteen years old, when he was sent to Jubilee College and entered upon a classical course, pursuing same for four years, lacking one year of graduation; entered the law office of his brother, Judge J. W. Marsh, at Warsaw, and was admitted to the bar in 1860; same year was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of State's Attorney in the district then composed of Hancock and Adams counties; the district being Democratic, he was defeated by the late Calvin A. Warren, one of the best lawyers in Western Illinois; under Mr. Lincoln's first call for volunteers, in 1861, he enrolled a company of cavalry and went to Springfield and tendered the same for and during the War of the Rebellion to Governor Yates, but as cavalry was not included in the call, the company was not then accepted; on his way home he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, then at Quincy, and served in said regiment in northern Missouri until, on the 4th day of July, 1861, while at Monroe Station, he received a telegram from Governor Yates accepting his cavalry company; immediately going home he in a few days recruited a company of cavalry, was commissioned captain, and assigned to the Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry; he was finally commissioned Colonel of this regiment and served continuously until January, 1866, having campaigned in every seceding State, except Virginia and the two Carolinas; he received four gunshot wounds and carries in his body Rebel lead; returning to Warsaw he resumed the practice of law until 1877; in 1869 he was the Republican candidate for the Constitutional Convention; in 1876 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-fifth Congress from the then Tenth district, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses; in 1882 he was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated; returning home in 1883, at the expiration of his term in Congress, he engaged in general farming and stock raising and is still so engaged; in the spring of 1889 he was appointed by Governor Oglesby Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner and held the same four years; he was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888; in 1892 he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 19,652 votes, against 18,594 votes for Plantz, Democrat, and 1,151 votes for Greer, People's.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Pike, and Scott—8 counties; population 177,359.*

**John J. McDannold**, of Mount Sterling, was born in Brown County, Illinois, August 29, 1851; was brought up on a farm; was educated in the common schools and private school at Quincy; studied law, and graduated at the Law Department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, in June, 1874; was admitted to the bar of Illinois in September, 1874, and has practiced law at Mount Sterling since that time; was appointed Master in Chancery for Brown County, October, 1885, and has held that office continuously since; was elected County Judge of Brown County, November, 1886, and re-elected in November, 1890, and resigned October 2, 1892; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,207 votes, against 15,940 votes for Thaddeus M. Rogers, Republican, 2,489 votes for William Hess, People's party, and 1,207 votes for William H. Dean, Prohibitionist.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Christian, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Sangamon, and Tazewell—6 counties; population, 183,105.*

**William M. Springer**, of Springfield, was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, May 30, 1836; removed to Illinois with his parents in 1848; graduated at the Indiana State University, Bloomington, in 1858; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859; was Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention of Illinois in 1862; was a member of the State Legislature of Illinois in 1871–'72; was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,954 votes, against 18,238 votes for Charles P. Kane, Republican, 1,829 votes for Andrew H. Harnby, Prohibitionist, and 7,002 votes for Henry M. Miller, People's.

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Dewitt, Logan, Macon, McLean, and Piatt—5 counties; population, 160,681.*

**Benjamin F. Funk**, of Bloomington, was born on a farm in Funk's Grove Township, McLean County, Illinois, October 17, 1838; was educated in the district school and the Wesleyan University, Bloomington; left school in 1862 to enlist in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Infantry as a private, and served five months; returned to the University and finished a three-year course; was engaged in farming three years after leaving the University; removed to Bloomington in 1869; was elected Mayor of that city in 1871, and was re-elected six times consecutively; is a trustee of the Asylum for the Blind at Jacksonville, which position he has held eight years; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1888, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,578 votes, against 18,264 votes for Owen Scott, Democrat, and 1,848 votes for Erastus B. Coke, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, and Vermillion—5 counties; population, 166,613.*

**Joseph G. Cannon**, of Danville, was born at Guilford, North Carolina, May 7, 1836; is a lawyer; was State's Attorney in Illinois from March, 1861, to December, 1868; was elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,596 votes, against 19,098 votes for Samuel T. Busey, Democrat, 560 votes for Allen Varner, People's, and 1,248 votes for John F. Buckner, Prohibitionist.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clark, Clay, Crawford, Cumberland, Edwards, Jasper, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, and Wayne—10 counties; population, 164,413.*

**George W. Fithian**, of Newton, was born on a farm near the village of Willow Hill, Illinois, July 4, 1854; was educated in the common schools; learned the printer's trade at Mount Carmel, Illinois, which business he followed until he was admitted to the bar, in 1875; is married; was elected State's Attorney of Jasper County in 1876, and was re-elected in 1880; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,320 votes, against 16,540 votes for J. O. Burton, Republican, 992 votes for Hale Johnson, Prohibitionist, and 2,794 votes for Thomas Ratcliff, People's.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Effingham, Fayette, Macoupin, Montgomery, Moultrie, and Shelby—6 counties; population, 158,780.*

**Edward Lane**, of Hillsboro, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842; removed to *Illinois in May, 1858;* received an academic education; afterwards read law, and was licensed

to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois in February, 1865, and has since practiced his profession; was elected Judge in November, 1869, and served one term; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,007 votes, against 13,710 votes for John N. Groin, Republican, 2,554 votes for Presley G. Donaldson, People's, and 1,440 votes for Henry B. Kepley, Prohibitionist.

### EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair, and Washington—5 counties; population, 164,866.*

**William S. Forman**, of Nashville, was born in Natchez, Mississippi, January 20, 1847; removed with his father to the county in which he now lives in 1851 and has resided there since; is a lawyer by profession; was a member of the State Senate, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,696 votes, against 16,552 votes for W. A. Northcott, Republican, 759 votes for David G. Ray, Prohibitionist, and 969 votes for J. B. Poirot, People's.

### NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clinton, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Marion, Saline, and White—9 counties; population, 165,796.*

**James R. Williams**, of Carmi, was born in White County, Illinois, December 27, 1850; was graduated from the Indiana State University, Bloomington, in 1875, and from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1876; has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Carmi since the latter year; was Master in Chancery from 1880 to 1882, and County Judge of White County from 1882 to 1886; was nominee for Elector on the Cleveland and Thurman ticket; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress at a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. R. W. Townshend; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,411 votes, against 14,972 votes for Norman H. Moss, Republican, 973 votes for J. D. Hooker, Prohibitionist, and 2,599 votes for Joseph H. Crasne, People's.

### TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Union, and Williamson—10 counties; population, 182,422.*

**George W. Smith**, of Murphysboro, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 18, 1846; was raised on a farm in Wayne County, Illinois, to which his father removed in 1850; learned the trade of blacksmithing; attended the common schools; graduated from the Literary Department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, in 1868; read law in Fairfield, Illinois; after which he entered the Law Department of the University at Bloomington, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1870; was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of Illinois the same year, since which time he has resided in Murphysboro, in the active practice of his profession; in 1880 he was the Republican Elector for his Congressional District (then the Eighteenth), and cast the vote of the district for Garfield and Arthur; is married; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,944 votes, against 17,446 votes for Benjamin W. Pope, Democrat, 968 votes for William R. Lee, Prohibitionist, 238 votes for Thomas J. Cross, People's, and 2 votes scattering.

## INDIANA.

### SENATORS.

**Daniel Wolsey Voorhees**, of Terre Haute, was born September 26, 1827, in Liberty Township, Butler County, Ohio, and in his early infancy was carried by his parents to their pioneer home in the Wabash Valley of Indiana; was graduated from the Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw University) in 1849; studied law and commenced the practice of that profession in 1851; was appointed United States District Attorney for Indiana in 1858, and held that office until he entered Congress in 1861; was elected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses; was defeated for the Forty-third Congress by reason of the nomination of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President; was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton, and took his seat November 12, 1877; was immediately assigned to the Committee on Finance as his leading committee, and has been a member of that committee to the present time. Soon after entering the Senate he addressed that body in favor of free coinage of silver and the preservation of the greenback currency as full legal-tender money. In this speech he laid down the principles on which as a direct issue the State of Indiana was carried by the Democratic party the following year (1878) by over 30,000 majority in the election of members of the Legislature; this Legislature returned him to the Senate by 23 majority on joint

ballot over Benjamin Harrison; was re-elected in January, 1885, by a majority of 46 over Albert G. Porter, and was re-elected in January, 1891, by a majority of 69 on joint ballot over Alvin P. Hovey. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**David Turpie**, of Indianapolis, studied law and was admitted to practice at Logansport, Indiana, in 1849; was appointed by Governor Wright, whom he succeeded in the Senate, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1854, and was Judge of the Circuit Court in 1856, both of which offices he resigned; in 1853 and also in 1858 he was a member of the Legislature of Indiana; in 1863 was elected a Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, and immediately succeeding Joseph A. Wright, who served by appointment of the Governor; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Indiana, and served as Speaker of that body, 1874–'75; in 1878 was appointed one of the three Commissioners to revise the laws of Indiana, serving as such three years; in August, 1886, was appointed United States District Attorney for the State of Indiana, and served as such until March 3, 1887; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, February 2, 1887, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was a Delegate at Large to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in June, 1888; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Gibson, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg, and Warrick—7 counties; population, 186,263.*

**Arthur H. Taylor** was born on February 29, 1852, in Caledonia Springs, Canada; at the age of four years emigrated with his parents to Yates County, New York, where he continued to reside, alternately teaching and attending school, until the winter of 1869, when he removed to the city of Indianapolis and commenced the study of law; on attaining his majority he was admitted to practice in the courts of that city and engaged in the practice; in 1874 he removed to his present place of residence, where he has ever since lived; in 1880 and again in 1882 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Indiana, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,720 votes, against 19,266 votes for Arthur P. Twinham, Republican, 2,110 votes for Moses Smith, Populist, and 527 votes for J. D. Cockrun, Prohibitionist.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Crawford, Daviess, Dubois, Greene, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, and Orange—8 counties; population, 161,387.*

**John L. Bretz**, of Jasper, was born near Huntingburg, Dubois County, Indiana, September 21, 1852; farmed until twenty-three years of age; was educated in common country schools and Huntingburg High School; taught school three years; read law under Hon. W. A. Traylor, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1880; located in Jasper the same year; was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in 1884; was re-elected in 1886 and 1888; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,700 votes, against 15,732 votes for Willoughby, Republican, 3,000 votes for Ackerly, People's, and 512 votes for Cooper, Prohibition candidate.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott, and Washington—8 counties; population, 170,209.*

**Jason Brevoort Brown**, of Seymour, was born in Dillsboro, Indiana, February 26, 1839; was educated in the common schools, except a short course at the Wilmington Academy in Dearborn County, Indiana; earned his own living when a boy, and therefore had little opportunity to acquire an education; studied law at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1858–'59, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, and to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1866; located in Jackson County, Indiana, in 1860, where he has since resided in the practice of his profession; has taken part as a public speaker in all of the political campaigns in his State since 1862; was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives from Jackson County in 1862, and was re-elected in 1864; was elected to the State Senate in 1870 from the counties of Jackson and Brown, and was re-elected in 1880 from the counties of Jackson and Jennings; is married; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,930 votes, against 17,957 votes for Borden, Republican, 386 votes for Jackson, Prohibitionist, and 1,294 for Adams, People's.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Ohio, Ripley, Rush, Shelby, and Switzerland—8 counties; population, 142,314.*

**William S. Holman**, of Aurora, was born at a pioneer homestead called Veraestau, in Dearborn County, Indiana, September 6, 1822; received a common-school education, and studied at Franklin College, Indiana, for two years; taught school, and then studied and prac-

ticed law; was Judge of the Court of Probate from 1843 to 1846; was Prosecuting Attorney from 1847 to 1849; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Indiana in 1850; was a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1851; was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1852 to 1856; was elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,009 votes, against 15,928 votes for Jones, Republican, 788 votes for Crin, Prohibitionist, and 421 votes for Mohler, People's.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bartholomew, Brown, Hendricks, Johnson, Monroe, Morgan, Owen, and Putnam—8 counties; population, 148,925.*

**George William Cooper**, of Columbus, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, May 21, 1851; received a preliminary education in the public schools, and took a four years' collegiate course at the Indiana State University, graduating from the literary and law courses in 1872, and has been in the active practice of the law since; is married; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1872; was elected Mayor of the city of Columbus in 1877, and was City Attorney of Columbus for four years; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,693 votes, against 16,610 votes for Warrell, Republican, 1,088 votes for McNaughton, Prohibitionist, and 1,433 votes for Stockwell, People's.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Randolph, Union, and Wayne—6 counties; population, 139,359.*

**Henry U. Johnson**, of Richmond, was born at Cambridge City, Wayne County, Indiana, October 28, 1850; received his education at Centreville Collegiate Institute and at Earlham College, located in Wayne County; is not a graduate; studied law and was admitted to practice at the Wayne County bar in February, 1872; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County in 1876, and re-elected in 1878; was elected to the State Senate from Wayne County in 1886, and served in the legislative sessions of 1887 and 1889; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,444 votes, against 11,845 votes for Mering, Democrat, 2,581 votes for Butts, People's, and 1,181 votes for Spurgeon, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Hancock, Madison, and Marion—3 counties; population, 195,472.*

**William D. Bynum**, of Indianapolis, was born near Newberry, Greene County, Indiana, June 26, 1846; received a primary education in the common schools, and collegiate at State University at Bloomington, Indiana, graduating in 1869; studied law with the Hon. William Mack, of Terre Haute, and was admitted to practice in 1869; was City Attorney of Washington, Indiana, 1871–'75; was Mayor of Washington, 1875–'79; was appointed by Governor Hendricks a Trustee of the State Normal School of Terre Haute, in February, 1875, and served until he resigned in June, 1875; was a Democratic Elector in 1876; removed from Daviess County to Marion County in May, 1881; was a member of the State Legislature in 1882, and elected Speaker of the House at the beginning of the session of 1883; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 28,233 votes, against 26,951 votes for Henry, Republican, and 1,021 votes for Walker, People's, and 846 votes for Boston, Prohibitionist.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clay, Fountain, Montgomery, Parke, Sullivan, Vermillion, and Vigo—7 counties; population, 183,641.*

**Elijah Voorhees Brookshire**, of Crawfordsville, was born near Ladoga, in Montgomery County, Indiana, August 15, 1856; graduated in the scientific course in the Central Indiana Normal College at Ladoga in August, 1878; was engaged in farming and school teaching until 1883; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Crawfordsville in that year; was engaged in the practice of the law and farming when elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,949 votes, against 21,327 votes for Carpenter, Republican, 830 votes for Shield, Prohibitionist, and 2,323 votes for Phillips, People's.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Benton, Boone, Clinton, Hamilton, Howard, Tippecanoe, Tipton, and Warren—8 counties; population, 182,344.*

**Dan Waugh**, of Tipton, was born March 7, 1842; was brought up on a farm in Wells County, Indiana, until the breaking out of the war; received a common-school education; served for three years as a private in Company A, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; after the war attended a private school for two years during the summer, and taught in the

public schools during the winter; studied law while working on a farm; was admitted to the bar and settled in Tipton in 1867; practiced his profession until 1884; was elected to the office of Judge of the Thirty-sixth Judicial Circuit for six years; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,416 votes, against 19,291 votes for Brown, Democrat, 1,502 votes for Bowen, Prohibitionist, and 2,517 votes for Swan, People's.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Carroll, Cass, Fulton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, and White—9 counties; population, 156,749.*

**Thomas Hammond,** of Hammond, was born February 27, 1843, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts; received a common-school education; engaged with his father as carpenter and contractor until he was twenty-one years of age. He then removed to Detroit, Michigan, and engaged in the packing-house business with his brother George, and twelve years later moved to Hammond, Indiana, to assist in the establishment of the great dressed-beef industry for which his name and town are noted. In the spring of 1888 he was elected mayor of Hammond, it being the first office he ever held, and has been re-elected twice since, serving his third term when elected to Congress. He severed his connection with the Hammond Beef Company in 1892 to organize the Commercial Bank, a State institution, of which he is President. Accepting the nomination for Congress in the Tenth (Republican) District under protest, he entered into a vigorous campaign, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,298 votes, against 18,256 votes for Judge William Johnston, 1,948 votes for D. H. Yeoman, People's party candidate, and 1,193 votes for William A. Hennegar, Prohibitionist.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adams, Blackford, Grant, Huntington, Jay, Miami, Wabash, and Wells—8 counties; population, 187,720.*

**Augustus N. Martin,** of Bluffton, was born at Whitestown, Butler County, Pennsylvania, on the farm of his father, John Martin, March 23, 1847; was educated in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pennsylvania, and graduated in February, 1867, at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, New York; enlisted July 3, 1863, in Company I, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, which assisted in the capture of General John Morgan's command; enlisted again February 22, 1865, in Company E, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving until discharged, August 30, 1865, for disability; left home for the West March 23, 1868, working in sawmills and on farms and teaching school in Ohio, and arriving in Wells County, Indiana, June 19, 1869, where he worked on farm and railroad until he commenced reading law in Bluffton in 1869; was admitted to the practice of the law in 1870, which has been his calling ever since; represented Adams and Wells Counties in the Legislature in 1875, where he served on the House Judiciary, Organization of Courts, and Corporation Committees; was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1876 and served for a term of four years, during which period he edited and published Indiana Supreme Court Reports from volume 54 to volume 70, inclusive; was renominated, but, with the whole ticket, was defeated in 1880; resided from 1881 to 1883 at Austin, Texas; is married; became again a resident of Bluffton upon his return from Texas; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,899 votes, against 21,141 votes for Daly, Republican, 1,765 votes for Haynes, Prohibitionist, and 3,036 votes for Strange, People's.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley—6 counties; population, 162,216.*

**William F. McNagny,** of Columbia City, was born in Summit County, Ohio, April 19, 1850; removed in early life to Whitley County, Indiana; has a common-school education; taught school and worked on farm for six years; was employed four years as station agent for Pennsylvania Company; was admitted to the bar in 1873, and settled at Columbia City, where he has since practiced his profession; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,991 votes, against 16,926 votes for A. J. You, Republican, 2,027 votes for C. Husselman, People's, and 1,006 votes for C. Eckart, Prohibition.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Elkhart, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph, and Starke—6 counties; population, 175,905.*

**Charles Gerard Conn,** of Elkhart, was born in the village of Phelps, Ontario County, State of New York, in the year 1844, and in early boyhood accompanied his parents to Elkhart, Indiana, which place has been his residence since that time; served throughout the civil war as a soldier in the Union Army, and is by occupation a manufacturer; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,675 votes, against 19,735 votes for James S. Dodge, Republican, 1,041 votes for George V. S. Howard, Prohibitionist, and 565 votes for Amos W. Somers, Populist.

# IOWA.

## SENATORS.

**William B. Allison**, of Dubuque, was born at Perry, Ohio, March 2, 1829; was educated at the Western Reserve College, Ohio; studied law and practiced in Ohio until he removed to Iowa in 1857; served on the staff of the Governor of Iowa, and aided in organizing volunteers in the beginning of the war for the suppression of the rebellion; was elected a Representative in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed James Harlan, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1873, and was re-elected in 1878, 1884, and 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**James F. Wilson**, of Fairfield, was born at Newark, Ohio, October 19, 1828; learned the harness-maker's trade, and worked at it for eight years, during which time he pursued his educational studies and acquired a thorough education; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native town; removed to Iowa in 1853; was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Iowa in 1856; was a member of the State Legislature of Iowa in 1857,'59, and '61, serving the last year as President of the Senate; was elected a Representative in Congress from Iowa, in 1861, for the unexpired term of General S. R. Curtis; was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses, serving from December 2, 1861, to March 3, 1869; was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House during the entire period of his service, and was its chairman during the last six years of his membership; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed James Wilson McDill, Republican, and took his seat December 4, 1883, and was re-elected in 1888. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren, and Washington—7 counties; population, 153,712.*

**John Henry Gear**, of Burlington, was born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825; received a common-school education; removed to Galena, Illinois, in 1836, to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory, in 1838, and to Burlington in 1843, where he engaged in merchandising; was elected Mayor of the city of Burlington in 1863; was a member of the Iowa House of Representatives of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth General Assemblies of the State, serving as Speaker for the last two terms; was elected Governor of Iowa in 1878–'79, and again in 1880–'81; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses; was beaten for the Fifty-second; was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,416 votes, against 17,787 votes for Seerley, Democrat, 402 votes for Glasgow, Prohibitionist, and 691 votes for Danville, People's.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, and Scott—6 counties; population, 172,990.*

**Walter I. Hayes**, of Clinton, was born in Marshall, Michigan, December 9, 1841; received a common-school education; graduated from the Law Department, Michigan University, in 1863; is a lawyer by profession; was City Attorney for Marshall, Michigan; was United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Michigan, and also of Iowa; was City Solicitor of Clinton, Iowa; was District Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Iowa from August, 1875, till January 1, 1887; was twice the candidate of the Democratic party for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 23,129 votes, against 15,357 votes for Monroe, Republican, 254 votes for Gilley, Prohibitionist, and 557 votes for Dalton, People's.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin, and Wright—9 counties; population, 184,437.*

**David Bremner Henderson**, of Dubuque, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840; was brought to Illinois in 1846 and to Iowa in 1849; was educated in common schools and at the Upper Iowa University; studied law with Bissel & Shiras, of Dubuque, and was admitted in the fall of 1865; was reared on a farm until twenty-one years of age; enlisted in the Union Army in September, 1861, as private in Company C, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was elected and commissioned First Lieutenant of that company, serving with it until discharged, owing to the loss of his leg, February 16, 1863; in May, 1863, was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment of the Third District of Iowa, serving as such until

June, 1864, when he re-entered the Army as Colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served therein until the close of his term of service; was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Iowa from November, 1865, until June, 1869, when he resigned and became a member of the law firm of Shiras, Van Duzee & Henderson; was Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern Division of the District of Iowa about two years, resigning in 1871; is now a member of the law firm of Henderson, Hurd, Daniels & Kiesel; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,045 votes, against 20,585 votes for Shields, Democrat, and 337 votes for John Bowman, Prohibitionist.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, and Worth—10 counties; population, 169,344.*

**Thomas Updegraff**, of McGregor, was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1834; received an academic education; was appointed Clerk of the District Court of Clayton County, Iowa, in April, 1856; was elected to that office in August of the same year and re-elected in 1858; was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of the law in 1861, and has since followed that profession; was a member of the State House of Representatives of Iowa and Chairman of Judiciary Committee of that body in 1878; was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Republican; was member of the Board of Education and City Solicitor of McGregor, Iowa, for many years; was Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and member of notification committee, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,680 votes, against 18,090 votes for Butler, Democrat, etc., and 408 votes for Rogers, Prohibition.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall, and Tama—7 counties; population, 168,175.*

**Robert G. Cousins**, of Tipton, was born in Cedar County, Iowa, in 1859; graduated at Cornell, Iowa, in 1881; was admitted to the bar in 1882, and has been engaged in the practice of law since that time; in 1886 was elected to the Iowa Legislature, and was the youngest member of that assembly, served on the Judiciary and other important committees, and was elected by vote of the House of Representatives as one of the prosecutors for the famous Brown impeachment, which was tried before the Senate during 1887; in 1888 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and also Presidential Elector for the Fifth Congressional District; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,033 votes, against 18,935 votes for J. T. Hamilton, Democrat, 637 votes for T. E. Mann, Populist, and 529 votes for J. J. Milne, Prohibitionist.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek, and Wapello—7 counties; population, 155,354.*

**John Fletcher Lacey**, of Oskaloosa, was born at New Martinsville, West Virginia, May 30, 1841; removed to Iowa in 1855; received a common-school and academical education; enlisted in Company H, Third Iowa Infantry, in May, 1861, and afterwards served as a private in Company D, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, as Sergeant-Major, and as Lieutenant in Company C of that regiment; was promoted to Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brigadier-General Samuel A. Rice, and after that officer was killed in battle was assigned to duty on the staff of Major General Frederick Steele; served in the Iowa Legislature one term, in 1870; is a lawyer and author of Lacey's Railway Digest; was a member of the Fifty-first Congress and elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,747 votes, against 16,572 votes for Frederick E. White, Democrat, 2,889 votes for E. S. Owens, People's party, and 449 votes for J. C. Reed, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, and Warren—6 counties; population, 161,320.*

**John A. T. Hull**, of Des Moines, was born in Sabina, Clinton County, Ohio, May 1, 1841; removed with his parents to Iowa in 1849; was educated in public schools, Asbury University, Indiana, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant; was graduated from the Cincinnati (Ohio) Law School in the spring of 1862; enlisted in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry July, 1862; was First Lieutenant and Captain; was wounded in the charge on intrenchments at Black River May 17, 1863; resigned October, 1863; was elected Secretary of the Iowa State Senate in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, '76, and '78; was elected Secretary of State in 1878 and re-elected in 1880 and '82; was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1885 and re-elected in 1887; is engaged in farming and manufacturing; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,963 votes, against 13,883 votes

for Dyer, Democrat, 547 votes for Haggard, Prohibitionist, 2,562 votes for Ott, People's, and 30 votes for Turney, Independent.

### EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, and Wayne—11 counties; population, 173,484.*

**William Peters Hepburn**, of Clarinda, was born November 4, 1833, at Wellsville, Columbiana County, Ohio; was taken to Iowa (then a Territory) in April, 1841; was educated in the schools of the Territory and in a printing office; was admitted to practice law in 1854; served in the Second Iowa Cavalry as Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel during the war of the rebellion; was a Delegate from Iowa to the Republican National Conventions of 1860 and '88; was a Presidential Elector at Large for the State of Iowa in 1876and in 1888; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,219 votes, over Thomas H. Maxwell, Democrat, who received 15,968 votes, Scott, Populist, who received 3,687 votes, and Dobbs, Prohibitionist, who received 834 votes.

### NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, and Shelby—9 counties; population, 180,764.*

**A. L. Hager**, of Greenfield, Adair County, was born near Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, on October 29, 1850. In the spring of 1859 his family removed to Iowa, and settled near Cottonville, Jackson County; in 1863 removed to Jones County and engaged in farming near Langworthy; received his education in the common schools and high schools of Monticello and Anamosa; in the fall of 1874 entered the law school at Iowa City, and graduated therefrom in June of 1875; began the practice of the law at his present home in Greenfield in the fall of 1875, and has pursued that profession up to the present date; in the fall of 1891 was elected to the State Senate; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,287 votes, against 17,809 votes for Judge J. E. F. McGee, Democrat, 2,610 votes for F. W. Meyers, People's party, and 407 votes for Rev. Pennington, Prohibitionist.

### TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, and Winnebago—14 counties; population, 188,346.*

**Jonathan P. Dolliver**, of Fort Dodge, was born near Kingwood, Preston County, Virginia (now West Virginia), February 6, 1858; graduated in 1875 from the West Virginia University; was admitted to the bar in 1878; never held any political office until elected to the Fifty-first Congress; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,432 votes, against 18,458 votes for Ryan, Democrat, and 1,689 votes for Anderson, People's.

### ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux, and Woodbury—13 counties; population, 203,470.*

**George D. Perkins**, of Sioux City, was born in Holly, Orleans County, New York, February 29, 1840; removed at an early age to the West; learned the printer's trade at Baraboo, Wisconsin; in connection with his brother started the Gazette at Cedar Falls in 1860; enlisted as private soldier in Company B, Thirty-first Iowa, August 12, 1862, and was discharged from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, January 12, 1863; removed to Sioux City in 1869, and has been editor of the Journal since; was a member of the Iowa Senate 1874–'76; was appointed United States Marshal for Northern District of Iowa by President Arthur and removed by President Cleveland; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,984 votes, against 20,707 votes for Campbell, Democrat-Fusion, and 787 votes for Griffith, Prohibitionist.

## KANSAS.

### SENATORS.

**William Alfred Peffer**, of Topeka, was born on a farm in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831; attended a public school; began teaching at the age of fifteen years; taught during winter and farmed in summer; removed to Indiana June, 1853, and opened a farm in St. Joseph County; removed to Missouri September, 1859, and purchased a farm in Morgan County; because of the war removed to Illinois February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August; was promoted

to Second Lieutenant March, 1863; served as Regimental Quartermaster and Adjutant, Post Adjutant, Judge-Advocate of a Military Commission, and Depot Quartermaster in the Engineer Department at Nashville; studied law odd hours during the war; was mustered out of service June 26, 1865; began practice of law at Clarksville, Tennessee, August, 1865; removed to Kansas January, 1870, and practiced law there until 1878, in the mean time establishing and conducting two newspapers—Fredonia Journal and Coffeyville Journal; was elected to the State Senate in 1874; was Chairman of Joint Centennial Committee, member of Judiciary, and Chairman of Committee on Corporations; was Republican Presidential Elector in 1880; became editor of the Kansas Farmer 1881; was elected to the United States Senate as a member of the People's party; took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**John Martin**, of Topeka, was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, November 12, 1833; was brought up on a farm and educated in the common country schools; was engaged as a clerk in store and post-office at eighteen years of age; during this time read law nights; in 1855 accompanied Judge Rush Elmore to Kansas, who had been appointed United States District Judge for that Territory; April 5, 1855, located at Tecumseh; was elected Assistant Clerk of the first House of Representatives organized in the Territory, July 4, 1855; served as County Clerk and Register of Deeds in 1855, '56, and '57; was admitted to practice law in 1856; served as the first County Attorney of Shawnee County in 1858–'59, and was Postmaster at Tecumseh in 1857 and '58; served as Deputy United States Attorney in 1859 till January 29, 1861; settled in Topeka in January, 1861, and has practiced law there since; in 1873 was elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1874; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1872, and was one of the committee to notify Mr. Greeley of his nomination; was elected a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1876, but declined to serve because the Convention instructed against Mr. Tilden; in 1880 was Democratic nominee for Governor, running 10,000 ahead of his ticket; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention of that year; declined the nomination for Governor in 1882; was appointed District Judge same year, and was elected to the same office; in 1886 was Democratic candidate for Congress and was defeated; was nominated for Governor in 1888 and was defeated; was principally instrumental in securing the indorsement by the Democratic State Convention of 1892 of the Populist ticket, and in bringing about Congressional and county fusion, for the purpose of taking the electoral vote from the Republicans and in securing the Legislature, which plan succeeded; was elected to the United States Senate January 25, 1893, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Plumb; took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### AT LARGE.

**William A. Harris**, of Linwood, Leavenworth County, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, October 29, 1841, his home being in Luray, Virginia, where he attended school; graduated at Columbian College, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1859, and at the Virginia Military Institute in 1861; served three years in the Confederate Army as Assistant Adjutant-General of Wilcox's Brigade and Ordnance Officer of D. H. Hill's and Rodes's Division, Army of Northern Virginia; removed to Kansas in 1865 and was employed as Civil Engineer in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Division, for three years; in 1868 accepted the agency for the sale of the Delaware Reservation and other lands, in connection with farming and stock-raising; since 1876 has been a farmer and breeder of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle; was nominated for the Fifty-third Congress, at large, by the Populist State Convention, and renominated by the Democratic Convention; received 163,634 votes, against 156,761 votes for George T. Anthony, Republican, and 4,055 votes for J. M. Monroe, Prohibitionist.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Pottawatomie—8 counties; population, 167,314.*

**Case Broderick**, of Holton, was born in Grant County, Indiana, September 23, 1839; received a common-school education; removed to Kansas Territory in the fall of 1858; settled in Douglas Township, Jackson County, and engaged in farming; enlisted at Fort Scott, Kansas, as a private soldier in the Second Kansas Battery, in 1862, and was mustered out at Leavenworth in August, 1865; was elected Probate Judge of Jackson County in 1868, and was twice re-elected; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Holton in 1870; was elected County Attorney of Jackson County in 1876, and re-elected in 1878; was elected State Senator in 1880 to represent Jackson and Pottawatomie Counties; in March, 1884, was appointed by President Arthur Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho for the term of four years; removed at once to Boise City, Idaho, assumed the duties of the position, and served until the fall of 1888, when he returned to Holton and resumed the practice of law; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,401 votes, against 161 votes for Carroll, Democrat, 15,782 votes for Close, Alliance, and 276 votes for *McCormick*, Prohibitionist.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte—9 counties; population, 209,148.*

**Edward H. Funston**, of Iola, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, 1836; was reared on a farm; educated in the common schools, New Carlisle Academy, and Marietta College; entered the Army in 1861 as Lieutenant Sixteenth Ohio Battery; was mustered out 1865; located in Kansas on a prairie farm 1867, on which he resides at present; was elected to Kansas House of Representatives 1873, '74, and '75; was Speaker in 1875; was elected to State Senate 1880, of which he was made President *pro tempore;* was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,900 votes, against 22,817 votes for Moore, Democrat and People's, and 656 votes for Huston, Prohibitionist.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson—9 counties; population, 201,584.*

**T. J. Hudson**, of Fredonia, was born on a farm in Boone County, Indiana, October 30, 1844; was brought up as an ordinary farmer's boy; never went to school to exceed six months until he was eighteen years old, at which time he left home aud attended school for three years; went to Kansas in the spring of 1866; was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1869; was elected to the Kansas Legislature in the fall of 1869; was three times elected County Attorney of Wilson County, Kansas, as a Democrat, in a county containing twice as many Republicans as Democrats; has been a successful lawyer; was nominated by both the People's party and the Democrats to the Fifty-third Congress, and was elected as a Populist by Populists and Democrats, receiving 23,098 votes, against 21,594 for Humphrey, Republican, and 382 for Bennett, Prohibitionist.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, and Woodson—11 counties; population, 214,544.*

**Charles Curtis**, of Topeka, was born in what is known as North Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, January 25, 1860; received his education in the common schools of the city of Topeka; studied law with A. H. Case, esq., at Topeka; was admitted to the bar in 1881; entered into a partnership with Mr. Case in 1881, and remained with him until 1884; was elected County Attorney of Shawnee County in 1884 for a term of two years, and was re-elected in 1886; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,327 votes, against 22,603 votes for E. V. Wharton, People's and Democratic parties' fusion candidate, and 749 votes for J. R. Silver, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, and Washington—10 counties; population, 177,151.*

**John Davis**, of Junction City, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, August 9, 1826; from the farm at twenty entered Springfield Academy preparatory to a course in Illinois College at Jacksonville; opened a farm in Macon County in 1850, and followed agricultural pursuits for twenty-two years in Illinois; actively favored Government endowment of agricultural colleges, and took a leading part in the antislavery movement; engaged in farming again in 1872 in Kansas; was President in 1873 of the first distinctive Farmers' organization of Kansas; as editor of the Tribune, Junction City, since 1875, and, through correspondence in the journal of the Knights of Labor and other mediums, became widely known as an able and fearless writer on economic subjects; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a candidate of the People's party, receiving 20,162 votes, against 18,842 votes for Burton, Republican, 568 votes for Cook, Democrat, 471 votes for Hurley, Prohibitionist, and 24 scattering.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, and Wallace—22 counties; population, 179,147.*

**William Baker**, of Lincoln, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1831; was brought up on a farm; was graduated from Waynesburg College, 1856; followed teaching as a profession a number of years, and while teaching studied law and was admitted to the bar; for the last thirteen years has been engaged in farming and stock-raising in Lincoln County, Kansas, and was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a nominee of the People's party, receiving 19,398 votes, against 17,887 votes for Pestana, Republican, 1,301 votes for Freeman, Democrat, and 330 votes for Brewer, Prohibitionist.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Garfield, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, McPherson, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Sedgwick, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, and Wichita—37 counties; population, 178,208.*

**Jerry Simpson**, of Medicine Lodge, was born in the Province of New Brunswick, March 31, 1842. When six years of age his parents removed to Oneida County, New York. At the age of fourteen he began life as a sailor, which pursuit he followed for twenty-three years. During his career as a sailor he had command of many large vessels on the Great Lakes. During the early part of the civil war he served for a time in Company A, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, but contracting a disease he left the service. In 1878 he drifted to Kansas and is now living six miles from Medicine Lodge, Barber County, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising; was a Republican originally, casting his first vote for the second election of Abraham Lincoln, but during the past twelve years has been voting and affiliating with the Greenback and Union Labor parties. He twice ran for the Kansas Legislature on the Independent ticket in Barber County, but was defeated both times by a small plurality; was nominated for the Fifty-second Congress by the People's party, and elected by the aid of the Democrats, who indorsed his nomination, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Farmers' Alliance candidate, receiving 33,822 votes, against 32,059 votes for Long, Republican, and 583 votes for Woodward, Prohibitionist.

# KENTUCKY.

## SENATORS.

**Joseph C. S. Blackburn**, of Versailles, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, October 1, 1838; was educated at Sayres Institute, Frankfort, Kentucky, and at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, whence he graduated in 1857; studied law with George B. Kincaid, esq., at Lexington; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practiced until 1861; entered the Confederate Army in 1861, and served throughout the war; resumed practice in 1865; was elected to the State Legislature of Kentucky in 1871 and '73; was elected to the House in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed John S. Williams, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1885, and was re-elected in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**William Lindsay**, of Frankfort, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, September 4, 1835; settled in Clinton, Hickman County, Kentucky, in November, 1854; commenced the practice of the law in 1858; served in the Confederate Army continuously from July, 1861, till May, 1865; was paroled as prisoner of war at Columbus, Mississippi, May 16, 1865; resumed the practice of the law in Hickman County, Kentucky, in the autumn of 1865; was elected State Senator for the Hickman district in August, 1867; was elected Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in August, 1870, and served till September, 1878; from September, 1876, until September, 1878, was Chief Justice of the court; has practiced law in Frankfort, Kentucky, since September, 1878; was elected State Senator for the Frankfort district in August, 1889; was appointed and has served as a member of the World's Columbian Commission for the country at large since the organization of that Commission; was appointed and confirmed as member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in January, 1892, but declined to accept the appointment; was elected United States Senator on February 14, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John G. Carlisle. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken, and Trigg—13 counties; population, 170,500.*

**William Johnson Stone**, of Kuttawa, was born June 26, 1841, in Lyon (then Caldwell) County, Kentucky; was educated at the common schools of the county and at Q. M. Tyler's Collegiate Institute in Cadiz, Trigg County, Kentucky; is a farmer by occupation; was elected a member of the State House of Representatives in 1867, '75, and '83, and was Speaker of the House during his second term; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,295 votes, against 8,438 votes for Deboe, Republican, 438 votes for Smith, Prohibitionist, and 4,686 votes for Keys, People's.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union, and Webster—8 counties; population, 178,808.*

**William T. Ellis**, of Owensboro, was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, July 24, 1845; is a lawyer; served in the Confederate Army from October, 1861, until April, 1865; was elected County Attorney of Daviess County in August, 1870, and was re-elected in August, 1874; was Presidential Elector for the Second Congressional District in 1876; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,053 votes, against 9,781 votes for Kimberly, Republican, and 6,903 votes for Pettit, People's party.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Allen, Barren, Butler, Cumberland, Edmonson, Logan, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd, and Warren—11 counties; population, 176,471.*

**Isaac Herschel Goodnight**, of Franklin, was born in Allen County, Kentucky; was educated at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee; represented Simpson County in the general assembly in 1877–'78; was a member of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, defeating W. Godfrey Hunter, Republican, and C. W. Biggers, Populist.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, La Rue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor, and Washington—13 counties; population, 192,055.*

**Alexander B. Montgomery**, of Elizabethtown, was born on a farm in Hardin County, Kentucky, December 11, 1837, and has always resided in that county; received a collegiate education at Georgetown College, Kentucky, graduating with the class of 1859; studied law and graduated from the Louisville Law School with the class of 1861; engaged in farming till 1870, and since then in the practice of law; was elected County Judge of Hardin County in 1870, serving till 1874; was elected to the State Senate in 1877, serving till 1881; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,043 votes, against 11,485 votes for Barnett, Republican, and 5,954 votes for Gardner, People's.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Jefferson—population, 188,598.*

**Asher Graham Caruth**, of Louisville, was born in Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky, February 7, 1844; attended the public schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and graduated at the Male High School of Louisville in June, 1864; graduated in the Law Department of the University of Louisville March, 1866, and has since practiced his profession; was Presidential Elector in 1876; was Attorney of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of Louisville, by annual elections, from 1873 until 1880; in 1880 was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District of Kentucky for the constitutional term of six years, and was re-elected without opposition in August, 1886; resigned the office in March, 1887; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses as a Democrat, and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 20,445 votes, against 13,767 votes for Willson, Republican, 372 votes for Summerville, Prohibitionist, and 226 votes for Bates, People's.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, and Trimble—8 counties; population, 160,649.*

**Albert Seaton Berry**, of Newport, was born in Campbell County, Kentucky; educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; attended Cincinnati Law School; served two terms in State Senate; five terms as Mayor of Newport, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,564 votes, against 10,729 votes for Weaden O'Neal, Republican, 522 votes for H. M. Winslow, Prohibitionist, and 749 votes for W. B. Ogden, Populist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott, and Woodford—8 counties; population, 141,461.*

**William C. P. Breckinridge**, of Lexington, was born August 28, 1837; graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, April 26, 1855, and in the Law Department of the Uni-

versity of Louisville February 27, 1857; is an attorney at law; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,588 votes, against 9,433 votes for Hardin, Republican, and 730 votes for Johnson, People's.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jackson, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rock Castle, Shelby, and Spencer—11 counties; population, 142,671.*

**James B. McCreary**, of Richmond, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, July 8, 1838; received a classical education, and graduated at the age of eighteen at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1857; at once commenced the study of law, and graduated in the Law Department of the Cumberland University of Tennessee (with the first honor in a class of forty-seven) in 1859, and immediately commenced the practice of law at Richmond, Kentucky; entered the Confederate Army in 1862, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry at the close of the war; was selected as a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1868, but declined; was subsequently elected a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in New York in July, 1868; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Kentucky in 1869, '71, and '73, and was elected Speaker of the House in 1871 and 1873; was nominated as Democratic candidate for Governor in May, 1875, and was elected, serving as Governor from August, 1875, to September, 1879; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,092 votes, against 4 votes scattering.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bath, Boyd, Bracken, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson, and Rowan—13 counties; population, 176,212.*

**Thomas H. Paynter**, of Greenup, was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, December 9, 1851; was educated in the common schools of that county, and at Jacob Rand's Academy, and at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky; is a lawyer, and has been engaged in his profession at his present residence since his admission to the bar in 1873; was appointed Attorney for Greenup County in 1876, and held that office, under appointment, until August, 1878, at which time he was elected to the same office, which he held until 1882; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,295 votes, against 15,339 votes for McCartney, Republican, and 713 votes for Yantis, People's.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Powell, and Wolfe—16 counties; population, 149,058.*

**Marcus Claiborne Lisle**, of Winchester, was born September 23, 1862, in Clark County, Kentucky; was educated in the common schools of the county and at Kentucky University; took a course in law at Columbia College Law School, New York; began the practice of law at Winchester, Kentucky, in 1887; was elected County Judge of Clark County, Kentucky, in 1890, and was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 14,515 votes, against 11,743 votes for Charles W. Russell, Republican.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Harlan, Knox, Laurel, Letcher, Leslie, Metcalfe, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne, and Whitley—17 counties; population, 187,481.*

**Silas Adams**, of Liberty, was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, February 9, 1839; removed to Casey at the age of two; received an education in the public schools of the county, Kentucky University, at Harrodsburg, and Transylvania, at Lexington; in 1867 entered the law school at Lexington, and received license to practice; served two terms as County Attorney; served three terms in the Legislature; in 1892 was nominated and voted for by the Republicans of the State Legislature for Speaker, and also for United States Senator; entered the Union Army in 1861 as First Lieutenant, First Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry; was promoted to Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the regiment, and was mustered out December 31, 1864; in 1892 was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,087 votes, against 10,483 votes for Hindman, Democrat, and 1,259 votes for Durham, Populist.

# LOUISIANA.

## SENATORS.

**Edward Douglass White** was born in the parish of Lafourche, Louisiana, in November, 1845; was educated at Mount St. Mary's, near Emmitsburg, Maryland, at the Jesuit College in New Orleans, and at Georgetown College, District of Columbia; served in the Confederate Army; was licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in December, 1868; elected State Senator in 1874; was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in 1878; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed James B. Eustis, receiving 119 votes, against 11 votes for H. C. Warmoth, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**Donelson Caffery**, of Franklin, St. Mary parish, was born in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, September 10, 1835; was educated at St. Mary's College, Maryland; studied law in Louisiana and was admitted to the bar; served in the Confederate Army, first in the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment and subsequently on the staff of General W. W. Walker; practiced law and engaged in sugar-planting after the war; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879; was elected to the State Senate in 1892; was appointed United States Senator to succeed Randall Lee Gibson, deceased, and took his seat January 7, 1893. His term of service will expire with the election of his successor by the Legislature in 1894.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 154,913.)

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—*3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 15th wards.*
PARISHES.—*Orleans, St. Bernard, and Plaquemines, extending from Julia street, in the city of New Orleans, to the Gulf of Mexico.*

**Adolph Meyer**, of New Orleans, was born October 19, 1842; was a student at the University of Virginia until 1862, during which year he entered the Confederate Army and served till the close of the war on the staff of Brigadier-General John S. Williams, of Kentucky; at the close of the war returned to Louisiana and has been engaged largely in the culture of cotton and sugar since; has also been engaged in merchandising and banking in the city of New Orleans; was elected Colonel in 1879 of the First Regiment of Louisiana State National Guard, and in 1881 was appointed Brigadier-General to command the First Brigade, embracing all the uniformed corps of the State, which position he still holds; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,878 votes, against 4,789 votes for Wilkinson, Republican, and 52 votes for Carlin, People's.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

CITY AND PARISHES.—*1st, 2d, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, and 17th wards of the city of New Orleans, and parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James, and St. John the Baptist—population, 152,025.*

**Robert C. Davey**, of New Orleans, was born in that city October 22, 1853; received his early education in the schools of his native city; entered St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1869, and graduated in 1871; was elected a member of the State Senate December, 1879, and re-elected April, 1884, and again elected in April, 1892; was President *pro tempore* of the Senate during the sessions of 1884 and 1886; was elected Judge of the First Recorder's Court November, 1880, re-elected November, 1882, re-elected April 1884, and served until May, 1888; was defeated for Mayor of the city of New Orleans in April, 1888; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,288 votes, against 6,102 votes for Morris Marks, Republican.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

PARISHES.—*Ascension, Assumption, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne, and Vermillion—12 parishes; population, 214,785.*

**Andrew Price**, of Thibodeaux, was born April 2, 1854, at Chatsworth Plantation, near Franklin, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana; he attended various private schools, and the Collegiate Department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee; was graduated from the Law Department of the same University in 1875; continued his legal studies for two

years in the Law Department of Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, and graduated from this University in 1877; practiced law in St. Louis until the fall of 1880, when he returned to Louisiana, where he has since been engaged in sugar-planting; has for several years taken an active interest in public affairs; was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1884 to 1888; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1888; prior to being a candidate for Congress was never a candidate for office; received the nomination of his party without opposition and by acclamation, and was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father-in law, Hon. Edward J. Gay; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 14,033 votes, against 3,123 votes for Willis, Republican and People's party.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

PARISHES.—*Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Grant, Natchitoches, Rapides, Red River, Sabine, Vernon, Webster, and Winn—12 parishes; population, 193,760.*

**Newton Crain Blanchard,** of Shreveport, was born in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, January 29, 1849; received an academical education; commenced the study of law at Alexandria, Louisiana, in 1868; entered the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, in the winter of 1869, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1870; commenced the practice of law at Shreveport in 1871, and still continues the practice there; in 1876 was made Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Caddo Parish; took an active part in the politics of the State, looking to the restoration of the government of the State to the hands of her own people; was nominated by the Democracy of Caddo Parish for the position of Representative Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1879, and elected by a large majority; served in that body as Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations; was appointed by Governor Wiltz, of Louisiana, to the position of Aid-de-Camp on his staff, with the rank of Major, in the Louisiana State Militia, and subsequently held a similar position with similar rank on the staff of Governor S. D. McEnery, of Louisiana; was appointed member for Louisiana on the Board of Trustees of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,442 votes, against 5,167 votes for T. S. Guice, People's and Republican.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

PARISHES.—*Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, West Carroll, and Union—15 parishes; population, 194,302.*

**Charles J. Boatner,** of Monroe, was born at Columbia, in the parish of Caldwell, Louisiana, January 23, 1849; was admitted to the bar in January, 1870; was elected a member of the State Senate in 1876, which position he resigned in May, 1878; was a candidate for Congress in 1884, and was defeated by General J. Floyd King, the then incumbent; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,571 votes, against 3,108 votes for Gunby, Independent Democrat, and 4,301 votes for Webb, People's and Republican.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

PARISHES.—*Acadia, Avoyelles, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, ana Washington—13 parishes; population, 208,802.*

**Samuel Matthews Robertson,** of Baton Rouge, was born in the town of Plaquemine, Louisiana, January 1, 1852; received his preparatory education in the Collegiate Institute of Baton Rouge; was graduated from the Louisiana State University in 1874; completed a course of law study and was admitted to practice in 1877; was elected a member of the State Legislature from the parish of East Baton Rouge in 1879 for a term of four years; in 1880 was elected a member of the Faculty of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College. He filled the Chair of Natural History in that institution, and the position of Commandant of Cadets, until he was elected to the Fiftieth Congress, to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father, E. W. Robertson; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,258 votes, against 2,043 votes for Kleinpeter, People's and Republican.

# MAINE.

## SENATORS.

**Eugene Hale**, of Ellsworth, was born in Turner, Oxford County, Maine, June 9, 1836; received an academic education; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and commenced practice at the age of twenty; was for nine successive years County Attorney for Hancock County; was a member of the Legislature of Maine in 1867, '68, and '80; was elected to the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses; was appointed Postmaster-General by President Grant in 1874, but declined; was re-elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses; was tendered a Cabinet appointment by President Hayes, and declined; was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for the Forty-fifth Congress; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College and from Colby University; was a Delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in 1876 and the Chicago Conventions in 1868 and '80; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, Republican (who declined a re-election), and took his seat March 4, 1881, and was re-elected in 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**William P. Frye**, of Lewiston, was born at Lewiston, Maine, September 2, 1831; graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, 1850; studied and practiced law; was a member of the State Legislature in 1861, '62, and '67; was Mayor of the city of Lewiston in 1866 and '67; was Attorney-General of the State of Maine in 1867, '68, and '69; was elected a member of the National Republican Executive Committee in 1872, re-elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1880; was elected a Trustee of Bowdoin College in June, 1880; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College in July, 1881, and the same degree from Bowdoin College in 1889; was a Presidential Elector in 1864; was a Delegate to the National Republican Conventions in 1872, '76, and '80; was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Maine in place of Hon. James G. Blaine, resigned, in November, 1881; was elected a Representative in the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James G. Blaine, appointed Secretary of State; took his seat March 18, 1881, and was re-elected in 1883, and again in 1888. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Cumberland and York—2 counties; population, 153,778.*

**Thomas B. Reed**, of Portland, was born at Portland, October 18, 1839; graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1860; studied law; was Acting Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy, from April 19, 1864, to November 4, 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and commenced practice at Portland; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1868–'69, and of the State Senate in 1870; was Attorney-General of Maine in 1870, '71, and '72; was City Solicitor of Portland in 1874, '75, '76, and '77; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,312 votes, against 14,635 votes for Ingraham, Democrat, 691 votes for Tucker, Prohibitionist, and 15 votes scattering. He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives December 2, 1889.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, and Sagadahoc—6 counties; population, 169,528.*

**Nelson Dingley, Jr.**, of Lewiston, was born in Durham, Androscoggin County, Maine, February 15, 1832; graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but left the profession to become proprietor and editor of the Lewiston (Maine) Journal, daily and weekly, in 1856, and still maintains that connection; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1862, '63, '64, '65, '68, and '73; was Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1863 and '64; was Governor of Maine in 1874 and '75; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College in 1874; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Republican, at a special election on the 12th of September, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. William P. Frye to the United States Senate; was re-elected a Representative at Large to the Forty-eighth Congress; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,194 votes, against 13,566 votes for McGillicuddy, Democrat, 802 votes for Ladd, Prohibitionist, 1,193 votes for Lermond, People's, and 97 votes scattering.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, and Waldo—4 counties; population, 154,710.*

**Seth L. Milliken**, of Belfast, was born in Montville, Waldo County, Maine; was educated at Union College, New York, where he graduated in 1856; is a lawyer by profession; was, during two terms, a member of the Maine Legislature; was Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court; was Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876; was Elector of President the same year; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,582 votes, against 13,700 votes for Thompson, Democrat, 790 votes for Knight, Prohibitionist, 883 votes for Gillette, People's, and 42 votes scattering.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Washington—4 counties; population, 183,070.*

**Charles Addison Boutelle**, of Bangor, was born at Damariscotta, Lincoln County, Maine, February 9, 1839; was educated in the public schools at Brunswick, and at Yarmouth Academy; early adopted the profession of his father, a shipmaster, and on return from a foreign voyage in the spring of 1862 volunteered and was appointed Acting Master in the United States Navy; he served in the North and South Atlantic and West Gulf Squadrons; took part in the blockade of Charleston and Wilmington, the Pocotaligo expedition, the capture of St. Johns Bluff, and occupation of Jacksonville, Florida, and while an officer of United States steamer *Sassacus* was promoted to Lieutenant "for gallant conduct in the engagement with the rebel iron-clad *Albemarle*," May 5, 1864; afterwards, in command of United States steamer *Nyansa*, participated in the capture of Mobile and in receiving surrender of the Confederate fleet, and was assigned to command of naval forces in Mississippi Sound, and honorably discharged at his own request January 14, 1866; engaged in commercial business in New York; in 1870 became managing editor and in 1874 proprietor of the Bangor (Maine) Whig and Courier; was a District Delegate to National Republican Convention in 1876; was Delegate at Large and Chairman of Maine delegation in the National Republican Convention of 1888; was unanimously nominated in 1880 as Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth Maine District; was elected Representative at Large to the Forty-eighth Congress; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,549 votes, against 12,261 votes for Powers, Democrat, 1,277 votes for Hersey, Prohibitionist, 550 votes for Chapman, People's, and 1,616 votes for Leavitt, Independent Democrat, and 1 vote scattering.

## MARYLAND.

### SENATORS.

**Arthur P. Gorman**, of Laurel, was born in Howard County, Maryland, March 11, 1839; attended the public schools in his native county for a brief period; in 1852 was appointed Page in the Senate of the United States, and continued in the service of the Senate until 1866, at which time he was Postmaster; on the 1st of September of that year he was removed from his position and immediately appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Maryland, which office he held until the incoming of the Grant administration in 1869; in June, 1869, he was appointed a Director in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and in November was elected a member of the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature as a Democrat; he was re-elected in 1871, then elected Speaker of the House of Delegates at the ensuing session; in June, 1872, he was elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; in 1875 he was elected to represent Howard County in the Maryland State Senate, and was re-elected for a term of four years in November, 1879; was elected in January, 1880, to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed William Pinkney Whyte; took his seat March 4, 1881, and was re-elected in 1886 and in 1892. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**Charles Hopper Gibson**, of Easton, was born in Queer Anne's County, Maryland, January 19, 1842; his education was commenced at the Centreville Academy, and he was afterwards sent to the Archer School, in Harford County, and from there to Washington College, Chestertown, where his course of study was completed; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and commenced the practice of law at Easton with Col. Samuel Hambleton; was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern Shore District, but his nomination was rejected in the Senate by a majority of one vote; was appointed in 1869 Commissioner in Chancery, and Auditor in 1870, which offices later on in 1870 he resigned to accept the appointment by the Circuit Court for the three years' unexpired term of the State's Attor-

ney for Talbot County, to which position he was elected for four years in 1871, and again in 1875, holding the office for three consecutive terms, and declining a renomination for the fourth; was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses; was appointed United States Senator till the election of his successor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ephraim K. Wilson, and took his seat December 7, 1891; was elected to fill the unexpired term January 21, 1892. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester—8 counties; population, 158,246.*

**Robert F. Brattan**, of Princess Anne, was born at Barren Creek Springs, Wicomico (then Somerset) County, Maryland, on May 13, 1845; attended Washington College, at Chestertown, Maryland, for four years, and graduated in 1864. Immediately upon his return from college was appointed Deputy Register of Wills for Somerset County, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1867; was a member of the State Convention in 1865 which sent Delegates to a Peace Convention held in Philadelphia in that year; has been a member of several State and Congressional Conventions; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1869, and to the State Senate in 1873, again in 1879, and again in 1887; was elected President of the Maryland Senate in 1890 without opposition in any party; has been engaged ever since admitted to the bar in the practice of law in Princess Anne; was elected a member of the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,608 votes, against 13,714 votes for Russum, Republican, 1,778 votes for Miles, Prohibition, and 323 votes for Heffron, People's candidate.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 208,165.)

CITY OF BALTIMORE.—*20th, 21st, and 22d wards and 9th precinct of 11th ward.*
COUNTIES.—*2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th districts of Baltimore County, Carroll, Cecil, and Harford.*

**J. Frederick C. Talbott**, of Towson, was born near Lutherville, Baltimore County, Maryland, July 29, 1843; received a public-school education; began the study of law in 1862; joined the Confederate Army in 1864 and served as a private in the Second Maryland Cavalry until the close of the war; was admitted to the bar September 6, 1866; was nominated and elected Prosecuting Attorney for Baltimore County in 1871, for the term of four years; was renominated in 1875 and defeated at the November election; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1876; was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses; was appointed Insurance Commissioner of the State of Maryland in October, 1889, and resigned the position January, 1893, having been elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,772 votes, against 17,926 votes for George A. Baker, Republican, 1,441 votes for John M. Macklem, Prohibitionist, and 103 votes for Enoch Noyes, People's party.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.—*1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 15th, and 16th wards—population, 166,799.*

**Harry Welles Rusk**, of Baltimore, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, October 17, 1852; was educated at private schools and at the Baltimore City College, graduating from the latter in 1866, and graduating from the Maryland University Law School in 1872, with the degree of LL. B.; was admitted to the bar, and has ever since practiced law in Baltimore; was for six years a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and for four years a member of the Maryland Senate; was elected to fill the unexpired term of William H. Cole, deceased, in the Forty-ninth Congress; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,806 votes, against 13,679 votes for Charles Herzog, Republican, and 458 votes for Robert Ireland, Prohibitionist.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.—*8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, and 19th wards—population, 183,005.*

**Isidor Rayner**, of Baltimore, was born April 11, 1850; was educated at the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in Baltimore in 1870, and has been practicing law since that time; in 1878 was elected to the Maryland Legislature for two years, and was chosen chairman of the Baltimore City delegation; in 1886 was elected to the State Senate from Baltimore City for four years; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,455 votes, against 14,646 votes for Albertus W. Spates, Republican, and 653 votes for Christian A. E. Spamer, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES AND CITY.—*Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Howard, Prince George, and St. Mary's counties, and the 1st and 13th election districts of Baltimore County, and the 17th ward of Baltimore City—population, 153,912.*

**Barnes Compton**, of Laurel, was born at Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland, November 16, 1830; was educated at Charlotte Hall Academy and Princeton College, from which latter institution he graduated in June, 1851; is a planter and farmer; was a member of the State House of Delegates from Charles County 1860 to 1861, and of the Senate from the same county in 1867 to 1868, 1870, 1872, serving as President of the Senate during the session of 1868 and 1870; was State Tobacco Inspector in 1873 and '74; was elected State Treasurer of Maryland in 1874 for two years, and re-elected for five successive terms, holding the office for eleven years and two months, resigning in the second year of his sixth term; was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and received the certificate of election to the Fifty-first, but was unseated by contest, the seat being given to Sydney E. Mudd; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,391 votes, against 13,505 votes for Thomas Parran, Republican, 390 votes for Thomas J. Hood, Prohibitionist, and 138 votes for E M. Burchard, People's.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington—5 counties; population, 172,263.*

**William McMahon McKaig**, of Cumberland, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland, July 29, 1845; was educated in the Carroll School and the Allegany County Academy; boated coal over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland to the navy-yard in Washington City during the navigable portions of the years 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, and '65; read law with his uncles, General Thomas J. McKaig and W. W. McKaig, and was admitted to the Allegany bar April, 1868; health failing him in 1873, he went to Colorado Territory and lived an outdoor life, ranching, hunting, and trapping in the Pike's Peak region; spring of 1874 went to Manitou and Denver, and engaged in the hotel business until October, when he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, then to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Cajon Pass, near the Panamint Mines, California, where he followed gold-mining; spring of 1875 went to Acapulco, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Aspinwall, and Savanilla, in the United States of Colombia; then to New York; failed to secure the Democratic nomination for State's Attorney for Allegany County; was appointed City Attorney of Cumberland in 1876; was elected in 1877 from Allegany County to the lower branch of the Maryland Legislature; was appointed in 1879 Colonel on the personal staff of Governor Hamilton; was appointed Chief of Ordnance on the general staff by Governor Robert M. McLane in 1884, and reappointed by Governors Lloyd and Jackson; was elected State Senator from Allegany County in 1887; spring of 1890 was elected Mayor of Cumberland; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,899 votes, against 18,292 votes for George L. Wellington, Republican, and 790 votes for Albert E. Shoemaker, Prohibitionist.

# MASSACHUSETTS.

## SENATORS.

**George F. Hoar**, of Worcester, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826; studied in early youth at Concord Academy; graduated at Harvard College in 1846; studied law, and graduated at the Dane Law School, Harvard University; settled at Worcester, where he practiced; was City Solicitor in 1860; was President of the Trustees of the City Library; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1852, and of the State Senate in 1857; was elected a Representative to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses; declined a renomination for Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress; was an Overseer of Harvard College, 1874–'80; was chosen President of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard, but declined; presided over the Massachusetts State Republican Conventions of 1871, '77, '82, and '85; was a Delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 at Cincinnati, and of 1880, '84, and '88, at Chicago, presiding over the Convention of 1880; was Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in 1880, '84, and '88; was one of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876; was Regent of the Smithsonian

Institution in 1880; has been President and is now Vice-President of the American Antiquarian Society, Trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archæology, Trustee of Leicester Academy, is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Historical Society, the Historic-Genealogical Society and the Virginia Historical Society; has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary, Amherst, Yale, and Harvard Colleges; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed George S. Boutwell, took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883 and '89. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**Henry Cabot Lodge**, of Nahant, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1850; received a private school and collegiate education; was graduated from Harvard College in 1871; studied law at Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1875, receiving the degree of LL. B.; was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1876; profession, that of literature; served two terms as member of House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses; was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,002 votes, against 14,391 votes for William Everett, Democrat, 851 votes for F. P. Greenwood, Prohibition, and 11 votes scattering; was elected to the Senate January 17, 1893, to succeed Henry L. Dawes; resigned his seat in the House and took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,297.)

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—*Towns of Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesboro, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlboro, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown, and Windsor.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—*Towns of Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Coleraine, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne, and Whately.*

HAMPDEN COUNTY.—*Towns of Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Holyoke, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, Westfield, and West Springfield.*

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.—*Towns of Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, and Worthington.*

**Ashley Bascom Wright**, of North Adams, was born in Hinsdale, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, May 25, 1841; received his education in the public schools and Lincoln Academy, at Hinsdale; removed to North Adams in 1861, at which time he was appointed Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the 10th District of Massachusetts; resigned in 1865 and engaged in mercantile business; was elected Selectman; served as Chairman several terms; has filled various offices in the town where he resides; in 1884 was elected County Commissioner for the county of Berkshire, serving for three years, Chairman one year; in 1890 was elected to the Executive Council of Massachusetts, re-elected in 1891; served on Committees on Pardons, Finance, Military, and Charitable Institutions; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,198 votes, against 13,695 votes for John C. Crosby, Democrat, 896 votes for John L. Kilbon, Prohibitionist, and 2 votes for all others.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,951.)

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—*Towns of Erving, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, and Wendell.*

HAMPDEN COUNTY.—*Towns of Brimfield, Chicopee, Hampden, Holland, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Springfield, Wales, and Wilbraham.*

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.—*Towns of Amherst, Belchertown, Easthampton, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Northampton, Pelham, Prescott, South Hadley, and Ware.*

WORCESTER COUNTY.—*Towns of Athol, Barre, Brookfield, Dana, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Warren, West Brookfield, and Winchendon.*

**Frederick Huntington Gillett**, of Springfield, was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, October 16, 1851; graduated at Amherst College in 1874 and at Harvard Law School in 1877; was admitted to the bar in Springfield in 1877; was Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts from 1879 to 1882; was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1890 and '91, and to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,101 votes, against 12,715 votes for E. H. Lathrop, Democrat.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

(Population, 171,484.)

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—*Town of Hopkinton.*
WORCESTER COUNTY.—*Towns of Auburn, Blackstone, Charlton, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Mendon, Milbury, Northbridge, Oxford, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westboro, West Boylston, and Worcester.*

**Joseph Henry Walker**, of Worcester, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 21, 1829; worked on boots and shoes in his father's factory; was admitted to partnership of the firm of Joseph Walker & Co., in Worcester, in 1850; was engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing till 1887; retired from business in Worcester; he established the business of manufacturing leather in Chicago, Illinois, in 1868, and is still a member of the firm carrying on that business under the name of Walker, Oakley & Co.; has been several times a member of the City Council of Worcester and of the Massachusetts Legislature; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,139 votes, against 13,262 votes for Thayer, Democrat, and 226 votes for Eldridge, People's.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 170,221.)

WORCESTER COUNTY.—*Towns of Ashburnham, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Fitchburg, Gardner, Harvard, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Northboro, Princeton, Southboro, Sterling, and Westminster.*
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—*Towns of Acton, Ashby, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Billerica, Boxboro, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dunstable, Framingham, Groton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlboro, Maynard, Natick, Pepperell, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury, Townsend, Tyngsboro, Waltham, Wayland, Westford, and Weston.*
NORFOLK COUNTY.—*Wellesley.*

**Lewis Dewart Apsley**, of Hudson, was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1852; at the age of fifteen removed to Philadelphia and immediately engaged in active business pursuits, early identifying himself with the rubber-goods trade; removed to Massachusetts in 1877, and established himself in 1885 as a manufacturer of rubber clothing in Hudson; is President and Treasurer of the Apsley Rubber Company, President of the Hudson Board of Trade, and a Director in the Hudson National Bank; has never held political office; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,209 votes, against 13,058 votes for F. S. Coolidge, Democrat, and 893 votes for F. M. Forbush, the Prohibition candidate.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 172,178.)

ESSEX COUNTY.—*Towns of Andover, Lawrence, Lynnfield, Methuen, North Andover, and Peabody.*
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—*Towns of Dracut, Lowell, North Reading, Reading, Tewksbury, Wilmington, and Woburn.*

**Moses T. Stevens**, of North Andover, was born in North Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts, October 10, 1825; graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1842; entered Dartmouth College same year, and left that institution in 1843 to learn business of manufacturing woolen goods, and has been engaged in that business to the present time in North Andover; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1861 and of the Senate in 1868; is President of Andover National Bank; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,423 votes, against 12,645 votes for Knox, Republican, and 520 votes for Dutton, People's.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

ESSEX COUNTY.—*Towns of Amesbury, Beverly, Boxford, Bradford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Middleton, Newbury, Newburyport, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham, and West Newbury—population, 169,418.*

**William Cogswell**, of Salem, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, August 23, 1838; he fitted at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Dartmouth College August 23, 1855; graduated at the

Dane Law School, Harvard University, in 1860; is a lawyer by profession; was Mayor of the city of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1867, '68, '69, '73, and '74; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1870–'71, 1881–'83, and a member of the State Senate 1885–'86; served in the Union Army from April, 1861, till July 25, 1865; held commissions as Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel in the Second Massachusetts Infantry, and Brigadier-General by brevet, and assigned by special order of the War Department to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,385 votes, against 10,228 votes for Little, Democrat, 696 votes for Davis, Prohibitionist, and 740 votes for Brown, People's.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,866.)

ESSEX COUNTY.—*Towns of Lynn, Nahant, and Saugus.*
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—*Towns of Everett, Malden, Melrose, Stoneham, and Wakefield.*
SUFFOLK COUNTY.—*4th and 5th wards of the city of Boston, and the towns of Chelsea and Revere.*

**William Everett**, of Quincy, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 10, 1839; educated at public schools of Cambridge and Boston; at Harvard College (A. B., 1859; Ph. D., 1875) and at Trinity College, Cambridge, England (B. A., 1863); admitted to the Bar in 1867; licensed to preach 1872 by the Suffolk Association of (Unitarian) Ministers; Tutor in Harvard College, 1870–'73; Assistant Professor of Latin, 1873–'77; Master of Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., 1878–1893; is author of various publications, chiefly books for boys; engaged in political speaking, on the Republican side, 1864–1883; an early civil-service reformer; took part in the Cleveland campaign of 1884 as a Mugwump; has since acted with the Democratic party, but holding an independent position; nominated for Congress by Democratic Conventions in 1884, 1890, 1892; was chosen at the by-election of April, 1893, by 9,733 votes, against 9,699 votes for William E. Barrett, Republican, 1,001 votes for G. H. Cary, People's, 602 votes for Louis A. Banks, Prohibitionist, and 8 votes scattering.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,274.)

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—*Towns of Arlington, Cambridge, Medford, Somerville, and Winchester.*
SUFFOLK COUNTY.—*9th, 10th, and 11th wards of the City of Boston.*

**Samuel Walker McCall**, of Winchester, son of Henry and Mary Ann (Elliot) McCall, was born in East Providence, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1851. He removed with his parents to Mount Carroll, Illinois, in 1853; graduated at New Hampton (N. H.) Academy in 1870; at Dartmouth College in 1874; was admitted to the bar, and since January, 1876, has practiced law in Boston, except one year when he was the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1888, '89, and '92, where his most important committee places were the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee and of Election Laws. He was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1888, and made a speech seconding the nomination of General Gresham to the Presidency. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,671 votes, against 14,679 votes for Hon. John F. Andrew, Democrat, and 6 votes scattering.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—*1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards, and the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th precincts of the 19th ward of the City of Boston, and the town of Winthrop—population, 170,458.*

**Joseph H. O'Neil**, of Boston, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, March 23, 1853; received a common-school education; was a member of the Boston School Committee in 1875; was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, and '84; was a member of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions for five years, the last eighteen months being Chairman of the Board; was City Clerk of Boston in 1887 and '88; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,454 votes, against 8,622 votes for Lane, Republican, and 517 votes for Miner, Prohibitionist.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 174,008.)

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—*13th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 22d, and 24th wards, and the 1st, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th precincts of the 19th ward of the City of Boston.*
NORFOLK COUNTY.—*Towns of Milton and Quincy.*

**Michael J. McEttrick**, of Boston, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 22, 1846; graduated from the Washington Grammar and Roxbury Latin Schools; was Assistant Assessor of Boston in 1884; was elected the same year to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts and was re-elected for seven consecutive terms; served as Chairman of the Committee on Labor; in 1890 was elected to the State Senate; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat citizen, receiving 9,507 votes, against 8,822 votes for Harrison H. Atwood, Republican, 7,591 votes for William S. McNary, Democrat, 2,235 votes for Richard C. Humphrey, Independent, 274 votes for William W. Marple, Prohibitionist, and 1 vote scattering.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,185.)

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—*21st, 23d, and 25th wards of the City of Boston.*
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—*City of Newton, towns of Belmont, Holliston, Sherborn, and Watertown.*
NORFOLK COUNTY.—*Towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Dedham, Dover, Foxboro, Franklin, Hyde Park, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Sharon, Walpole, and Wrentham.*
BRISTOL COUNTY.—*Town of North Attleboro.*
WORCESTER COUNTY.—*Towns of Hopedale and Milford.*

**William Franklin Draper**, of Hopedale, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 9, 1842; attended public, private, and high schools; then studied mechanical engineering and the cotton manufacture, theoretically and practically; served in the Union Army from August, 1861, to October, 1864; held commissions as Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry; also as Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry; also as Colonel and Brigadier-General by brevet; was shot through the body at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and again slightly wounded at Pegram Farm, September 30, 1864; is a manufacturer of cotton machinery and has made and patented many improvements in such machinery; was President of the Home Market Club in 1891 and '92; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876; was Colonel on staff of Governor Long from 1880 to 1883; was a candidate for Governor before the Republican State Convention of 1888, and chosen Presidential-Elector at Large the same year; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,961 votes, against 14,404 votes for George Fred Williams, Democrat, and 560 votes for J. Dexter Hunt, Prohibitionist.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 173,068.)

BRISTOL COUNTY.—*Towns of Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Mansfield, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, and Taunton.*
NORFOLK COUNTY.—*Towns of Avon, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Holbrook, Randolph, Stoughton, and Weymouth.*
PLYMOUTH COUNTY.—*Towns of Abington, Bridgewater, Brockton, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleboro Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rockland, Scituate, West Bridgewater, and Whitman.*

**Elijah Adams Morse**, of Canton, was born at South Bend, Indiana, May 25, 1841; removed with his parents to Massachusetts in his childhood, where he has resided since; received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts and at Onondaga Academy, New York; is a business man and manufacturer; is married; was a soldier in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment in the war of the rebellion, enlisting at the age of nineteen; served three months under General Butler in Virginia and one year under General Banks in Louisiana; was taken prisoner at the capture of Brashear City, Louisiana; entered the service as a private and was promoted to a Corporal; served a term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1876; was a member of the State Senate in 1886, and was re-elected in 1887; was elected a member of the Governor's Council in 1877; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,316 votes, against 12,673 votes for Elbridge Cushman, Democrat, 516 votes for George W. Dyer, Prohibitionist, and 2 votes scattering.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(Population, 171,535.)

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.—*Towns of Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet, and Yarmouth.*

BRISTOL COUNTY.—*Towns of Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford, Somerset, Swansea, and Westport.*

DUKES COUNTY.—*Towns of Chilmark, Cottage City, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, and Tisbury.*

NANTUCKET COUNTY.—*Town of Nantucket.*

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.—*Towns of Marion, Mattaquoisett, Rochester, and Wareham.*

**Charles S. Randall**, of New Bedford, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 20, 1824, and has always resided there; was educated at private school, Friends' Academy, New Bedford, and in France; retired from mercantile business in 1872; is married; represented the Third Massachusetts Senatorial District in the State Senate in 1883 and '84; and was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,945 votes, against 9,006 votes for Henry C. Thatcher, Democrat, and all others 16.

# MICHIGAN.

## SENATORS.

**Francis B. Stockbridge**, of Kalamazoo, was born in Bath, Maine, April 9, 1826; received a common-school education; was clerk in a wholesale house in Boston from 1843 till 1847, when he went to Chicago and opened a lumber yard, being interested in sawmills in Michigan; in 1851 removed to Allegan County, Michigan, taking charge of his mills; was elected to the Legislature in 1869 and to the Senate in 1871; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to succeed Omar D. Conger, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**James McMillan**, of Detroit, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, May 12, 1838; removed to Detroit in 1855, where he entered upon a business life; in 1863 he became interested in the manufacture of railroad cars, and, with others, was successful in building up several large manufacturing establishments in Detroit; he is also interested in railroads and steamboats; when elected to the Senate he was president of the Michigan Car Company, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad Company, and the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company; in 1876 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, on the death of Zachariah Chandler, was made chairman; in 1886, 1890, and 1892 he was re-elected chairman and still holds that position. For three years he was President of the Detroit Board of Park Commissioners, and for four years was a member of the Detroit Board of Estimates; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1884; received the unanimous nomination of the Republican members of the Legislature and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Thomas Witherell Palmer, and took his seat March 4, 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Part of Wayne—population, 173,841.*

**J. Logan Chipman**, of Detroit, was born in Detroit, Michigan, June 5, 1830; was educated in the schools of that city and at the University of Michigan; in 1846 was engaged in the Lake Superior region as an explorer for the Montreal Mining Company; in 1854 was admitted to the bar, and in that year aided in the payment of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and participated in making the treaty of Detroit with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan; in 1853 was Assistant Clerk of the State House of Representatives of Michigan; in 1856 was elected City Attorney of Detroit, and held that position till 1861; in 1863 was elected to the Michigan Legislature; in 1865 was appointed Attorney of the Police Board of Detroit; in 1866 ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated; retained the office of Attorney of Police till May 1, 1879, when he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit, to which position he was re-elected at the end of six years; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,239 votes, against 17,533 votes for Frank J. Hecker, Republican, 272 votes for F. W. Tomlinson, Prohibitionist, and 616 votes for E. S. Grece, People's.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe, Washtenaw, and part of Wayne—population, 191,841.*

**James Sedgwick Gorman**, of Chelsea, was born on the farm on which he now resides, in the township of Lindon, Washtenaw County, Michigan, December 28, 1850; began his education in a log schoolhouse, and was graduated from the Union School at Chelsea; was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1876, and engaged in the practice of law in the city of Jackson; was two years Assistant Prosecuting Attorney; removed to the village of Dexter, near his own home, in 1879; was elected to the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature in 1880; owing to the failing health of his father he went back on the farm, where he has since been engaged as a practical everyday farmer; in 1886 was elected to the State Senate from the Fourth District, and re-elected in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,007 votes, against 21,443 votes for James O'Donnell, Republican, 2,280 votes for R. C. Safford, Prohibitionist, and 1,061 votes for G. A. Peters, People's.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale, and Kalamazoo—5 counties; population, 172,319.*

**Julius C. Burrows**, of Kalamazoo, was born at North East, Erie County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1837; received a common-school and academic education; by profession a lawyer; was an officer in the Union Army, 1862–'64; Prosecuting Attorney of Kalamazoo County, 1865–'67; appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin in 1867, but declined the office; elected a Representative to the Forty-third, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses; appointed Solicitor of the United States Treasury Department by President Arthur in 1884, but declined the office; elected a Delegate at Large from Michigan to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884; elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses, twice elected Speaker *pro tempore* of the House of Representatives during the Fifty-first Congress, and was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,287 votes, against 15,802 votes for Daniel Strange, Democrat, 2,510 votes for P. T. Butler, Prohibitionist, and 2,898 votes for L. C. Lockwood, People's.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, and Van Buren—6 counties; population, 180,179.*

**Henry F. Thomas**, of Allegan, was born in the township of Tompkins, Jackson County, Michigan, December 17, 1843; entered Albion College in 1859; in 1862 he enlisted in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry as a private. He was promoted to the position of First Sergeant of Company D, and in July, 1864, was promoted to be Second Lieutenant. The Seventh Cavalry belonged to the famous Michigan Cavalry Brigade, commanded by General Custer, and was connected with the Army of the Potomac during the war. During his entire services Mr. Thomas was absent from his company only a few months, and this was on detached duty in charge of the quartermaster supplies for Remount Camp, at Harper's Ferry; he had the honor of being present with his company in nearly all of the memorable campaigns in which it was engaged, and was honorably discharged in 1865; renewed his studies at Ypsilanti Normal School during the following winter and spring, and the next October entered the Medical Department of the State University, graduating in the spring of 1868. He commenced his practice at Constantine, St. Joseph County, Michigan, remaining about a year, when he removed to Allegan, and has continued to reside there up to the present time. In 1873 and '74 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives; in 1875 and '76 he was a member of the State Senate and a member of the State Board of Visitors to the University of Michigan; has been President of Allegan village, and in 1884 was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Fifth District; has been President of the West Michigan Medical Society; in 1882 Albion College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,352 votes, against 20,246 votes for George L. Yaple, Populist, and 1,931 votes for John B. Sweetland, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Ionia, Kent, and Ottawa—3 counties; population, 178,081.*

**George F. Richardson**, of Grand Rapids, was born in Jamestown, Ottawa County, Michigan, July 1, 1850; was the son of a pioneer farmer; received his education in the common schools; was elected Township Clerk eight years in succession; in 1884 was elected to the Michigan Legislature, and again in 1890. The Democrats controlled the organization of the House, and he was elected Speaker *pro tempore;* was elected to the Fifty-third Congress

by the Democrats and Populists, receiving 20,095 votes, against 20,085 votes for Charles E. Belknap, Republican, and 1,860 for Lemuel Clute, Prohibitionist.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland; townships of Lavonia, Redford, Greenfield, Nankin, Dearborn, and Springwells, of the county of Wayne, and the 12th, 14th, and 16th wards of the city of Detroit—population, 190,539.*

**David D. Aitken**, of Flint, was born in Genesee County, Michigan, September 5, 1854; was educated in the public schools of Flint, Michigan; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has been in active practice since; never was a candidate for office until elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,046 votes, against 19,669 votes for Byron G. Stout, Democrat, 2,298 votes for Arthur E. Cole, People's party, and 2,220 votes for Byron Devendorph, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, and St. Clair—5 counties; population, 181,435.*

**Justin Rice Whiting**, of St. Clair, was born in Bath, Steuben County, New York, February 18, 1847; when two years of age removed with his parents to St. Clair; received his preparatory education at the Union School, and was admitted to the Michigan University in 1863, at the age of sixteen years; left college at the close of the sophomore year; is a merchant and manufacturer; was elected Mayor of St. Clair in 1879; was elected State Senator in 1882; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,125 votes, against 15,602 votes for Philip L. Wixson, Republican, 1,267 votes for A. G. Westbrook, Prohibitionist, and 1,837 votes for Alfred Pagett, People's.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee, and Tuscola—4 counties; population, 172,242.*

**William Seelye Linton**, of Saginaw, was born at St. Clair, Michigan, February 4, 1856. When four years of age removed with his parents to Saginaw, Mich.; there was educated in the public schools; at the age of sixteen years commenced clerking in a general store at Farwell, Michigan, and soon afterwards became manager of his father's sawmill and lumber yard at same place; was for a time member of a firm dealing in lumber at Jonesville; in 1887 became superintendent of a large lumbering industry at Wells (now Alger, Arenac County), Bay County, Michigan, and was for two terms a member of Bay County Board of Supervisors; in 1879 again removed to Saginaw, and has since resided there, engaged in the lumber and salt business, and is now Vice-President and Treasurer of the Linton Manufacturing Company; in 1883 was elected member of East Saginaw City Council, serving two terms, at the end of which was elected Representative to the Legislature of 1887; in 1889 was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on Republican State ticket; in 1892 was elected Mayor of city of Saginaw; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,411 votes, against 15,886 votes for Henry M. Youmans, Democrat and Populist, 1,125 votes for Alfred F. Cooley, Prohibitionist, and 977 votes for Daniel Thompson, Independent Populist.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Benzie, Lake, Leelanaw, Manistee, Manitou, Mason, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, and Wexford—10 counties; population, 148,626.*

**John W. Moon**, of Muskegon, was born in Wayne County, Michigan, January 18, 1836; until he was eighteen years of age he worked on his father's farm, attending school during the winters; removed to the northern part of the State in 1854 and soon connected himself with the lumbering business, which he has followed since, and since 1856 has made Muskegon County his home; has held the offices of Supervisor, Township Treasurer, and President of village; was elected to the State Senate in 1884 and re-elected in 1886; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,969 votes, against 13,053 votes for Harrison H. Wheeler, Democrat, 1,673 votes for Charles A. Sessions, Prohibitionist, and 1,033 votes for Charles S. Shouts, People's party.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Bay, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Gladwin, Iosco, Midland, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, and Presque Isle—15 counties; population, 154,811.*

**Thomas A. E. Weadock**, of Bay City, was born January 1, 1850, at Ballygarret, County Wexford, Ireland. His parents emigrated to America during his infancy and settled at St.

Mary, Ohio, soon afterward removing to a farm near St. Mary, where they resided until their death; he was educated in the common schools; in 1865, on the return of his elder brother from the Army, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and began to learn the printing trade; disliking this business returned and attended the Union School at St. Mary for a year; taught school in the counties of Auglaize, Shelby, and Miami for the period of five years; in 1871 entered the Law Department of Michigan University; read law during the vacation at Detroit; and graduated Bachelor of Laws in March, 1873; in that year, after further study at Detroit, was admitted to the bar, and in 1873 located at Bay City; assisted in making an abstract of title to the real estate in Bay County; in 1874 began the practice of law in Bay City, which he still continues; in 1877 was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Bay County, and served till December 31, 1878; was Mayor of Bay City from April, 1883, to April, 1885; was a member of the Board of Education of Bay City for a short time; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,858 votes, against 14,599 votes for James Van Kleek, Republican, 647 votes for J. Leighton, Prohibitionist, and 1,073 votes for J. H. Belknap, People's.

### ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Antrim, Charlevoix, Clare, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Isabella, Kalkaska, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Osceola, and Roscommon—12 counties; population, 167,669.*

**John Avery**, of Greenville, was born in Watertown, New York, February 29, 1824; removed to Michigan in 1836; was educated in the common schools and Grass Lake Academy; read medicine with Dr. William B. Watson, of Du Plain, Clinton County; graduated from Cleveland Medical College in 1850, and has been in the active practice of his profession since that time; was Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon of the Twenty-first Michigan Infantry; served in the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea; was member of the State Legislature from Montcalm County in 1869–'70; was appointed member of the State Board of Health in 1880 and reappointed in 1886, and for the last six years has been President of the Board; has been United States Pension Examiner for the last sixteen years, and member of the Stanton Board of United States Examiners for six years, and President of the Board for the last three years; has been member of the School Board and Common Council of the city of Greenville; has been annually elected for twelve years Supervisor of the First ward; is a member and Warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,359 votes, against 16,038 votes for Woodbridge N. Ferris, Populist and Democrat, and 1,886 votes for G. R. Catton, Prohibitionist.

### TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Isle Royal, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon, and Schoolcraft—16 counties; population, 180,658.*

**Samuel M. Stephenson**, of Menominee, was born in New Brunswick in 1831; removed to Maine with his parents when six years of age; in 1846 removed to Delta County, Michigan, where he engaged in lumbering; in 1858 removed to his present place of residence and built the second sawmill on the river, and has ever since been largely interested in real estate, lumbering, general merchandising, and farming; is President of the First National Bank, an officer in the Kirby Carpenter Company, of Menominee, and an officer in the Stephenson Banking Company of Marinette, Wisconsin; was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Menominee County for several years; was a Representative in the State Legislature in 1877–'78, and a member of the Senate in 1879–'80 and 1885–'86; was Presidential Elector in 1880 on the Republican ticket, and a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884 and 1888; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,097 votes, against 16,674 votes for J. Maurice Finn, Democrat, 1,898 votes for C. A. Clough, Prohibitionist, 926 votes for G. Deirnel, Independent, and 49 votes for J. R. Ryan, Independent.

## MINNESOTA.

### SENATORS.

**Cushman Kellogg Davis**, of St. Paul, was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, June 16, 1838; received a common-school and collegiate education, graduating from the University of Michigan in June, 1857; is a lawyer by profession; was First Lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, 1862–'64; was a member of the Minnesota Legislature

in 1867; was United States District Attorney for Minnesota, 1868–'73; was Governor of Minnesota, 1874–'75; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed S. J. R. McMillan, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**William Drew Washburn**, of Minneapolis, was born at Livermore, Androscoggin County, Maine, January 14, 1831; was reared on a farm; attended the common schools in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer until he was twenty years of age; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1854; after studying law for two years with Hon. Israel Washburn, jr., of Orono, Maine, he removed to the West, locating in Minneapolis in 1857; was appointed Surveyor-General of Minnesota by President Lincoln in 1861, and held the office for four years; has been actively engaged in various manufacturing industries in the city of Minneapolis since that time; was a Director and large owner of the Minneapolis Water Power Company; was the projector and afterwards President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad; organized and built the Sault line of railway from Minneapolis to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, of which he was the chief projector, and remained President until his election to the United States Senate in 1889; was elected to the Legislature in 1858 and 1871; was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Dwight May Sabin, and took his seat March 4, 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, and Winona—10 counties; population, 185,584.*

**James A. Tawney**, of Winona, was born in Mount Pleasant Township, near Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1855. His father was a farmer and a blacksmith. At the age of fifteen he commenced work as an apprentice in his father's blacksmith shop. After completing that trade he learned the trade of machinist; left Pennsylvania in July, 1877, and arrived at Winona August 1 following, where he obtained employment as machinist, and worked at that trade till January 1, 1881, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Bentley & Vance, of Winona; had studied law during the mornings and evenings for about two years before entering a law office; was admitted to the bar July 10, 1882. After being admitted to the bar he attended the Law School of the Wisconsin University, at Madison, it being the only school of any kind he had attended since he was fourteen years of age; was elected to the State Senate of Minnesota in 1890, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,141 votes, against 15,000 votes for W. H. Harries, Democrat, 2,342 votes for J. L. Vermilya, People's party, and 1,554 votes for P. H. Harsh, Prohibitionist.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lac-qui-Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipe Stone, Redwood, Rock, Watonwan, and Yellow Medicine—18 counties; population, 188,480.*

**James Thompson McCleary**, of Mankato, was born at Ingersoll, Ontario, February 5, 1853; was educated at the high school there and at the McGill University, Montreal; is by profession a teacher; taught for some years in Wisconsin, being for two years superintendent of Pierce County schools; resigned in 1881 to become State Institute Conductor of Minnesota and Professor of History and Political Science in the State Normal School at Mankato, continuing in this position until June, 1892; during summer vacations has conducted institutes in Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Virginia, Tennessee, and Colorado; in 1888 published Studies in Civics, which is largely used in the best schools of the country; in 1891 was chosen President of the Minnesota Educational Association; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,207 votes, against 11,299 votes for W. S. Hammond, Democrat, 6,268 votes for L. C. Long, Populist, and 1,833 votes for E. H. Bronson, Prohibitionist.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Meeker, Renville, Rice, Scott, and Sibley—10 counties; population, 187,215.*

**Osee Matson Hall**, of Red Wing, was born in Conneaut, Ohio; graduated at Williams College in the class of 1868; has since resided and practiced law in Red Wing, Minnesota; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,890 votes, against 14,727 votes for Heatwale, Republican, 3,464 votes for Reed, People's, and 1,415 votes for Boochert, Prohibitionist.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Ramsey, and Washington—5 counties; population, 185,333.*

**Andrew R. Kiefer**, of St. Paul, was born at Marienborn, in the District of Mainz, on the Rhine; attended school at Mainz; immigrated to America in 1849; settled at St. Paul in 1855; was elected Clerk in the Legislature, 1860; entered the Union Army as Captain Second Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, 1861; commissioned Colonel of Militia, 1863; elected member of State Legislature, 1864; elected Clerk of District Courts of Ramsey County, 1878; Republican candidate for Mayor of St. Paul, 1890; elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,624 votes, against 13,415 votes for James N. Castle, Democrat, 2,213 votes for James G. Dougherty, People's, and 1,963 votes for Rev. David Morgan, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Hennepin—population, 185,294.*

**Loren Fletcher**, of Minneapolis, was born at Mount Vernon, Kennebec County, Maine, April 10, 1833; was educated in public schools and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kents Hill, Maine; in 1853 removed to Bangor, where he was employed as clerk in mercantile and lumber company; in 1856 removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he has since resided, engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, largely in the manufacture of lumber and flour; was elected to State Legislature in 1872 and re-elected seven times; the last three terms served as Speaker, having been unanimously elected the last term; was nominated by acclamation for Fifty-third Congress as a Republican and elected, receiving 18,463 votes, against 15,910 votes for J. W. Lawrence, Democrat, 3,151 votes for Thomas Lucas, People's party, 2,438 votes for Thomas J. Canton, Prohibition, and 1 vote scattering.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Aitkin, Anoka, Beltrami, Benton, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, St. Louis, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, and Wright—20 counties; population, 183,397.*

**Melvin R. Baldwin**, of Duluth, was born in Windsor County, Vermont, April 12, 1838; removed to Wisconsin, 1847; entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, 1855, remaining through the sophomore year; studied law eighteen months, and then adopted civil engineering as a profession; was engaged on Chicago and Northwestern Railway till April 19, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Second Wisconsin Infantry, brigaded with the Iron Brigade; was slightly wounded at the first, and severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run; promoted to Captain of his company; was captured at Gettysburg and confined in Libby, Macon, Georgia, Charleston, and Columbia, South Carolina; made two escapes, but was recaptured, and was finally exchanged after seventeen months' imprisonment; engaged in operative railroad work in Kansas after the war; was General Superintendent four years; removed to Minnesota in 1875, and has resided in Duluth since 1885; President of Duluth Chamber of Commerce since 1886; always a Democrat; twice declined Congressional nomination; nominated by acclamation in August, 1892, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,337 votes, against 16,940 votes for Dolsen B. Searle, Republican, 4,103 votes for A. C. Parsons, People's, and 1,692 votes for Edward L. Curial, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Becker, Big Stone, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Pope, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Wilkin—16 counties; population, 185,983.*

**Haldor E. Boen**, of Fergus Falls, was born in Sondre Aurdal, Valders, Norway, January 2, 1851, being the younger of twin brothers; received a common-school education, and in company with two of his brothers, both younger than himself, immigrated to Minnesota in 1868; located in Otter Tail County, January 1, 1871, and worked in the Auditor's Office one year, computing the first taxes levied in that county; in 1872 settled on his present farm of 332 acres in the township of Aurdal, and during the next six years worked on this farm in summer and taught in the public schools during winter; held the various town offices and was County Commissioner one year; May 19, 1884, assisted in organizing the Otter Tail County Farmers' Alliance, and was made its Secretary, which position he held for seven years, resigning it after having been elected the eighth time; during the years 1886–'87 was Corresponding Secretary of the Minnesota State Farmers' Alliance, and in 1888–'89 its Vice-President at Large, being each time elected without a dissenting vote; in 1889, in meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Alliance, he offered a resolution requesting the Legislature, then in

session, to provide for manufacturing binding-twine in the penitentiary at Stillwater, which was adopted, and as a committee appointed to lay that proposition before the Legislature and the Governor he secured the adoption of his plan by the State; was clerk of the House Committee on Railroads during the Legislature of 1887; in 1888 was elected Register of Deeds and re-elected in 1890; was Chairman of Fifth Congressional District Alliance Committee in 1890; was Chairman of the first Congressional Committee of the People's Party in the Seventh District in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as the candidate of the People's party, receiving 12,614 votes, against 12,529 votes for Henry Feig, Republican and Alliance, 7,096 votes for William F. Kelso, Democrat, and 2,586 votes for L. F. Hampson, Prohibition.

# MISSISSIPPI.

## SENATORS.

**James Z. George**, of Carrollton, was born in Monroe County, Georgia, October 20, 1826; his father having died in his infancy, he removed, when eight years of age, with his mother, to Noxubee County, Mississippi, where he resided two years; he then removed to Carroll County, where he was educated in the common schools then existing; he volunteered as a private in the First Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers in the Mexican war, commanded by Colonel Jefferson Davis, and was at the battle of Monterey; on his return he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Carroll County; he was elected Reporter of the High Court of Errors and Appeals in 1854, re-elected in 1860, and prepared and published ten volumes of the Reports of the decisions of that court, and afterwards prepared and published a digest of all the decisions of the Supreme Court and High Court of Errors and Appeals of that State from the admission of the State into the Union to and including the year 1870; he was a member of the Convention in Mississippi in 1861 which passed the ordinance of secession, and he voted for and signed that instrument; he was a Captain in the Twentieth Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers in the Confederate States Army, afterwards a Brigadier-General of State troops, and afterwards Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry in the Confederate States Army; was Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Mississippi in 1875 and '76; in 1879 was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Mississippi and elected Chief Justice; resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench in February, 1881, to take his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March of that year, and was re-elected in 1886 and again in January, 1892; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Mississippi which was held in 1890 and framed the present Constitution of the State. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**Edward Cary Walthall**, of Grenada, was born in Richmond, Virginia, April 4, 1831; received an academic education at Holly Springs, Mississippi; studied law at Holly Springs; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and commenced the practice of law the same year in Coffeeville, Mississippi; was elected in 1856 District Attorney for the Tenth Judicial District of Mississippi, and re-elected in 1859; resigned that office in the spring of 1861 and entered the Confederate service as a Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment; was soon after elected Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment; in the spring of 1862 was elected Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment; was promoted to Brigadier-General in December, 1862, and Major-General in June, 1864; after the surrender practiced law at Coffeeville until January, 1871, when he removed to Grenada, and continued the practice there until March, 1885; was a Delegate at Large to the National Democratic Conventions in 1868, '76, '80, and '84; in 1868 was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention, and in 1876, '80, and '84 was Chairman of the Mississippi delegation; was appointed to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of L. Q. C. Lamar, appointed Secretary of the Interior, and took his seat March 12, 1885; was elected by the Legislature in January, 1886, for the unexpired term; was re-elected January, 1888, and again January, 1892. His present term of service will expire March 3, 1895, and that to which last elected in 1901.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, and Tishomingo—8 counties; population, 143,315.*

**John M. Allen**, of Tupelo, was born in Tishomingo County, Mississippi, July 8, 1847; received a common-school education up to his enlistment as a private in the Confederate Army, in which he served through the war; after the cessation of hostilities attended the Law School at the Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, and graduated in law in the year 1870 at the University of Mississippi; commenced the practice of his profession at Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi, in 1870; in 1875 was elected District Attorney for the First Judicial Dis-

trict of Mississippi; served a term of four years, and retired from that office; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,605 votes, against 1,418 votes for Burkett, People's.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, and Union—9 counties; population, 170,512.*

**John Curtes Kyle**, of Sardis, Panola County, was born near the town in which he now resides, July 17, 1851; was educated at Bethel College and Cumberland University, graduating at the latter with the degree of LL. B. in 1874, and immediately began the practice of law in his native county; in 1879 was elected Mayor of Sardis; in 1881 was elected to the State Senate; at the close of the Senatorial term was by the joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature elected a member of the Mississippi Railroad Commission; re-elected in 1888; was Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 6,153 votes, against 1,740 votes for Simpson, People's.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Warren, and Washington—10 counties; population, 184,297.*

**Thomas Clendinen Catchings**, of Vicksburg, was born in Hinds County, Mississippi, January 11, 1847; entered the University of Mississippi in September, 1859, and, after passing through the freshman and part of the sophomore years, left to enter Oakland College, Mississippi, where he passed into the junior class in the spring of 1861; entered the Confederate Army early in 1861, and served throughout the war; commenced the study of law in 1865, after the termination of the war; was admitted to the bar in May, 1866, and has since practiced law at Vicksburg; was elected to the State Senate of Mississippi in 1875 for a term of four years, but resigned on being nominated in 1877 for Attorney-General; was elected Attorney-General of Mississippi in November, 1877, for a term of four years; was renominated by acclamation in August, 1881, and elected in the following November, resigning February 16, 1885; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 2,495 votes, against 159 votes for Gales, Republican.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Kemper, Montgomery, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Webster, Winston, and Yalobusha—13 counties; population, 213,236.*

**Hernando De Soto Money**, of Carrollton, was born in Holmes County, Mississippi, August 26, 1839; is an alumnus of the Law School, and was a student in the Literary Department of the University of Mississippi; was a member of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses, and was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 6,223 votes, against 3,905 votes for Frank Burkitt, People's party.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Attala, Clarke, Holmes, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith, Wayne, and Yazoo—12 counties; population, 224,618.*

**John Sharp Williams**, of Yazoo, was born July 30, 1854, at Memphis, Tennessee. His mother having died, his father being killed at Shiloh, and Memphis being threatened with capture by the Federal Army, his family moved to his mother's family's homestead in Yazoo County, Mississippi; received a fair education at private schools, the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Kentucky, the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, the University of Virginia, and the University of Heidelberg, in Baden, Germany; subsequently studied law under Professors Minor and Southall at the University of Virginia, and in the office of Harris, McKisick & Thurley in Memphis; in 1877 got license to practice in the courts of law and chancery of Shelby County, Tennessee; in December, 1878, moved to Yazoo City, Mississippi, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and the varied pursuits of a cotton-planter; was a Delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Cleveland and Stevenson; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 7,541 votes, against 3,028 votes for W. P. Ratliffe, Populist.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adams, Amite, Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Pike, and Wilkinson—13 counties; population, 166,913.*

**Thomas Ringland Stockdale**, of Summit, Pike County, was born and raised in the State of Pennsylvania, and graduated from Jefferson College (now Washington and Jeffer-

son), in that State, in June, 1856; settled in Covington County, Mississippi, in the fall of that year as teacher; was principal of Holmesville Academy, Pike County, Mississippi, 1857–'58; graduated from the Law Department of the University of Mississippi in 1859; enlisted in the Quitman Guards, at Holmesville; was elected Lieutenant in 1861; was appointed Adjutant of the Sixteenth Mississippi Infantry, and elected Major of that regiment in 1861; being defeated for Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment at the reorganization in 1862, he went back to Mississippi and immediately entered the service again as Captain of Cavalry; was elected commander of Stockdale's Battalion of Cavalry, and commissioned as Major of Volunteers in 1863; was promoted to rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry in 1864; was severely wounded while in command of his regiment in the battle of Harrisburg (one of the engagements near Tupelo), July 14, 1864; was paroled with General Forrest's army May 12, 1865, after continuous service from April, 1861. After the war closed he settled in Summit, Mississippi, and resumed practice of the law; was a member of the National Democratic Convention of 1868; was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1872 and again in 1884; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 4,610 votes, against 1,054 votes for Jackson, People's.

### SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Hinds, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Rankin, and Simpson—9 counties; population, 186,692.*

**Charles E. Hooker**, of Jackson, was born in Union District, South Carolina; graduated at the Cambridge Law School; removed to Jackson, Mississippi, and entered upon the practice of his profession; was elected District Attorney of the River District in 1850; was elected to the Mississippi Legislature in 1859, and resigned his seat to enter the Confederate Army; was wounded during the siege of Vicksburg; promoted to the rank of Colonel of cavalry and assigned to duty on the military court attached to General Polk's command; was elected Attorney-General of the State of Mississippi in 1865 and re-elected in 1868, and, in common with the other civil officers of the State, was removed by the military authorities; was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 4,984 votes, against 207 votes for McGill, Republican, and 1,902 votes for Robinson, People's.

## MISSOURI.

### SENATORS.

**Francis Marion Cockrell**, of Warrensburg, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, October 1, 1834; received his early education in the common schools of his county; graduated from Chapel Hill College, Lafayette County, Missouri, in July, 1853; studied law, and has pursued that profession, never having held any public office prior to his election to Congress; was elected to the Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Carl Schurz, Independent Republican; took his seat March 4, 1875, and was twice re-elected; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**George Graham Vest**, of Kansas City, was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1830; graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, in 1848, and at the Law Department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853; removed the same year to Missouri, and began the practice of law in Central Missouri; was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1860; was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives in 1860–'61; was a member of the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress for two years and a member of the Confederate Senate for one year; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, in the place of James Shields, Democrat (who had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogy, Democrat); took his seat March 18, 1879; was re-elected in 1885 and 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, and Shelby—10 counties; population, 179,344.*

**William Henry Hatch**, of Hannibal, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, September 11, 1833; was educated at Lexington, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in September,

1854, as a practicing lawyer; was elected Circuit Attorney of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri in October, 1858, and re-elected to the same position in November, 1860; served in the Confederate Army; was commissioned Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General December, 1862, and in March, 1863, was assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of Exchange under the cartel, and continued in this position until the close of the war; was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,263 votes, against 15,920 votes for Robert M. Cramer, Republican, 3,316 votes for Hulbert Bronson, Populist, and 12 votes for Eli Simpson, Prohibitionist.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Carroll, Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, and Sullivan—8 counties; population, 179,344.*

**Uriel Sebree Hall**, of Hubbard, was born on a farm in Randolph County, Missouri, April 12, 1852. After receiving a common-school education in the country he was sent to Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville, Missouri, where he graduated at the age of twenty; taught school three years; studied law and was admitted to the bar; followed that profession for eight years; is at present engaged solely in farming; was the State Lecturer of the Alliance and afterward State President of the same order; refused to indorse any of the heresies advocated by that order, but fought them with all the power at his command; has always been a Democrat without variableness; has served in many State Democratic conventions, being Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Platform in 1890. His father was Judge William A. Hall, who was in Congress from 1860 to 1865 and for thirty years Circuit Judge; defeated the Hon. Charles H. Mansur for the Democratic nomination for Congress in May, 1892, and was elected by the largest majority of any Congressman from Missouri; is a married man, his family consisting of a wife and two children; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,928 votes, against 16,626 votes for A. H. Burksholder, Republican, and 2,317 votes for John T. Jackson, Populist.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, ana Worth —10 counties; population, 174,726.*

**Alexander Monroe Dockery**, of Gallatin, was born in Daviess County, Missouri, February 11, 1845; attended the common schools, completing his education at Macon Academy, Macon, Missouri; studied medicine and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in March, 1865; also attended lectures at Bellevue College, New York City, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, during the winter of 1865–'66; practiced medicine at Chillicothe, Missouri, until January, 1874, serving several years as County Physician of Livingston County; in March, 1874, abandoned the practice of medicine and removed to Gallatin, Missouri, and assisted in organizing the Farmers' Exchange Bank, of which organization he was Cashier until elected to Congress; was one of the Curators of the University of Missouri from 1872 to 1882, and in 1870, '71, and '72 President of the Board of Education of Chillicothe, Missouri; has served as Chairman of the Congressional Committee of his district; was a member of the City Council of Gallatin for the five years previous to April, 1883, serving the last two years as Mayor, elected without opposition; was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1886; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,749 votes, against 15,288 votes for James H Birch, Republican, and 4,365 votes for Richard M. Reece, Populist.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte—6 counties; population, 164,264.*

**Daniel Dee Burnes**, of St. Joseph, was born at Ringgold, Platte County, Missouri, January 4, 1851; is a graduate of the St. Louis University and of the Harvard Law School; is a widower; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,859 votes, against 14,600 votes for George C. Crowther, Republican, 3,221 votes for John F. Wilcox, Populist, and 278 votes for C. W. Caseley, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Jackson and Lafayette—2 counties; population, 190,694.*

**John C. Tarsney**, of Kansas City, was born in Lenawee County, Michigan, November 7, 1845; attended the common schools until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Michigan Infantry, then serving in the Fifth Army Corps; joined the regiment in the field

near Antietam immediately after the battle of that name; was slightly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg; remained a prisoner of war at Belle Isle, Andersonville, and Milan until the latter part of November, 1864, when, being exchanged, he rejoined his command in front of Petersburg, and participated in the campaign which followed, ending in the surrender at Appomattox; was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, when he entered the High School at Hudson, Michigan, and remained in that school until the fall of 1866, when he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated March, 1869; practiced law at Hudson, Michigan, until 1872, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri; was City Attorney of Kansas City in 1874 and '75, since which time he has followed the profession of the law; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,407 votes, against 14,240 votes for Webster Davis, Republican, 1,475 votes for Columbus D. Whitehead, Populist, and 158 votes for Andrew J. Powell, Prohibitionist.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, and St. Clair—7 counties; population, 161,784.*

**David A. De Armond,** of Butler, was born in Blair County, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1844; was brought up on a farm; educated in the common schools, and at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary; was Presidential Elector in 1884; was State Senator, Circuit Judge, and Missouri Supreme Court Commissioner; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,545 votes, against 13,151 votes for William H. Cundiff, Republican, 5,587 votes for Henry C. Donohue, Populist, and 446 votes for James W. Lowery, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Benton, Boone, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Pettis, Polk, and Saline—8 counties; population, 201,708.*

**John T. Heard,** of Sedalia, was born at Georgetown, Pettis County, Missouri, October 29, 1840; was educated at the common schools of Pettis County and at the State University at Columbia, graduating in 1860; read law in the office of his father, George Heard, with whom he practiced several years at the Sedalia bar; was elected to the State Legislature of Missouri in 1872, serving as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and member of the Committees on Judiciary and the University; was elected without opposition to the State Senate in 1881, and served four years; was employed in 1881 by the Fund Commissioners of the State to prosecute and adjust all claims of the State against the General Government; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,549 votes, against 17,843 votes for P. D. Hastain, Republican, 4,847 votes for Clarence Z. Pinkham, and 11 votes for J. B. Mayfield, Prohibitionist.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Callaway, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Dallas, Laclede, Maries, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage, Phelps, and Pulaski—13 counties; population, 188,313.*

**Richard Parks Bland,** of Lebanon, was born near Hartford, Kentucky, August 19, 1835; received an academic education; removed to Missouri in 1855, thence to California, and thence to that portion of Utah now Nevada, locating at Virginia City; practiced law; was interested in mining operations in California and Nevada; was County Treasurer of Carson County, Utah Territory, from 1860 until the organization of the State government of Nevada; returned to Missouri in 1865; located at Rolla, Missouri, and practiced law with his brother, C. C. Bland, until he removed to Lebanon in August, 1869, and continued his practice there; was elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,927 votes, against 16,453 votes for William H. Murphy, Republican, and 104 votes for George B. Armstrong, Populist.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Audrain, Crawford, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, and Warren—9 counties; population, 152,442.*

**Champ Clark,** of Bowling Green, Pike County, was born March 7, 1850, near Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, Kentucky; was educated in common schools, Kentucky University, Bethany College, West Virginia (class of '73), and the Cincinnati Law School (class of '75). In 1873–'74 was President of Marshall College, at Huntington, West Virginia; has worked as a hired farm hand, clerked in a country store, edited a country newspaper, and practiced

law continuously since 1876 in Pike and adjoining counties; was City Attorney of Louisiana and Bowling Green, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney and Prosecuting Attorney of Pike County for two terms each; member of Missouri Legislature in 1889; Presidential Elector on Hancock and English ticket; and, by appointment of Governor Francis, was a Delegate to the Transmississippi Congress, at Denver, in May, 1891, of which he was Vice-President for Missouri. December 14, 1881, was married to Miss Genevieve Bennett, of Callaway County; has one living child, Bennett Clark; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as the regular Democratic nominee, receiving 17,534 votes, against 14,944 votes for William L. Morsey, Republican, 579 votes for William A. Dillon, Populist, and 18 votes for Richard H. Norton, Democrat.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Franklin and part of St. Louis, embracing the 5th, 7th, 9th, and 13th wards, part of the 11th, and four precincts of the 23d ward, of the city of St. Louis—population, 172,447.*

**Richard Bartholdt**, of St. Louis, was born in Germany, November 2, 1853; came to this country as a boy; received a classical education; learned the printing trade, and remained a newspaper man ever since; was connected with some Eastern papers as reporter, legislative correspondent, and editor, and is now editor-in-chief of the St. Louis Tribune; was elected to the Board of Public Schools of St. Louis, and in November, 1891, was chosen its President; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,628 votes, against 12,465 votes for E. C. Kehr, Democrat, and 557 votes for Owen Miller, People's party candidate.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*St. Louis—part of—embracing the 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 24th, and 26th wards, two precincts of the 15th, four precincts each of the 22d and 28th wards, and one precinct of the 20th ward of the city of St. Louis—population, 187,802.*

**Charles Frederick Joy**, of the city of St. Louis, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, December 11, 1849; received his early education in the schools of that county and in 1870 entered the Academical Department of Yale College, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, June 25, 1874; engaged in the practice of law in the city of St. Louis, September, 1876, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to his profession; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,969 votes, against 14,902 votes for John J. O'Neill, Democrat, 241 votes for Joseph B. Follett, Populist, and 147 votes for James H. Garrison, Prohibitionist.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*St Louis—part of—embracing the 1st, 2d, 3d, 17th, 19th, 25th, 27th, and parts of the 11th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.*

**Seth W. Cobb**, of St. Louis, was born in Southampton County, Virginia, December 5, 1838; received a common-school education; joined a volunteer company from his native county in 1861, and served throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia; removed to St. Louis in 1867 and worked as clerk in a grain commission house for three years; engaged in the same business on his own account in 1870, and has continued in that business since; has never held or sought a political office; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,813 votes, against 11,481 votes for Thomas B. Rogers, Republican, 214 votes for John Gaither, Populist, and 128 votes for James L. Parsons, Prohibitionist.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Dent, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Texas, Washington, Webster, and Wright—12 counties; population, 162,510.*

**Robert W. Fyan**, of Marshfield, was born in Pennsylvania; emigrated to Missouri and settled in Marshfield in 1858; was Captain and Major of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Colonel of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry (Federal); was Circuit Attorney of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit from 1865 to 1866; was elected Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit in 1866; was re-elected to the same position in 1868, 1874, and 1880, having four years to serve when he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, in 1882; was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present Constitution of Missouri; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,993 votes, against 15,006 votes for Thomas B. Whitledge, Republican, and 44 votes for C. W. Harding.

### FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Stone, Taney, and Wayne—20 counties; population, 230,478.*

**Marshall Arnold**, of Benton, was born in St. Francois County, Missouri, October 21, 1845; was educated in the common schools; was Professor in Arcadia College in 1870 and '71; has been Deputy Clerk of the Circuit, County, and Probate Courts in St. Francois County, Missouri; was Prosecuting Attorney of Scott County, Missouri; served two terms in the Legislature of Missouri; was Presidential Elector on the Hancock ticket; was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 19,440 votes, against 15,732 votes for Madison B. Clark, Republican, and 3,864 votes for Thomas E. Taber, Populist.

### FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, and Vernon—7 counties; population, 183,071.*

**Charles Henry Morgan**, of Lamar, was born in Allegany County, New York, July 5, 1843; was raised in Wisconsin on a farm and educated in the common schools and at Fond du Lac High School; enlisted while at school in the First Wisconsin Infantry at the outbreak of the rebellion, and served the whole time of the war; was Private, Sergeant, and Sergeant-Major of that regiment; was Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry; was captured September 20, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga, and was confined in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., at Macon, Ga., at Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; escaped five times from prison, was recaptured four times, but finally reached the Union lines north of Columbia, S. C., February 22, 1865; after the war, graduated from Albany Law School and studied law with the Hon. Gale Bouck, of Wisconsin; was Prosecuting Attorney of Barton County, Missouri, four years; was a member of the Missouri Legislature 1872–1873; was a member of the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty eighth Congresses; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, supporting Morrison, of Illinois; was a Democratic Elector at Large in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,489 votes, against 15,767 votes for George A. Purdy, Republican, 5,815 votes for T. P. Withers, Populist, and 528 votes for William T. Wright, Prohibitionist.

## MONTANA.

### SENATORS.

**Thomas C. Power**, of Helena, was born on a farm near Dubuque, Iowa, May 22, 1839; received his primary education in the common schools, and took a three years' course in civil engineering at Sinsiniwa College, Wisconsin; followed his profession summers and taught school winters for three years; went with a surveying party to Dakota in 1860; soon thereafter engaged in the mercantile business on the Missouri River, and continued in that business till 1867, in which year he located at Fort Benton, the head of navigation; was President of the "Benton P." line of steamers; is interested in cattle, mines, and various mercantile companies; located in Helena, his present home, in 1878; is married; was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Montana in 1883; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888; was nominated by the Republicans of his State for Governor in 1889; was elected to the United States Senate January 2, 1890; took his seat April 16, 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

The Legislature adjourned without electing a successor to Mr. Wilbur F. Sanders, whose term expired March 4, 1893, and the Governor appointed Mr. Lee Mantle to fill the vacancy. The credentials of Mr. Mantle were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The majority report was in favor of seating the appointee, but the Senate adjourned without final action.

### REPRESENTATIVE.

#### AT LARGE.

COUNTIES.—*Beaver Head, Cascade, Choteau, Custer, Dawson, Deer Lodge, Fergus, Gallatin, Jefferson, Lewis and Clarke, Madison, Meagher, Missoula, Park, Silver Bow, and Yellowstone—16 counties; population, 132,159.*

**Charles S. Hartman**, of Bozeman, Montana, was born at Monticello, Indiana, March 1, 1861; read law with Owens & Uhl; removed to Montana in January, 1882; was admitted to the bar in 1884, and in November, 1884, was elected Probate Judge of Gallatin County, Montana, and served two years as such; in 1888 was a candidate for the Legislature from

Gallatin County, and was defeated; in 1889 was a member of the Constitutional Convention and has held no other office; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,906 votes, against 17,686 votes for William Wirt Dixon, of Butte City, Democrat, 6,988 votes for Edwards, People's party, and 554 votes for Atkins, Prohibitionist.

# NEBRASKA.

## SENATORS.

**Charles F. Manderson**, of Omaha, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1837; was educated in the schools of his native city; removed to Canton, Ohio, in 1856, where he studied law, and was called to the bar in 1859; was elected City Solicitor of that city in 1860, and in April, 1861, entered the Army as First Lieutenant Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Infantry; participated in the campaign under General McClellan in West Virginia in the summer of 1861, and afterwards in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland; rose through the grades of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, being in command of the regiment from the date of the battle of Shiloh; on September 2, 1864, at the battle of Lovejoy's Station, he was severely wounded, and, because of disability from such wound, resigned in April, 1865; in March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, United States Army, "for gallant, long-continued, and meritorious service during the war of the rebellion;" he continued the practice of law at Canton, Ohio, being twice elected as District Attorney, until November, 1869, when he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he has since resided and practiced law; for six years he was City Attorney at Omaha, and in 1871 and again in 1874 was elected by both political parties as a member of the Constitutional Convention for those years; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Alvin Saunders, Republican, and took his seat December 3, 1883, and was re-elected in 1888; was elected President *pro tempore* in April, 1891, to succeed John J. Ingalls; in March, 1893, he resigned the position of President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and was succeeded by the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Harris. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**William Vincent Allen**, of Madison, was born in Midway, Madison County, Ohio, January 28, 1847; removed with his stepfather's family to Iowa in 1857; was educated in the common schools of Iowa and attended the Upper Iowa University at Fayette for a time, but did not graduate; was a private soldier in Company G, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, during the war of the rebellion, the last five months of his services being on the staff of General J. I. Gilbert; read law with Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, at West Union, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar May 31, 1869, and practiced law from then until elected Judge of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District of Nebraska, in the fall of 1891. He moved from Iowa to Nebraska in 1884; was married May 2, 1870; was elected United States Senator, to succeed Algernon Sidney Paddock, February 7, 1893, for the full term of six years, commencing March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, and Richardson—7 counties; population, 177,055.*

**William Jennings Bryan**, of Lincoln, was born in Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19, 1860; attended public school until fifteen years of age, spending his vacations on the farm; in the fall of 1875 entered Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville, Illinois; entered Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1877; completed a classical course and was graduated with the highest honors in 1881; attended Union College of Law, Chicago, Illinois, for two years, during which time he was connected with the office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull; began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville; removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, October 1, 1887, and became a member of the firm of Talbot & Bryan; never held an elective office prior to his election to Congress; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,784 votes, against 13,644 votes for Allen W. Field, Republican, 863 votes for R. W. Maxwell, Populist, and 2,409 votes for Jerome Shamp, Independent.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Douglas, Sarpy, and Washington—3 counties; population, 176,752.*

**David H. Mercer**, of Omaha, was born in Benton County, Iowa, July 9, 1857; removed with his parents to Nebraska in 1867; prepared for college in Brownville High School; graduated from the Nebraska State University June 9, 1880; was admitted to the bar April 8, 1881; graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University, March 29, 1882; was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska, 1884–5; was chairman of the Republican Committees of Omaha and Douglas County, 1886–1892; was

elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 11,488 votes, against 10,388 votes for Judge George W. Doane, Democrat, 3,152 votes for Rev. Robert L. Wheeler, Independent, and 362 votes for R. W. Richardson, Prohibitionist.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston, and Wayne—18 counties; population, 163,674.*

**George D. Meiklejohn**, of Fullerton, was born at Weyauwega, Waupaca County, Wisconsin, August 26, 1857, and brought up on a farm; educated at the State Normal, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and Michigan University, Ann Arbor; Principal of the High School at Weyauwega, Wisconsin, and Liscomb, Iowa; graduated from the Law Department, Michigan University, in 1880; located at Fullerton, Nance County, Nebraska, in 1880, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law; was County Attorney for Nance County three years; elected to the Senate of the Nebraska Legislature in 1884 and re-elected in 1886; was elected President of the Senate during his second term; was elected Chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1887 and was elected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1887–'88; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska in 1888, and, by virtue of his office as Lieutenant-Governor, was presiding officer of the famous Joint Convention to canvass the election returns of 1891, when an attempt was made to count out the ticket that was duly elected; and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 13,635 votes, against 10,630 votes for George F. Keiper, Democrat, and 9,636 votes for William A. Poynter, Independent.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer, and York—11 counties; population, 195,414.*

**Eugene J. Hainer**, of Aurora, Hamilton County, was born August 16, 1851, at Funfkirchen, Hungary; emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1854; the family, after living one year at Chicago, removed to the Hungarian colony at New Buda, Iowa; remained there until 1857, when they removed to Columbia, Missouri, where they resided until 1860, returning again to New Buda; his early boyhood was spent on his father's farm; at the age of fifteen he left home, working as farm hand near Garden Grove, Iowa, until 1873; received his education at Garden Grove Seminary and Iowa Agricultural College, teaching school during vacations to meet expenses; graduated from the Law Department, Simpson Centenary College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1876; removed to Aurora, Nebraska, in 1877, where he has since resided, and engaged in the practice of law; is interested in banking and in a line of creameries in southern Nebraska; was never a candidate for an elective office until elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,648 votes, against 11,486 votes for William H. Dech, People's Independent, 8,988 votes for Victor Vifquain, Democrat, and 1,312 votes for J. P. Kettelwell, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow, and Webster—18 counties; population, 169,459.*

**William Arthur McKeighan**, of Red Cloud, was born of Irish parents in Cumberland County, New Jersey, January 19, 1842; removed with his parents to Fulton County, Illinois, in 1848, where he lived on a farm and attended the common school; enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry, September, 1861; at the close of the war settled on a farm near Pontiac, Illinois; took an active part in organizing the Farmers' Association; was elected Vice-President for the Eighth Congressional District; removed to Nebraska in 1880, and settled on farm near Red Cloud; took an active interest in organizing the Alliance; was elected County Judge of Webster County in 1885; in 1886 was Democratic candidate for Congress against Hon. James Laird and was defeated; was again nominated for Congress by the Alliance or Independent party, was indorsed by the Democratic Convention, and elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as an Independent, receiving 17,490 votes, against 14,230 votes for William E. Andrews, Republican, and 838 votes for O. C. Hubbell, People's party.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cherry, Cheyenne, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keith, Keya Paha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley, and Wheeler—33 counties; population, 176,556.*

**Omer Madison Kem**, of Broken Bow, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, November 13, 1855; was brought up on a farm and received a common-school education; removed to Custer

County, Nebraska, in March, 1882, where he entered land under the homestead law; resided on this homestead until January, 1890, when he removed to Broken Bow to fill an appointment as Deputy Treasurer of Custer County; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Populist Independent, receiving 15,328 votes, against 12,197 votes for James Whitehead, Republican, 4,202 votes for A. T. Gatewood, Democrat, and 656 votes for Orlando R. Beebe, People's.

# NEVADA.

## SENATORS.

**John P. Jones**, of Gold Hill, was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1830, and came with his parents to this country when he was less than a year old, settling in the northern part of Ohio, where he attended public school in Cleveland for a few years; in the early part of the California excitement he went to that State, and engaged in mining in one of the inland counties; was subsequently a member of the State Senate; went to Nevada in 1867, and since then has been entirely engaged in the development of the mineral resources of that State; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed J. W. Nye, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1873, and was re-elected in 1879, 1885, and 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**William Morris Stewart**, of Carson City, was born in Lyons, Wayne County, New York, August 9, 1827; removed with his parents while a small child to Mesopotamia Township, Trumbull County, Ohio; attended Lyons Union School and Farmington Academy; was teacher of mathematics in the former school while yet a pupil; with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, he entered Yale College, remaining there till the winter of 1849–'50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California, he found his way thither, arriving at San Francisco in May, 1850; he immediately engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada County, and in this way accumulated some money; in the spring of 1852 he commenced the study of law under John R. McConnell, and in December following was appointed District Attorney, to which office he was elected at the general election of the next year; in 1854 was appointed Attorney-General of California; in 1860 he moved to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was largely engaged in early mining litigation and in the development of the Comstock lode; was chosen a member of the Territorial Council in 1861; in 1863 was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention; was elected United States Senator in 1864 and re-elected in 1869; in 1875 he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific Coast generally, and was thus engaged when elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, in 1887, to succeed James G. Fair, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVE.

### AT LARGE.

COUNTIES.—*Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, Storey, Washoe, and White Pine—14 counties; population, 45,761.*

**Francis G. Newlands**, of Reno, was born in Natchez, Mississippi, August 28, 1848; entered the class of '67 at Yale College and remained until the middle of his junior year; later on attended the Columbian College Law School at Washington, but prior to graduation was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and went to San Francisco, where he entered upon the practice of the law; continued in the active practice of his profession until 1886, when he became a trustee of the estate of William Sharon, formerly United States Senator from the State of Nevada; in 1888 he became a citizen of the State of Nevada; engaged actively in the agitation of the silver question, and was for years Vice-Chairman of the National Silver Committee; was also active in the irrigation development of the arid region and other questions relating to the West; in 1892 he was nominated by the Silver Party of Nevada for member of Congress, receiving also the nomination of the Silver Republican Convention of that State, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Silver party man, receiving 7,171 votes, against 2,295 votes for William Woodburn, Republican, 345 votes for J. C. Hagerman, Democrat, and 67 votes for C. H. Gardner, Prohibitionist.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## SENATORS.

**William Eaton Chandler**, of Concord, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, December 28, 1835; received a common-school education; studied law; graduated at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; in 1859 was appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court; was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1862, '63, and '64, serving as Speaker during the last two years; on March 9, 1865, became Solicitor and Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy Department; was appointed First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury June 17, 1865, and resigned that office November 30, 1867; in 1876 was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention; in 1881 was again a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; on March 23, 1881, was appointed by President Garfield Solicitor-General, but was rejected by the Senate; was appointed by President Arthur Secretary of the Navy April 12, 1882, and served till March 7, 1885; was elected to the United States Senate June 14, 1887, as a Republican, to fill the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, which ended March 3, 1889; was re-elected June 18, 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**Jacob H. Gallinger**, of Concord, was born in Cornwall, Ontario, March 28, 1837; received a common-school and academic education; was a printer in early life; studied medicine and was graduated in May, 1858, and has followed the profession of medicine and surgery since; is a member of various State and national medical societies; has contributed numerous articles to medical journals, and for many years has had a practice which extended beyond the limits of his own State; was a member of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire in 1872–'73 and 1891; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1876; was a member of the State Senate in 1878, '79, and '80, being President of that body the last two years; was Surgeon-General of New Hampshire with the rank of Brigadier-General in 1879–'80; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College; was Chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1882 to 1890, when he resigned the place; was Chairman of the Delegation from his State to the Republican National Convention of 1888; was elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses as a Republican, and declined renomination to the Fifty-first Congress; was elected United States Senator to succeed Henry W. Blair, and took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

Population, 190,532.

COUNTIES.—*Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, and Strafford.*
HILLSBORO COUNTY.—*Towns of Bedford, Goffstown, Merrimack, Hudson, Litchfield, Manchester, and Pelham.*
MERRIMACK COUNTY.—*Towns of Allenstown, Canterbury, Chichester, Epsom, Hooksett, London, Northfield, Pembroke, and Pittsfield*

**Henry W. Blair** was born in Campton, Grafton County, New Hampshire, December 6, 1834; received a common-school and academic education; studied law with William Leverett and was admitted to the bar at Plymouth, May term, 1859; was appointed Solicitor for Grafton County in 1860; served as private, Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, commanding regiment most of its term of service; severely wounded at Port Hudson in assaults upon the enemy's works on the 27th of May and the 14th of June, 1863; much disabled by wounds and disease contracted in the service; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1866, and chosen to State Senate in 1867, and re-elected in 1868; recovering his health he resumed the practice of the law at Plymouth; elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from the Third District, succeeding Hon. H. W. Parker, a Democrat, and re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress; declined a renomination, and was elected to the Senate of the United States June 17, 1879, his term expiring March 3, 1885; no successor having been chosen, he was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next session of the Legislature, in the month of June following, when he was elected to serve the balance of the term, which expired March 3, 1891; was candidate for re-election and defeated; declined the office of United States Judge for the District of New Hampshire; was selected, without his knowledge, by the President to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; was nominated, confirmed by the Senate, and appointed on the 6th day of March, 1891; was objected to as *persona non grata* by the Chinese Government, our Government protesting against the sufficiency of the objections; the objections were, first, that he voted for the exclusion act of 1888, and, second, that he had abused China and Chinese laborers in debate; the first objection was true and the second was false; declining other appointments, his

resignation was accepted October 6, 1891, and he retired to private life, intending to resume the practice of law; but being urged to be a candidate for Representative to the Fifty-third Congress, he accepted the Republican nomination and was elected to succeed Luther F. McKinney, a Democrat, receiving 21,031 votes, against 20,412 votes for Charles F. Stone, Democrat, 601 votes for Dodge, Prohibitionist, and 134 votes for Whitten, People's party; has resided in Manchester since 1883.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

Population, 185,998.

COUNTIES.—*Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, and Sullivan.*

HILLSBORO COUNTY.—*Towns of Amherst, Antrim, Bennington, Brookline, Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, Greenville, Hancock, Hillsboro, Hollis, Lyndeboro, Mason, Milford, Mount Vernon, Nashua, New Boston, New Ipswich, Peterboro, Sharon, Temple, Weare, Wilton, and Windsor.*

MERRIMACK COUNTY.—*Towns of Andover, Boscawen, Bow, Bradford, Concord, Danbury, Dunbarton, Franklin, Henniker, Hill, Hopkinton, Newbury, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, Webster, and Wilmot.*

**Henry M. Baker**, of Bow, was born in Bow, New Hampshire, January 11, 1841; was graduated from the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in 1859, at Dartmouth College in 1863, and the Columbian College Law School in 1866, and admitted to the bar the same year; was a clerk in the War and Treasury Departments, and later practiced law in Washington, D. C.; was Judge-Advocate-General of the National Guard of New Hampshire in 1886–'87, with the rank of Brigadier-General; was a member of the State Senate in 1891–'92, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,425 votes, against 20,996 votes for Hosea W. Parker, Democrat, 793 votes for Charles D. Drury, Prohibitionist, 161 votes for Elias M. Blodgett, Populist, and 69 votes scattering.

# NEW JERSEY.

## SENATORS.

**John R. McPherson**, of Jersey City, was born in Livingston County, New York, May 9, 1832; received a common-school and academic education; removed to New Jersey in 1859; was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Hudson City in 1864; was President of the People's Gas-Light Company during the years 1868–'69; was a member of the State Senate of New Jersey in 1871–'74; was a Presidential Elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed F. T. Frelinghuysen, Republican; took his seat March 5, 1877; was re-elected in 1883 and again in 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**James Smith, Jr.**, of Newark, was born in that city June 12, 1851; his first office was member of the Common Council of his city, when he was elected in a Republican district by more majority than his opponent had votes; was nominated for Mayor of his city, but declined, and has been tendered nearly every office in the gift of his party in the State, but has always refused office; is a manufacturer of patent and enameled leather in Newark, and conducts the largest business of the kind in the country; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed Hon. Rufus Blodgett, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 4, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem—5 counties; population, 198,193.*

**Henry C. Loudenslager**, of Paulsboro, was born in Mauricetown, Cumberland County, New Jersey, May 22, 1852; removed with his parents to Paulsboro in 1856, where he has resided since; was educated in the common schools of his county; after leaving the home farm he engaged in the produce commission business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1872, and continued in it ten years; was elected County Clerk in 1882, and re-elected in 1887; is Great Keeper of Wampum, I. O. R. M. of New Jersey; is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. and A. M., and is a thirty-second degree Mason; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,099 votes, against 22,511 votes for Porch, Democrat, and 1,940 votes for Seagraves, Prohibitionist.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer, and Ocean—4 counties; population, 183,316.*

**John J. Gardner**, of Atlantic City, was born in Atlantic County in 1845; was raised a waterman until sixteen years of age, when he enlisted for three years in the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers; in March, 1865, enlisted for one year in United States Veteran Volunteers; is a farmer and conveyancer; is also connected with insurance business; was elected Alderman of Atlantic City in 1867, and Mayor in 1868; re-elected Mayor seven times; was Coroner of county one year; City Councilman one year; member of New Jersey State Senate fifteen years, from 1878 to 1893; elected to Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,716 votes, against 20,592 votes for George D. Wetherill, Democrat, 1,348 votes for French, Prohibitionist, and 169 votes for Duroe, People's party.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Middlesex, Monmouth, and Somerset—3 counties; population, 159,193.*

**Jacob Augustus Geissenhainer**, of Freehold, was born in the city of New York in 1841; was graduated from Columbia College, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M., and afterwards studied law at Yale and at the New York University, receiving the degree of LL. B.; commenced the practice of law in New York City in 1863, which he still continues, giving his attention specially to conveyancing; is married; was never in public service; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,407 votes, against 17,080 votes for Hoffman, Republican, and 992 votes for Marshall, Prohibitionist.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Hunterdon, Somerset, Sussex, and Warren—4 counties; population, 188,243.*

**Johnston Cornish**, of Washington, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey; was educated in the district school of Bethlehem Township of his native county, and graduated from the Business College of Easton, Pennsylvania; entered the Cornish Piano and Organ Company as junior partner, and is the manager of that institution; was elected Mayor of Washington in 1884, when only twenty-five years old, and re-elected in 1886; declined renomination in 1887 and 1888; elected State Senator in 1890, and to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,765 votes, against 20,726 votes for B. F. Howey, Republican, 2,307 votes for Johnston, Prohibitionist, and 595 votes for Potter, People's party.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bergen, Morris, and Passaic—3 counties; population, 186,312.*

**Cornelius A. Cadmus**, of Paterson, was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, October, 1844; attended the public schools of his native county; was elected a member of the House General Assembly from Passaic County in 1883; was elected Sheriff of Passaic County in 1887 for three years; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,693 votes, against 19,231 votes for Doherty, Republican, 464 votes for Warner, Prohibitionist, and 428 votes for Richter, Socialist-Labor.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Part of Essex—population, 181,830.*

**Thomas Dunn English**, of Newark, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1819; was graduated Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and called to the Philadelphia bar in 1842, but has mainly pursued authorship and journalism; in 1863–'64 served in the New Jersey Legislature; in 1876 received the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary College, Virginia; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,651 votes, against 20,284 votes for Parker, Republican, 76 votes for Buchanan, People's, and 412 votes for Downs, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Part of Hudson, including the cities of Jersey City, Hoboken, and townships of Harrison, Kearney, and Arlington—population, 222,053.*

**George Bragg Fielder**, of Jersey City, was born in Jersey City July 24, 1842; educated at public schools and Selleck's Academy, Norwalk, Connecticut; was a soldier in the late civil war; enlisted as private in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers, 1862, and was promoted to Sergeant-Major and Lieutenant; wounded and taken prisoner, May, 1863, at the

battle of Marye's Heights; elected Register of the County of Hudson in 1884, and re-elected in 1889; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,416 votes, against 19,585 votes for Frank O. Cole, Republican, 2,368 votes for Edward F. McDonald, Democrat, 171 votes for Carman, Prohibitionist, 100 votes for Zoller, People's, and 251 votes for Barthelmes, Social Labor.

### EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Part of Essex, part of Hudson and Union—population, 125,793.*

**John T. Dunn**, of Elizabeth, was born in 1838, and has resided in New Jersey since he was seven years of age; owing to the death of his mother when he was four years old, and his father having a large family of children, he was placed with a farmer, who agreed to give him three months' schooling each year till he was sixteen years of age; the farmer neglected his part of the contract, and at eleven years he did not know the alphabet; unable longer to endure the hardships and abuse he was subjected to on the farm, he ran away and shipped as a cabin boy on a vessel trading with the West Indies; two years later his older brother found him on the vessel on its return to Philadelphia, and took him to Gloucester City, where he engaged as bobbin boy in a factory; at the age of sixteen he learned iron-molding, and subsequently learned brass-turning and silver-burnishing, and also painting; while serving an apprenticeship at the latter he learned the alphabet and, by the help of the men in the shops, mastered reading, writing, and arithmetic, and, by employing his evenings and Sundays and holidays, acquired all the education he possesses; took part in the Presidential campaign of 1860 as public speaker; after the campaign pursued his studies so assiduously as to injure his eyes, yet persevered in the study of law and was admitted to the bar; engaged in business in 1862 and acquired a competency; was elected Alderman of Elizabeth in 1878; was four times elected to the Legislature of New Jersey; was Speaker of the House in 1882; it is said no poor man was ever obliged to leave his law office for want of money if his cause was a just one; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,393 votes, against 13,400 votes for Chamberlin, Republican, 502 votes for Van Cise, Prohibitionist, and 210 votes for Weigel, Social Labor.

# NEW YORK.

## SENATORS.

**David Bennett Hill**, of Elmira, was born in Havana, Schuyler (then Chemung) County, New York, August 29, 1843; was graduated from the Havana Academy; studied law in Elmira, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1864, at the age of twenty-one; within a few months he was appointed City Attorney; in 1871 and again in 1872 was elected from Chemung County to the State Assembly; was President of the Democratic State Conventions in 1877 and in 1881; was elected Mayor of Elmira in 1882; was President of the New York State Bar Association in 1886 and again in 1887; was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of the State in November, 1882; became Governor, in the place of Grover Cleveland, in January, 1885; was elected Governor in November, 1885; re-elected in 1888; and in 1891 was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed William M. Evarts. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**Edward Murphy, Jr.**, of Troy, was born in Troy December 15, 1836; was educated at St. John's College, Fordham; was elected Mayor of the city of Troy in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, 1879, and 1881; was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York in 1887, and has been re-elected every year since; was elected United States Senator in January, 1893, to succeed Frank Hiscock; took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Queens and Suffolk—2 counties; population, 190,550.*

**James W. Covert**, of Long Island City, was born at Mill Neck, Queens County, New York, September 2, 1842; was admitted to the bar in 1863, and has since practiced his profession in Queens County and in New York City; was elected School Commissioner for his county in 1866; was elected Surrogate in 1870; was elected to the State Senate from the First Senatorial District and served during 1882–'83; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,550 votes, against 18,749 votes for Childs, Republican, and 1,104 votes for H. Fletcher Fordham, Prohibitionist.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF KINGS.—*1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, and 20th wards of the city of Brooklyn—population, 169,449.*

**John M. Clancy**, of Brooklyn, was born in Ireland, May 7, 1837, and immigrated with his parents to New York; was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn; is in real estate; unmarried; served as an Alderman of the city of Brooklyn from 1868 to 1875; was a member of the State Assembly from 1878 to 1881; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,697 votes, against 13,593 votes for Grace, Republican.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF KINGS.—*3d, 4th, 10th, 19th, 22d, and 23d wards of the city of Brooklyn, and the town of Flatbush—population, 174,741.*

**Joseph C. Hendrix**, of Brooklyn, was born at Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, May 25, 1853; was educated at private schools, at Central College, in his native place, and at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; was editor of the Ithaca Daily Leader part of his college term; removed to New York in 1873, and until 1883 was a reporter, night city editor, and writer on New York Sun; removed to Brooklyn, New York, in 1873, and in 1882 was appointed a member of the Board of Education; in 1883 was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, and was defeated by Seth Low; in 1884 was appointed Trustee of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and in 1885 was elected Secretary of the Board of Bridge Trustees; in 1886 was appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn by President Cleveland, and served until July 1, 1890; in 1887 was elected President of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, and has been elected annually since to 1892; was appointed Rapid Transit Commissioner in 1889, but declined the office; became President of the Kings County Trust Company in 1889, and continues as such; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,607 votes, against 15,907 votes for Michael J. Dady, Republican, 538 votes for David C. Beatty, Prohibitionist, 332 votes for Harry Studt, Socialist, and 280 votes for Stephen P. Swaysland, People's party.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF KINGS.—*8th, 12th, 24th, 25th, and 26th wards of the city of Brooklyn, together with the towns of New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Flatlands—population, 169,387.*

**William J. Coombs**, of Brooklyn, was born in Jordan, Onondaga County, New York, December 24, 1833; removed to New York City in early life, and for many years has resided in Brooklyn; is one of the pioneers in the business of exporting American goods, having been engaged in that business over thirty-five years; was the unsuccessful Independent and Democratic candidate for Congress in 1888; and was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,818 votes, against 14,885 votes for Hobbs, Republican.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF KINGS.—*The territory comprised in the present 18th, 19th, 21st, 27th, and 28th wards, and the 19th election district of the 13th ward of the city of Brooklyn—population, 161,362.*

**John H. Graham**, of Brooklyn, was born in Belfast, Ireland, April 1, 1835; three months later he came with his parents to this country, settling in Brooklyn, where he has ever since resided; was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and in his youth served an apprenticeship of five years as a carpenter and builder; in 1854 he entered the employ of a wholesale hardware house in New York City; in the fall of 1861 recruited Company A, Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers, and served three years as its Captain, and for gallant and meritorious service at Harpers Ferry and in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, was commissioned as Major and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel; after the war re-entered the wholesale hardware business, in which he is still engaged as senior member of the firm of John H. Graham & Co., New York City, and is also engaged in manufacturing; in 1889 was selected by the Hardware Board of Trade to represent their interests and was named as one of the incorporators of the proposed World's Columbian Exposition to be held in New York; was nominated in 1892 as a Presidential Elector by the New York State Democratic Convention, but resigned on the supposition that his position as Director of a national bank would render him ineligible; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,675 votes, against 14,488 votes for Charles G. Bennett, Republican, 498 votes for Frank L. Brown, Prohibitionist, 878 votes for Henry Kuhn, Socialist-Labor, 279 votes for William G. Burke, People's party, and 66 votes defective and scattering.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF KINGS.—*13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th wards of the city of Brooklyn—population, 163,648.*

**Thomas F. Magner**, of Brooklyn, was born in the city of Brooklyn March 8, 1860; was a member of the Assembly one year, which office he held when elected to the Fifty-first Congress; was re-elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,151 votes, against 12,139 votes for Geaney, Republican.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Richmond, together with the 1st and 5th Assembly Districts of the county of New York—population, 114,766.*

**Franklin Bartlett**, of New York City, was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, September 10, 1847; was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in June, 1865, and entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in June, 1869; entered the Columbia College Law School in the autumn of 1869, and studied at such school until June, 1870; was admitted to the bar upon examination by the General Term in 1870; in 1870–'71 was a student at Exeter College, Oxford University, England; in 1872–'73 concluded the second year of law school course at Columbia College Law School and received the degree of LL. B.; in 1878 received the postgraduate degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard University, and delivered the postgraduate oration at the commencement in Cambridge; in 1890 served as a member of the Constitutional Commission of the State of New York; in 1892 was a Delegate from New York to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as the nominee of the Democratic party, receiving 14,905 votes, against 7,122 votes for Samuel A. Brown, Republican, and 441 votes for Stephen D. Riddle, Prohibitionist.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*2d, 3d, and 7th Assembly Districts of the county of New York—population, 125,778.*

**Edward J. Dunphy**, of New York City, was born in New York City, New York, May 12, 1856; received his primary education in the public schools of his native city, and in 1871 began a collegiate course at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, where in 1876 he received the degree of A. B., in 1878 the degree of A. M., and in 1891 the degree of LL. D.; was engaged in the practice of law until elected to the Fifty-first Congress; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Tammany Democrat, receiving 15,287 votes, against 7,132 votes for Austin E. Ford, Republican, 238 votes for William A. Crane, County Democrat, 219 votes for James K. Neimyer, Socialist-Labor, and 199 votes for H. Alden Spencer, People's.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*4th, 6th, and 8th Assembly Districts of the county of New York—population, 189,067.*

**Timothy J. Campbell**, of New York City, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1841, and came to this country when five years old; attended the public schools in the city of New York; learned the printing business and worked on the New York Times, Express, Tribune, and Herald; was employed as a printer on the Herald when he was nominated in 1867 for the State Assembly by the Democracy of his district; elected to the Assembly in 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, and '73; served on all leading and important committees and took an active part in the legislation during this period; was re-elected to the Assembly in 1875; studied law with Judge Flanagan, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1869; was elected Justice of the Fifth District Civil Court in New York City in 1875; served six years in this capacity; was admitted to the United States Supreme Court in 1888; in 1883 was returned to the State Assembly; supported the administration of Governor Cleveland while in the Legislature, and was nominated for State Senator in opposition to the Tammany candidate and was elected by 5,547 majority; before his term expired a vacancy occurred in the Eighth Congressional District of New York, by the appointment of S. S. Cox as Minister to Turkey, and Mr. Campbell was nominated and elected to the Forty-ninth Congress to fill the vacancy thus created; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,897 votes, against 7,175 votes for John P. Phelan, Republican, 253 votes for Timothy H. Holden, People's party, and 1,182 votes for Aaron Henry, Socialist-Labor.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*9th, 13th, and 15th Assembly Districts of the county of New York—population, 156,537.*

**Daniel Edgar Sickles**, of New York City, was born in the city of New York, October 20, 1824; printer; studied law in the New York University; member of Assembly, 1846–'47; Major Twelfth National Guards, 1850–'52; Corporation Attorney, 1852–'53; Secretary of Legation, London, 1853–'55; State Senator, 1856–'57; nominated by Democratic caucus for United States Senator, 1856; elected to Thirty-sixth Congress, 1856; re-elected 1858; entered the Army April, 1861; Colonel First Excelsior Brigade, June, 1861; Brigadier-General, September, 1861; served through Peninsular Campaign, 1862, commanding Excelsior Brigade in Hooker's Division, Third Corps; Major-General, November, 1862, commanding Second Division, Third Corps; under Heintzelman, covering Gen. McClellan's communications, Antietam campaigns; commanded Third Army Corps in Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns; commanded Department of South Carolina and Second Military District, embracing North and South Carolina, 1865–'67; appointed Colonel Forty-second Infantry, United States Army (Veteran Reserve Corps), 1866; mustered out of volunteer service, January, 1868; transferred to the retired list on account of wounds received in battle, with the rank of Major-General, United States Army, April, 1869; special mission to South American Republics, 1865; Minister to Holland, 1866 (declined); Minister to Mexico, 1869 (declined); Minister to Spain, 1869; Chairman of New York State Civil Service Commission, 1888–'89; Sheriff of New York, 1890; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,452 votes, against 12,224 votes for Charles E. Coon, Republican, 500 votes for Philip Schaettgen, Socialist-Labor, 329 votes for George Gething, Prohibitionist, and 287 votes for George W. Reid, People's.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*10th, 12th, and 14th Assembly Districts of the county of New York—population, 148,640.*

**Amos J. Cummings**, of New York City, was born in Conkling, Broome County, New York, May 15, 1841; received a common-school education; entered a printing office as an apprentice when twelve years of age, and has set type in nearly every State in the Union; was a boy with Walker in the last invasion of Nicaragua; was Sergeant-Major in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac; has filled editorial positions on the New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley; on the New York Sun, New York Express, and was editor of the Evening Sun when elected to the Fiftieth Congress; declined a renomination, preferring to give his whole attention to editorial work; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Sullivan Cox; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 16,780 votes, against 8,355 votes for Abraham K. Sarasohn, Republican, 1,125 votes for George Seiburg, Labor, 174 votes for Brown C. Hammond, Prohibitionist, and 192 votes for James Bahan, People's.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*11th, 16th, and 18th Assembly Districts of the county of New York—population, 130,311.*

**William Bourke Cockran**, of New York City, was born in Ireland, February 28, 1854; was educated in France and in his native country; removed to America when seventeen years of age; soon after his arrival received the appointment of teacher in a private academy; was Principal of a public school in Westchester County, New York; while engaged in teaching read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; was a member of the Fiftieth Congress; was a member of the Commission to revise the Judiciary Article of the Constitution of the State of New York; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,575 votes, against 7,766 votes for Daniel Butterfield, Republican, 371 votes for William Clingenburg, Socialist-Labor, 221 votes for John J. Daly, People's, and 208 votes for Richard Turner, Prohibitionist.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*17th and 20th Assembly Districts of the county of New York and that portion of the 21st Assembly District below the center of Fifty-ninth street, in the city of New York—population, 175,994.*

**John De Witt Warner**, of New York City, was born in Yates County, New York, in 1851; worked on a farm till seventeen years of age, during which time he managed to prepare himself for college; entered Cornell University the first day it opened, in October,

1868, and was graduated therefrom in 1872; after leaving college edited the Ithaca Daily Leader for a few months; was Professor in the Ithaca and Albany Academies, each two years; studied law during his connection with the latter institution at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876; removed to New York in that year, and has been in the active practice of his profession since; was a member of the Albany Institute, which published his historical researches; is the author of several tariff-reform publications and magazine articles, and has been a public speaker for his party; was Alumni Trustee of Cornell University, and is now President of Cornell University Club, of New York; is a Governor of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Shakespearean, and Reform Clubs; was Chairman of the Reform Club's Tariff Reform Committee; was never a candidate for office until nominated for Congress by the United Democracy, and was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,979 votes, against 11,181 votes for William C. Roberts, Republican, 569 votes for John J. Fliche, Labor, 225 votes for James M. Orr, Prohibitionist, and 255 votes for David Roseau, People's.

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*19th Assembly District of the county of New York, that portion of the 21st Assembly District between the center of Fifty-ninth street and the center of Seventy-ninth street, and that portion of the 22d Assembly District below the center of Seventy-ninth street, in the city of New York—population, 227,978.*

**John R. Fellows**, of New York City, was born in Troy, New York, July 29, 1832; removed to Camden, Arkansas, 1850, and made his home in the family of an uncle, his father's brother; read law there and was admitted to the bar; was a member of the firm of Bragg & Fellows when the war began; entered the Southern Army in the First Arkansas Regiment; after the battle of Shiloh was assigned to staff duties as Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, and ordered to report to General Van Dorn, at Vicksburg; was assigned to the staff of Brigadier-General W. N. R. Bell, commanding a district in General Van Dorn's department; was captured at the surrender of Port Hudson, Louisiana, July 9, 1863, and released June 10, 1865; returned to Arkansas, and was elected to the State Senate; removed to New York City in 1868; was appointed Assistant District Attorney in 1869; was elected District Attorney in 1887; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 26,267 votes, against 17,442 votes for Charles Uhman, Republican, 829 votes for John Bauman, Socialist-Labor, 500 votes for George A. Hunter, People's, and 449 votes for Benjamin F. Rogers, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—*That portion of the 21st Assembly District between the center of Seventy-ninth street and the center of Eighty-sixth street; that portion of the 22d District above the center of Seventy-ninth street of the city of New York, and the 23d Assembly District of the county of New York—population, 223,838.*

**Ashbel Parmelee Fitch**, of New York City, was born in Mooers, Clinton County, New York, October 8, 1848; was educated in the public schools of New York; Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts; the Universities of Jena and Berlin, Germany; and Columbia College Law School, in New York City; was admitted to the bar in November, 1869, and has since practiced his profession in New York City; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 27,741 votes, against 15,872 votes for Henry C. Robinson, Republican, 992 votes for Enoch K. Thomas, Socialist, 364 votes for George B. Hillard, Prohibitionist, and 328 votes for William Gleason, People's.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*29th and 30th Assembly Districts of the city of New York and the county of Westchester—population, 220,857.*

**William Ryan**, of Port Chester, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, 1840; came to this country with his parents, who settled in Stanwich, Connecticut, in 1844; attended district schools during winter and worked on farms in summer until the spring of 1859, when he went to the Rocky Mountains, being one of the original settlers of Central City, Colorado; continued prospecting, mining, and Indian campaigning until 1861, when he returned home and settled in Port Chester, where he has since resided; is a merchant and farmer; has held several local offices; was a member of the State Assembly in 1891 and 1892, and served as Chairman of Public Lands and Forestry and of Taxation Committees; devoted his attention as a legislator chiefly to the improvement of highways in his district, to the preservation of the Adirondack forests, and to the State taxation laws; was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress by 25,795 votes, against 19,312 votes for George A. Brandreth, Republican, 1,105 votes for Crawford, Prohibitionist, 676 votes for Balkam, Socialist, and 378 votes scattering.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan—3 counties; population, 164,052.*

**Francis Marvin**, of Port Jervis, was born in the city of New York March 8, 1828; was educated at private schools in that city; entered upon a commercial career and has been engaged in the promotion, construction, and operation of railways, water-supply companies, bridges, the manufacture of illuminating gas, and in banking; has filled many local offices; was the unsuccessful candidate of the Republican party for member of the Assembly in 1864 and for Senator from the Orange and Sullivan district in 1881; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,806 votes, against 17,659 votes for Henry Bacon, Democrat, and 1,243 votes for J. M. Sleeper, Prohibitionist.

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Ulster, Dutchess, and Putnam—3 counties; population, 179,790.*

**Jacob Lefever**, of New Paltz, was born at New Paltz, New York, April 20, 1830, and was educated at New Paltz Academy and Amenia Seminary; was Supervisor of the town, 1861 and '62; was a member of Assembly of the State of New York, 1863, '64, '65, and '67; was frequently a Delegate to Republican State Conventions and was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888; is President of the Huguenot National Bank of New Paltz, and Vice-President of the New Paltz Savings Bank; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,034 votes, against 20,115 votes for Isaac W. Cox, Democrat, and 1,536 votes for George Z. Johnson, Prohibitionist.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Columbia and Rensselaer—2 counties; population, 170,683.*

**Charles D. Haines**, of Kinderhook, was born in Medusa, Albany County, New York, June 9, 1856; removed with his parents to Coxsackie when six years of age; attended the common school till fourteen years of age; studied telegraphy evenings during this period, and accepted the position of night operator in the office of the Hudson River Railroad at Hudson; at the age of eighteen was appointed train-dispatcher on an Eastern road; at the age of twenty was Assistant Superintendent, and at twenty-two was made Superintendent of the road; at twenty-six he turned his attention to building street railways and associated with him his four brothers, under the firm name of Haines Bros., who have built twenty-seven street railways in thirteen States; was president of and built the only two street railway systems in the State of Vermont; is now or has been president of eighteen street and steam railway companies; in 1888 he located in Kinderhook, and built the Kinderhook and Hudson Railway; is President of the Kinderhook Board of Trade, and has been instrumental in establishing many other similar organizations for the promotion of business interests; was never a candidate for office till nominated for Congress, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,783 votes, against 19,095 votes for John A. Quackenbush, Republican, and 834 votes for J. W. Jones, Prohibitionist.

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Albany—population, 164,555.*

**Charles Tracey**, of Albany, was born in the city of Albany May 27, 1847; received his education at the Albany Academy, from which he graduated in 1866; served in the Papal Zouaves at Rome, Italy, portions of the years 1867, '68, '69, and '70; was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Governor Tilden, of New York, January 1, 1875; was appointed by Governor Robinson Commissary-General of Subsistence of New York State January 1, 1877; was appointed Manager of the House of Refuge at Hudson, New York, by Governor Cleveland, and reappointed to the same office by Governor Hill in 1886; was elected to the Fiftieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Nicholas T. Kane; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,509 votes, against 17,883 votes for John G. Ward, Republican, 622 votes for William G. Dickinson, Prohibitionist, 348 votes for William F. Steed, Independent, and 392 votes for Daniel F. Lawler, Independent.

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Schenectady, and Schoharie—5 counties; population, 187,119.*

**Simon J. Schermerhorn**, of Schenectady, was born in Rotterdam, Schenectady County, New York, September 26, 1827; received his education principally in the schools of his native town; has always been interested in agriculture and at present is extensively engaged in farming; has been Supervisor of his town at different times; in 1862 he was elected without opposition to the State Legislature from Schenectady County, and served on the

Committees on Engrossed Bills and Indian Affairs; is also interested in banking, being a Director and Trustee of local banks; was on the Cleveland electoral ticket in 1888, representing the old Twentieth District of the State of New York; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 24,507 votes, against 23,187 votes for Erastus F. Beadle, Republican, 1,861 votes for Charles A. Alden, Prohibitionist, and 329 votes blank, defective, and scattering.

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, and St. Lawrence—4 counties; population, 185,123.*

**Newton Martin Curtis**, of Ogdensburg, was born in De Peyster, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 21, 1835, of New England parentage; was educated in the common schools and the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary; commenced the organization of a company of volunteers April 15, 1861; was commissioned Captain May 7 following in the Sixteenth New York Infantry; served in Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, till October 17, 1862, when he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and January 21, 1863, to be Colonel of the One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry; was assigned to command of Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, June 10, 1864; assigned to command of First Brigade, same division and corps, June 25, 1864; commissioned Brigadier-General by brevet for distinguished services, to date from October 28, 1864; appointed on the field, January 16, 1865, Provisional Brigadier-General for gallant services in the capture of Fort Fisher; appointed Major-General by brevet for gallant and meritorious services and assigned duty as Chief of Staff of Major-General Ord; assigned to command of Southwest Virginia July 1, 1865; was seriously wounded in left breast May 7, 1862, and lost his left eye in the battle of Fort Fisher; was mustered out of service January 15, 1866; was appointed Collector of Customs, district of Oswegatchie, New York, in 1866; was appointed special agent of the United States Treasury Department in 1867, which position he resigned in 1880; was employed from 1880 till 1882 by the Department of Justice to assist the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in preparing for trial and settlement cases pending in the Circuit Court of that district, known as the "Charges and Commissions" cases; was President of the St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society for five years, and President of the New York State Agricultural Society in 1880; a Trustee of the Board of Control of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station from its organization in 1880 to 1891, serving as Secretary and later as President of the Board; was a Member of the Assembly from 1884 to 1890, inclusive; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 26,209 votes, against 16,707 votes for Warren Curtis, Democrat, 2,070 votes for William Whitney, Prohibitionist, and 659 votes for John J. Kelly, People's party.

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren, and Washington—5 counties; population, 191,155.*

**John M. Wever**, of Plattsburg, was born in Ganges, Allegan County, Michigan, February 24, 1847; received his education at common schools and at Albion College; entered the Union Army at the age of sixteen; served in the Army of Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio; at the close of the war located in New York State and entered into the banking business, in which business he has since continued; was elected County Treasurer of Clinton County in 1884 and re-elected in 1887; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,690 votes, against 16,947 votes for George S. Weed, Democrat, 1,382 votes for Jonathan Hoag, Prohibitionist, and 414 votes for De M. S. Fiero, People's party.

## TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego—3 counties; population, 170,495.*

**Charles A. Chickering**, of Copenhagen, was born in Harrisburg, Lewis County, New York, November 26, 1843; educated in common schools and at Lowville Academy, and was for a time a teacher in that institution; was School Commissioner of Lewis County, 1865 to 1875; member of Assembly in 1879, '80, and '81; was elected Clerk of the Assembly in 1884 and re-elected in 1885, '86, '87, '88, '89, and '90; has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Lewis County, and Secretary of the Republican State Committee, and also a member of the Executive Committee of that body; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,858 votes, against 17,283 votes for William H. Kelly, Democrat.

## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Oneida and Herkimer—2 counties; population, 168,530.*

**James Schoolcraft Sherman**, of Utica, was born in Utica, New York, October 24, 1855; received an academic and collegiate education, graduating from Hamilton College in the class of 1878; was admitted to the bar in 1880; was elected Mayor of Utica in March, 1884; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,445 votes, against 19,299 votes for Henry W. Bentley, Democrat, and 1,369 votes for W. F. Curtis, Prohibitionist.

## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Tioga, and Tompkins—5 counties; population, 209,103.*

**George W. Ray**, of Norwich, was born in Otselic, Chenango County, New York, February 3, 1844; was brought up on the farm, and educated in the common schools and at Norwich Academy; was a private in Company B, Ninetieth New York Volunteers, and Brigade Clerk, First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and was discharged at the close of the war; studied law; was admitted to practice in November, 1867, and has practiced his profession since; is largely interested in farming; has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee of his county, and was a member of the Republican State Committee in 1880; was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress; is a member of the Board of Education of Norwich Academy and Union Free School; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 28,980 votes, against 3,879 votes for George F. Hand, Prohibitionist, and 873 votes for DeWitt D. Smith, People's.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Madison and Onondaga—2 counties; population, 189,139.*

**James J. Belden**, of Syracuse, was born in Fabius, Onondaga County, September 30, 1825; after receiving an ordinary common-school education he early engaged in mercantile pursuits; has resided since 1853 in Syracuse, where he has large interests in manufactures and other local enterprises; is Director and Trustee in several banks, and President of the Robert Gere Bank, which he established; was for many years extensively engaged in railroad and other public works and improvements throughout the country and in Canada; was elected Mayor of Syracuse in 1877 and re-elected in 1878; was elected to the Fiftieth Congress, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Frank Hiscock, elected to the United States Senate; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,737 votes, against 18,412 votes for Riley V. Miller, Democrat, 1,627 votes for DeWitt Hooker, Prohibitionist, 616 votes for J. Madison Hall, People's, and 737 votes blank.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, Wayne, and Yates—5 counties; population, 213,142.*

**Sereno E. Payne**, of Auburn, was born at Hamilton, New York, June 26, 1843; graduated from the University at Rochester in 1864; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has since practiced law at Auburn; was City Clerk of Auburn, 1868–'71; was Supervisor of Auburn, 1871–'72; was District Attorney of Cayuga County, 1873–'79; was President of the Board of Education at Auburn, 1879–'82; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses as a Republican, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 28,724 votes, against 20,601 votes for Hull Greenfield, Democrat, 2,404 votes for Oliver H. Morrill, Prohibitionist, and 178 votes for Herbert L. Case, People's.

## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, and Steuben—4 counties; population, 174,676.*

**Charles W. Gillet**, of Addison, was born at Addison, New York, November 26, 1840; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, class of 1861; enlisted as a private in the Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, August, 1861; was made Adjutant of regiment November, 1861, and served as Adjutant until discharged the service for disabilities in 1863; was elected to Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,443 votes, against 17,646 votes for Franz S. Wolf, Democrat, 2,242 votes for Albert C. Hill, Prohibitionist, 1,214 votes for William M. Martin, People's party, and 168 votes scattering.

## THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming—5 counties; population, 195,553.*

**James W. Wadsworth**, of Geneseo, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1846; was preparing at New Haven, Connecticut, to enter Yale College, but left in the fall of 1864 and entered the army, serving on the staff of Gen. G. K. Warren to the close of the war; was Supervisor of the town of Geneseo during 1875, 1876, and 1877; was member of the Assembly in 1878 and 1879, and Comptroller of the State of New York in 1880 and 1881; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Fifty-second Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,205 votes, against 19,478 votes for John F. McDonald, Democrat, 2,494 votes for Albert J. Rumsey, Prohibitionist, and 911 votes for Leonard C. Roberts, People's.

### THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Monroe—population, 189,586.*

**John Van Voorhis**, of Rochester, was born in the town of Decatur, Otsego County, New York; educated in the common schools and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York; studied law at Rochester, and has practiced law there ever since July 4, 1854; was elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,762 votes, against 19,255 votes for Donald McNaughton, Democrat, 1,156 votes for James S. Frost, Prohibitionist, 526 votes for Carl Leudecke, Socialist, and 622 votes for James Goodno, People's candidate.

### THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

ERIE COUNTY—*part of—embracing the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 19th, and 20th wards of the City of Buffalo—population, 164,450.*

**Daniel N. Lockwood**, of Buffalo, was born at Hamburg, Erie County, New York, June 1, 1844; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1865; studied law; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in May, 1866, and has practiced since at Buffalo; was elected District Attorney for Erie County in 1874 for the term of three years; was a Representative from New York in the Forty-fifth Congress; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and at Chicago in 1884; was United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York from October, 1886, to June, 1889, when he resigned: was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,440 votes, against 12,966 votes for Rowland B. Mahny, Republican, 591 votes for Guy C. Martin, Prohibitionist, 607 votes for Herman F. Tripper, People's, and 449 votes for John M. Wigand, Socialist-Labor.

### THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

ERIE COUNTY—*part of—embracing the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th wards of the city of Buffalo, and 4th and 5th Assembly Districts of the county of Erie—population, 158,531.*

**Charles Daniels**, of Buffalo, was born in New York City in 1826; read law and was admitted to the bar; was elected to the Supreme Court in 1863; was appointed by Governor Seymour to hold the office of Justice of that court till January 1, 1864, when the term to which he had been elected commenced; was twice re-elected and held the office till the last of December, 1891, a period of upwards of twenty-eight years, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,701 votes, against 15,548 votes for John S. Hertel, Democrat, 932 votes for William S. Hamilton, Prohibitionist, 603 votes for Sylvester G. Croll, People's party, and 392 votes for Lewis G. Kuhn, Socialist-Labor.

### THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua—3 counties; population, 179,308.*

**Warren Brewster Hooker**, of Fredonia, was born at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus County, New York, November 24, 1856; has always lived in New York State except two years spent in Tacoma, Washington, practicing law; has been Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County; has been Supervisor of his town two terms; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 24,951 votes, against 15,098 votes for Andrew J. McNeet, Democrat, 2,905 votes for Benjamin W. Taylor, Prohibitionist, and 2,395 votes for Eugene Hammond, People's.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### SENATORS.

**Matt W. Ransom**, of Northampton County (post-office, Weldon), was born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1826; received an academic education; graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1847; studied law and was admitted to the bar on graduating in 1847; is a lawyer and planter; was elected Attorney-General of North Carolina in 1852, and resigned in 1855; was a member of the Legislature of North Carolina in 1858, '59, and '60; was a Peace Commissioner from the State of North Carolina to the Congress of Southern States at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861; entered the Confederate Army, serving as Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General, and Major-General, and surrendered at Appomattox; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in January, 1872, took his seat April 24, 1872, and was re-elected in 1876, '83, and in '89. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**Zebulon B. Vance**, of Charlotte, was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, May 13, 1830; was educated at Washington College, Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina; studied law, was admitted to the bar in January, 1852, and was elected County Attorney for Buncombe County the same year; was a member of the State House of Commons in 1854; was a Representative from North Carolina in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses; entered the Confederate Army as Captain in May, 1861, and was made Colonel in August, 1861; was elected Governor of North Carolina in August, 1862, and re-elected in August, 1864; was elected to the United States Senate in November, 1870, but was refused admission, and resigned in January, 1872; was the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate in 1872, but was defeated by a combination of bolting Democrats and Republicans; was elected Governor of North Carolina for the third time in 1876; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, in place of A. S. Merrimon, Democrat; took his seat March 18, 1879; and was re-elected in 1884 and 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington—16 counties; population, 172,604.*

**William A. B. Branch**, of Washington, was born in Tallahassee, Florida, February 26, 1847; removed with his father to Raleigh, North Carolina, when five years of age; was prepared for college by W. J. Bingham; entered the University of North Carolina at the age of fifteen, remaining there two years; entered the Virginia Military Institute, remaining there a few months when he joined the Confederate Army; served as a courier on staff of General R. F. Hoke; surrendered with General Johnston's army in 1865; studied law under Governor Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina, but never practiced; at the age of twenty took charge of his landed estate in Beaufort County, North Carolina, upon which he has lived ever since, engaged in agriculture; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,263 votes, against 11,576 votes for Gatling, People's, and 57 votes for Bonner, Prohibitionist.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, Wayne, and Wilson—9 counties; population, 182,461.*

**Fred. A. Woodard**, of Wilson, was born in Wilson County, North Carolina, February 12, 1854; read law at the law school of Chief Justice Bell Pearson; was licensed in 1873, and has since resided in Wilson, North Carolina, and practiced his profession; has held no office; has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Wilson County for several years; was Chairman of the Congressional Executive Committee of his district for four years; is the Chairman of the Judicial Executive Committee of the Third Judicial District; is Vice-President of the First National Bank of Wilson; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,925 votes, against 11,814 votes for H. P. Cheatham, Republican, and 5,452 votes for E. A. Thane, People's party.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bladen, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Moore, Onslow, and Sampson—9 counties; population, 160,288.*

**Benjamin F. Grady**, of Wallace, was born in Duplin County, North Carolina, October 10, 1831; attended Oldfield schools during winter months till nearly grown; was prepared for college by Rev. James M. Sprunt, of Kenansville; entered the University of North Carolina in 1853, and was graduated from that institution in 1857; after teaching two years in association with his old teacher in Kenansville, he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences in Austin College, then located in Huntsville, Texas; remained in Austin College till he enlisted in a Texas Confederate regiment; served in the Transmississippi Department until he was captured, with his whole command, at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; was about three months a prisoner at Camp Butler, Illinois; when exchanged was sent to General Bragg's army at Tullahoma, Tennessee, in which he served until the close of the war in Cleburne's division; was twice wounded at Franklin, Tennessee; located in North Carolina at the close of the war and engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed for ten years, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits; was Superintendent of Public Schools of Duplin County from 1881 to 1888, and Justice of the Peace from 1879 to 1890; has been a strict-construction Democrat all his life, but not an office-seeker; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,457 votes, against 5,271 votes for Clark, Republican, and 9,869 votes for Koonce, People's.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Randolph, Vance, and Wake—7 counties; population, 186,432.*

**Benjamin H. Bunn,** of Rocky Mount, was born near Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina, October 14, 1844; owing to the civil war, received only an academic education; at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the Confederate Army; commanded Fourth Company Sharpshooters, MacRae's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia; was twice wounded; read law with his uncle, Hon. William T. Dortch, at Goldsboro, North Carolina, in 1866, was licensed to practice in 1867, and has been in active practice at Rocky Mount since; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1875; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1880; was a member of the State Legislature in 1883, and was Chairman of the Committee on Code; was Presidential Elector in 1884, and voted for Cleveland and Hendricks; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,640 votes, against 2,106 votes for Williamson, Republican, 372 votes for Dowell, Prohibitionist, and 13,080 votes for Stroud, People's.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, and Stokes—9 counties; population, 177,537.*

**Thomas Settle,** of Reidsville, was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, March, 10, 1865; was educated in the public schools of North Carolina and Florida, and then at Georgetown College, District of Columbia; studied law under his father, Judge Thomas Settle, and Judges Dick and Dillard in Greensboro, North Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1885; was nominated by the Republican party for Solicitor of the Ninth Judicial District, comprising eight counties, in August, 1886, and was elected by 807 majority, receiving 10,896 votes, R. B. Glenn, Democrat, receiving 10,089 votes. The District had theretofore been going Democratic by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 2,500; was renominated by the Republicans in 1890 and elected by 708 majority, receiving 12,549 votes, W. W. Barber, Democrat, receiving 11,841 votes; was nominated by the Republican party a candidate for Congress in 1892, and elected by a plurality of 614 votes on the face of the original returns; this plurality was cut down to 329 by county canvassing boards throwing out Republican precincts for alleged "irregularities;" received 14,360 votes, against 13,746 votes for A. H. A. Williams, Democrat, 4,358 votes for R. W. Lindsay, Populist, and 434 votes for William Love, Prohibitionist.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Anson, Brunswick, Columbus, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, and Union—9 counties; population, 204,686.*

**Sydenham B. Alexander,** of Charlotte, was born in Mecklenburg County, December 8, 1840; entered the University of North Carolina in 1856 and graduated from that institution in 1860; is by profession a farmer; in 1861 enlisted in the Army as a private soldier in the First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry; in June, 1862, was elected Captain of Company K, Forty-second North Carolina Infantry; in 1864 was detached from his company and served as Inspector-General on the staff of Major-General R. F. Hoke; after the war returned home and engaged in farming; in 1877 was Master of State Grange and *ex-officio* member of State Board of Agriculture; was elected to the State Senate in 1878 and was re-elected in 1882, '84, and '86; is a member of the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,624 votes, against 12,127 votes for Maynard, People's.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Cabarrus, Catawba, Davidson, Davie, Iredell, Lincoln, Montgomery, Rowan Stanley, and Yadkin—10 counties; population, 169,490.*

**John S. Henderson,** of Salisbury, was born near Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina, January 6, 1846; was prepared for college at Dr. Alexander Wilson's school, Melville, North Carolina; entered the University of North Carolina in January, 1862, and left in November, 1864, to enter the Confederate Army as a private in Company B, Tenth Regiment North Carolina State Troops; after the war studied law under the late Judge Nathaniel Boyden, and in January, 1866, entered Judge Pearson's law school at Richmond Hill, North Carolina; obtained County Court license in June, 1866, and Superior Court license in June, 1867; was appointed in June, 1866, Register of Deeds for Rowan County, and resigned that office in September, 1868; was elected in 1871 a Delegate to the proposed Constitutional Convention; declined a nomination in 1872 for a seat in the lower house of the General Assembly; was a

member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1875; was elected a member of the State House of Representatives in 1876 and of the State Senate in 1878; was elected by the General Assembly in 1881 one of the three Commissioners to codify the statute laws of the State; was elected Presiding Justice of the Inferior Court of Rowan County in June, 1884; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,303 votes, against 9,136 votes for Halton, Republican, and 5,399 votes for Shuford, People's.

### EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, Forsyth, Gaston Mitchell, Surry, Watauga, and Wilkes—12 counties; population, 190,784.*

**William Horton Bower**, of Yadkin Valley, Caldwell County, was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, June 6, 1850; received an academic education at Finley High School, Lenoir, North Carolina, and other academies; finished his education at the age of sixteen and lived on a farm till 1869, when he studied law in office of Colonel G. N. Folk, of Lenoir; was licensed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina to practice law in 1870; in 1876 removed to California and remained there teaching till the summer of 1880, when he returned to his native State; canvassed his county for Hancock in 1880; in 1882 was elected Representative in Legislature for Caldwell County without opposition; in 1884 was elected to the State Senate; in 1885 was appointed Solicitor of Tenth Judicial District by Governor A. M. Scales; in 1886 was elected Solicitor of Tenth Judicial District for four years without opposition; in 1890 was candidate for Democratic nomination for Congress, but was defeated on the 147th ballot by W. H. H. Cowles, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,896 votes, against 13,215 votes for Joseph O. Wilcox, Republican, 3,564 votes for R. L. Patton, Populist, 65 votes for William M. White, Prohibitionist, and 3 votes scattering.

### NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey—15 counties; population, 173,665.*

**William Thomas Crawford**, of Waynesville, was born in Haywood County, North Carolina, June 1, 1856; was educated in the common schools and at Waynesville Academy; taught school and was for a while engaged in a mercantile business; was elected to the State Legislature in 1884 and in 1886; was a Democratic elector in 1888; was Engrossing Clerk of the State House of Representatives in 1889; pursued the study of law at the State University of North Carolina, 1889–'90, and obtained license to practice in January, 1891; was elected to the Fifty-second, and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,979 votes, against 14,851 votes for Hamilton G. Ewart, Republican.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

### SENATORS.

**Henry Clay Hansbrough**, of Devils Lake, was born at Prairie du Rocher, Randolph County, Illinois, January 30, 1848; received a common-school education; removed with his parents to California in 1867; learned the trade of printer in that State; published a daily paper at San José, California, 1869–'70; was connected with the San Francisco Chronicle until 1879; published a paper at Baraboo, Wisconsin, for two years, and moved to the then Territory of Dakota in 1882, engaging in journalism; became prominent as an advocate of the Republican policy of division and admission; was twice elected Mayor of his city; was a Delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1888, and was there chosen National Committeeman for North Dakota; received the Republican nomination for Congress at the first State Convention, and was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, receiving 26,077 votes, against 12,006 for Daniel W. Marrata, Democrat; was defeated for renomination in July, 1890, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, January 23, 1891, to succeed Gilbert A. Pierce, Republican. His term of service commenced March 4, 1891, and will expire March 3, 1897.

**William Nathaniel Roach**, of Larrimore, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, September 25, 1840; was educated in the city schools and Georgetown College; was a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department during the war; removed to Dakota Territory in 1879; was interested in mail contracts for several years; took up land in Dakota and developed a farm, and has been engaged in agriculture since; was Mayor of Larrimore from 1883 to 1887; was member of the Territorial Legislature of the session of 1885; was Democratic candidate for Governor at the first State election, and was defeated by John Miller; was renominated at

the next election and was again defeated; was elected United States Senator February 20, 1893, after thirty-three days' balloting, upon the sixty-first ballot, receiving 23 Democratic, 17 Populist, and 10 Republican votes, against 42 Republican votes cast for H. F. Miller, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

### REPRESENTATIVE.

#### AT LARGE.

COUNTIES.—*Allred, Barnes, Benson, Billings, Boreman, Bottineau, Bowman, Buford, Burleigh, Cass, Cavalier, Church, Dickey, Dunn, Eddy, Emmons, Flannery, Foster, Garfield, Grand Forks, Griggs, Hettinger, Kidder, La Moure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountraille, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Ransom, Renville, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Sheridan, Stark, Steele, Stevens, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Wallace, Walsh, Ward, Wells, and Williams—54 counties; population, 182,719.*

**Martin N. Johnson**, of Petersburg, was born in Wisconsin in 1850, and removed to Iowa same year; graduated at the Iowa State University in 1873; taught two years in the California Military Academy at Oakland; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876; served a term in each branch of the Iowa Legislature and was a Hayes Elector for the Dubuque District in the Electoral College of 1876; removed to Dakota in 1882; was elected District Attorney in 1886 and re-elected in 1888; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota in 1889 and Chairman of the First Republican State Convention same year; received 42 out of a total of 80 votes in the Republican Legislative caucus in November, 1889, for United States Senator, but was beaten in the joint convention by a coalition of Democrats with the minority of the Republican caucus; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,695 votes, against 11,021 votes for O'Brien, Democrat, and 7,434 votes for Foss, Independent.

## OHIO.

### SENATORS.

**John Sherman**, of Mansfield, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823; received an academic education; studied law, and was admitted to the bar May 11, 1844; was a Delegate in the National Whig Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and presided over the first Republican Convention in Ohio in 1855; was a Representative in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and was the Republican candidate for Speaker in the winter of 1859–'60; was elected to the Senate in March, 1861, and re-elected in 1866 and '72; was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in March, 1877, and served as such during President Hayes's administration; was President of the Senate from December 7, 1885, till February 26, 1887, and was re-elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Allen G. Thurman, Democrat; took his seat March 4, 1881; was re-elected in 1886 and 1892. His present term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**Calvin Stewart Brice**, of Lima, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845; son of a Presbyterian minister; entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, September, 1858; enlisted in Captain Dodd's University Company April, 1861, and served at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio; in April, 1862, enlisted in Captain McFarland's University Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served the summer of that year in West Virginia; graduated at Miami University June, 1863; after teaching three months in the public schools at Lima recruited a company, re-entered the service as Captain of Company E, One hundred and eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the First Division of the Twenty-third Corps in Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas until July, 1865; he studied law in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to practice by the State and United States District and Circuit Courts at Cincinnati in the spring of 1866; was on the Tilden electoral ticket in 1876 and Cleveland electoral ticket in 1884; Delegate at Large from Ohio to the St. Louis Democratic National Convention in 1888; was selected to represent Ohio on the National Democratic Committee, and was made Chairman of the Campaign Committee for the ensuing national campaign; on the death of William H. Barnum he was unanimously elected Chairman of the National Committee, in 1889; and in January, 1890, was elected United States Senator, to succeed Henry B. Payne, for the term commencing March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—*1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 18th, 26th, and 27th wards of the city of Cincinnati, Anderson, Columbia, Spencer, Symmes, and Sycamore Townships; Northeast, Southeast, Bond Hill, Clifton, Avondale, and St. Bernard Precincts of Mill Creek Township—population, 169,280.*

**Bellamy Storer**, of Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati August 28, 1847; was graduated from Harvard College in 1867, and from the Law School of Cincinnati College in 1869; was admitted to the bar April, 1869; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,269 votes, against 18,014 votes for Bowler, Democrat, 317 votes for Hammell, Prohibitionist, and 495 votes for Davis, People's.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—*12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th, and 30th wards of the city of Cincinnati and the townships of Springfield, Colerain, Greene, Delhi, Storrs, Miami, Whitewater, Harrison, and Crosby; Elmwood, College Hill, Western, and Winton Place, Precincts of Mill Creek Township—population, 205,293.*

**John A. Caldwell**, of Cincinnati, was born in Fair Haven, Preble County, Ohio, April 21, 1853; received his education in the common schools of his native county; graduated from the Cincinnati Law College with the class of 1876; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,240 votes, against 20,074 votes for Greve, Democrat, 258 votes for McGowan, Prohibitionist, and 644 votes for Harrington, People's.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Butler, Montgomery, and Preble—3 counties; population, 172,870.*

**George W. Houk**, of Dayton, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1825; removed with his father to Ohio in 1827, and settled in Dayton, his present home; received an academic education; taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with his preceptor, Hon. Peter P. Lowe, in 1846; in 1852–'53 was elected to the State Legislature from Montgomery County, and served through his term as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House; in 1860 was a Delegate to the Charleston-Baltimore Convention; was an ardent supporter of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1876; was in active law practice in partnership with Hon. John A. McMahon from 1861 to 1882, in Dayton; in 1884 was unanimously nominated for the Circuit Judgeship of the Second Circuit, but was defeated; in 1884 was District Elector on the Democratic Presidential ticket; in 1888 was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress for the Third District, but was defeated; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 24,686 votes, against 23,070 votes for Donley, Republican, 1,116 votes for Scott, Prohibitionist, and 418 votes for Lukey, People's.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, and Shelby—5 counties; population, 163,632.*

**Fernando C. Layton**, of Wapakoneta, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, April 11, 1847; was educated in the public schools and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1869; was a County School Examiner for several years; was Prosecuting Attorney for the years 1875, '76, '77, and '78; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,417 votes, against 12,823 for Mauk, Republican, 1,177 votes for Stiles, Prohibitionist, and 1,599 votes for Miller, People's.

### FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, and Williams—6 counties; population, 161,537.*

**Dennis D. Donovan**, of Deshler, was born near Texas, Henry County, Ohio, January 31, 1859; attended common school until eighteen years of age, afterwards attended two years at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana; taught school three years, and then

engaged in mercantile and timber business; was appointed Postmaster at Deshler by President Cleveland, which position he resigned when elected to the Legislature from Henry County in 1887; was re-elected to the Legislature in 1889, and was elected to the Fifty second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,873 votes, against 15,269 votes for Griffith, Republican, 1,042 votes for Cramer, Prohibitionist, and 1,065 votes for Weaver, People's.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland, and Warren—6 counties; population, 122,028.*

**George W. Hulick**, of Batavia, was born in Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, June 29, 1833; attended public schools in winter and worked on his father's farm during summer; entered Farmers' College, at College Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio, November 3, 1851, and graduated July 9, 1855, and 1856-'57 read law in the office of the late Judge Fishback, and was admitted to the bar of the Clermont District Court March, 1857, and at once commenced practice in Batavia; appointed School Examiner for Clermont County in 1856, and served three years; was candidate for prosecuting attorney of Clermont County in 1858, and stumped the county with his opponent, the late Judge Cowen, who was elected by a greatly reduced Democratic majority; enlisted under the first call as a private in Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 14, 1861; appointed Orderly Sergeant, and afterwards elected Captain of the Company; discharged by expiration of term of enlistment August 16, 1861; elected Probate Judge of Clermont County in 1863, and served from February, 1864, to February, 1867; served nine years on the Board of Education of Batavia; was a Delegate from Ohio to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1868; was an elector in 1876 for the Third District of Ohio on the Hayes and Wheeler Presidential ticket; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,341 votes, against 18,091 votes for John M. Pattison, Democrat, 1,374 votes for Alva Crabtree, Prohibitionist, and 684 votes for Charles B. Edwards, Populist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clarke, Fayette, Madison, Miami, and Pickaway—5 counties; population, 161,537.*

**George W. Wilson**, of London, was born at Brighton, Clark County, Ohio, February 22, 1840; son of Washington and Mary A. Wilson; besides attending common school, was three years a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry August 8, 1862; was commissioned Second and afterward First Lieutenant in the same regiment; July 2, 1864, received a commission from the President as First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and was afterwards appointed Captain in same regiment; was mustered out about October 1, 1865; was admitted to the bar August 7, 1866, and has practiced ever since; in October following was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Madison County, Ohio, for two years, and re-elected a second term; in October, 1871, was elected member of House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio; and in October, 1877, was elected member of Ohio Senate from the Eleventh District, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,434 votes, against 17,068 votes for Martin K. Gantz, Democrat, 1,536 votes for John F. Keating, Prohibitionist, and 590 votes for J. B. Morgridge, Populist.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan, and Union—6 counties; population, 175,917.*

**Luther M. Strong**, of Kenton, was born near Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, June 23, 1838; attended common school and Aaron Schuyler's Academy at Republic, and taught school; enlisted as a private in the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry early in 1861; was elected Captain of Company G and promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel; was constantly at the front, and took part in most of the battles of the Army of the Cumberland; was shot in right shoulder at battle of Pickett's Mills, Georgia, May 27, 1864, and in left arm at battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864, breaking the bones; was senior officer of the regiment and in command thereof from about the time of the fall of Atlanta until after the battle of Nashville, but could not be commissioned Colonel because the regiment had become greatly reduced in numbers by service; resigned March 13, 1865, on account of wound; studied law, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, January 30, 1867, and soon after located at Kenton, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession; was member of the Board of Education for many years; was elected to the Senate of the State of Ohio in 1879, and re-elected in 1881; was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Charles Foster, to fill a vacancy; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as

a Republican, receiving 21,742 votes, against 18,384 votes for Freemont Arford, Democrat, 47 votes for N. R. Piper, People's party, and 1,890 votes for Robert M. Laughlin, Prohibitionist.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa, and Wood—4 counties; population, 190,685.*

**Byron F. Ritchie**, of Toledo, was born at Grafton, Ohio, January 29, 1853; is the son of Hon. James M. Ritchie, who represented the Toledo District as a Republican in the Forty-seventh Congress; removed to Toledo in 1860, and received his education in the public schools of that city, graduating from the Toledo High School in 1870; studied law under the tutorship of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1874; has since practiced his chosen profession in Toledo; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,041 votes, against 20,027 votes for Hon. James M. Ashley, Republican, 738 votes for William W. Dunipace, People's party, and 913 votes for William G. Leet, Prohibitionist.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, and Scioto—6 counties; population, 173,921.*

NOTE: Hon. William H. Enochs, the Representative from this district, died at his home at Ironton, July 12, 1893. The vacancy caused by his death has not yet been filled.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross, and Vinton—6 counties; population, 174,315.*

**Charles Henry Grosvenor**, of Athens, was born at Pomfret, Windham County, Connecticut, September 20, 1833; his grandfather was Colonel Thomas Grosvenor, of the Second Connecticut Regiment in the Revolution, and his father was Major Peter Grosvenor, who served in the Tenth Connecticut Regiment in the war of 1812; his father carried him from Connecticut to Ohio in May, 1838, but there was no schoolhouse near where he settled until he was fourteen years old, when he attended a few terms in a country log schoolhouse in Athens County, Ohio; taught school and studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1857; was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Bar Association from its organization for many years; served in the Union Army, in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, from July, 1861, to November, 1865; was Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, commanding a brigade at the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864; has held divers township and village offices; was a member of the State House of Representatives of Ohio, 1874–'78, serving as Speaker of the House two years; was Presidential Elector for the Fifteenth District of Ohio in 1872, and was chosen to carry the electoral vote of the State to Washington; was Presidential Elector at Large in 1880; was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, from April, 1880, till 1888, and President of the Board for five years; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 19,905 votes, against 17,254 votes for Peoples, Democrat, 983 votes for Taylor, Prohibitionist, and 575 votes for Cooley, People's.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fairfield and Franklin—2 counties; population, 158,026.*

**Joseph H. Outhwaite**, of Columbus, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 5, 1841; was educated in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio; taught two years in the High School of that city, and was Principal of a grammar school in Columbus, Ohio, three years; read law while teaching, and was admitted to the bar in 1866; practiced law from 1867 to 1871 at Osceola, Missouri; was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, Ohio, in 1874, and again in 1876; was appointed one of the Trustees of the County Children's Home from March, 1879, until July, 1883, and one of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of the city of Columbus in 1883, and reappointed in 1884 for a term of five years; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 20,298 votes, against 17,045 votes for Huggins, Republican, 804 votes for A. Dunlap, Prohibitionist, and 423 votes for Bracken, People's.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandot—6 counties; population, 185,324.*

**Darius D. Hare**, of Upper Sandusky, was born near Adrian, in Seneca County, Ohio, January 9, 1843, removing with his parents while yet a child to Wyandot County, where he has

ever since resided; was reared on a farm; received a common-school education; was engaged in teaching, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, during the years 1861, '62, and '63, but did not graduate; entered the military service as a private in the Signal Corps, United States Army, in March, 1864, and served during the remainder of the war; after the war was assigned to special duty at the headquarters of Major-General Canby and afterwards of Major-General Sheridan, at New Orleans, remaining on duty with the latter until discharged, February 17, 1866; attended the Law Department of the University of Michigan; was admitted to the bar in September, 1867, and since May, 1868, has been engaged in the practice of the law at Upper Sandusky; was elected Mayor of Upper Sandusky in 1872, '74, '78, '80, and '82, serving ten years; has held no other elective office; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 24,186 votes, against 17,037 votes for Hull, Republican, 1,097 votes for Chase, Prohibitionist, and 893 votes for Smith, People's.

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow, and Richland—6 counties; population, 178,259.*

**Michael D. Harter**, of Mansfield, was born at Canton, Ohio, on April 6, 1846; for over twenty years Mr. Harter has been a constant and consistent advocate of low-tariff taxes and sound money, an enemy of class legislation. He has always opposed high-tariff taxes, anti-option laws, and the free coinage of silver. He is quiet in manner, plain in dress, a student by habit, and, for the larger part of his life, has been a banker and manufacturer. He was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,285 votes, against 20,396 votes for Johnson, Republican, 1,573 votes for Richardson, Prohibitionist, and 506 votes for Meyers, People's.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, and Washington—5 counties; population, 162,131.*

**Henry C. Van Voorhis**, of Zanesville, was born in Licking Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, May 11, 1852; was educated in the public schools and at Denison University; was admitted to the bar in 1874; was Chairman of the Republican County Committee from 1879 to 1884; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884; is President of the Citizens' National Bank of Zanesville; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,718 votes, against 17,550 votes for Milton Turner, Democrat, 1,097 votes for John M. Wilkin, Prohibitionist, 214 votes for Stephen R. Crumbaker, Farmers' Alliance, and 289 scattering.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson, and Monroe—5 counties; population, 160,399.*

**Albert J. Pearson**, of Woodsfield, was born at Centreville, Belmont County, Ohio, May 20, 1846; removed with his parents, at an early age, to Beallsville, Monroe County, Ohio; was educated in the common schools of Beallsville and the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio; was a private soldier in Company I, One hundred and eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; read law with Amos & Spriggs, of Woodsfield, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in September, 1868, and commenced the practice of his profession at Woodsfield, where he has since resided; was Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County for three successive terms; a member of the State Senate for two years; was Probate Judge of Monroe County for six years; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,314 votes, against 17,273 votes for Poorman, Republican, 1,542 votes for Cope, Prohibitionist, and 363 votes for Francis, People's.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Coshocton, Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas, and Wayne—5 counties; population, 176,744.*

**James A. D. Richards**, of New Philadelphia, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 22, 1845. He spent his early life and received his education in Boston and New York City; went to Ohio in 1861; worked on a farm and taught school; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867; soon acquired a large practice; to fit himself for medico-legal practice studied medicine and attended a course of lectures in the Medical Department of Wooster University, at Cleveland, Ohio. Though a leading Democrat, living in a Democratic county

and district, he always declined to be a candidate for office, though often urged to do so; without being a candidate was unanimously nominated and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 23,077 votes, against 16,723 votes for Arthur H. Walky, Republican, 1,463 votes for Charles Rodes, Prohibitionist, 7 votes for Browning, Populist, and 74 votes for Wasson, Independent.

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Columbiana, Mahoning, and Stark—3 counties; population, 199,178.*

**George P. Ikirt**, of East Liverpool, was born near West Beaver, in Columbiana County, in 1852; was educated in the common and public schools at New Lisbon; at the age of seventeen began teaching school and reading law, but ill health compelled an abandonment of both; selected the medical profession and after due preparation took his first course at the Columbus Medical College; then went to Cincinnati and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1877; he practiced five years, and in 1882 went to New York and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1883, and again resumed his practice; plain of manner and firm in his convictions, he has long been considered one of the stanch leaders and counselors of the Democracy of the eastern portion of the State; his political influence has always been exerted in the interest of the masses and for safe, conservative measures as against unsound, radical legislation; in 1884 he founded the East Liverpool Crisis, a political newspaper; in 1888 he was the Democratic nominee of the Eighteenth District for Congress, but was defeated by William McKinley; in 1892 was again nominated and elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,600 votes, against 21,389 votes for Thomas R. Morgan, Republican, 1,682 votes for Matthew H. Shay, Prohibition, and 1,218 votes for John W. Northrop, People's party candidate.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull—5 counties; population, 181,474.*

**Stephen A. Northway**, of Jefferson, was born in Christian Hollow, Onondaga County, New York, June 19, 1833; removed in 1840 with his parents into the township of Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and occupied a pioneer's cabin in the woods, where all of the family able to work assisted in clearing a farm; was educated in the district school, Kingsville Academy, and Orwell Academy; taught school to procure means with which to prosecute his studies; in 1858 began the study of the law and in 1859 was admitted to the bar; in 1861 was elected Prosecuting Attorney and located in Jefferson, where he has resided and practiced law since; in 1863 was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney; in 1865 was elected to the State House of Representatives and served two years; devoted himself to his law business till elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,870 votes, against 16,069 votes for Tidball, Democrat, 2,185 votes for Dean, Prohibitionist, and 1,094 votes for Wise, People's.

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Lake, Medina, and the townships of Bedford, Brecksville, Brooklyn, Chagrin Falls, Dover, East Cleveland, Euclid, Independence, Mayfield, Middleburg, Newburg, Olmstead, Orange, Parma, Rockport, Royalton, Solon, Strongsville, and Warrensville, of Cuyahoga County, and the 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, and 40th wards of the city of Cleveland as they are now constituted—population, 177,240.*

**William J. White**, of Cleveland, was born in Canada October 7, 1850; came to this country in 1857; received such education as the district schools afforded; at an early age entered and still continues in business as a wholesale dealer and manufacturer; also owns large vessel interests, and is interested largely in banking, farming, stock-raising, and various other business enterprises; elected Mayor of West Cleveland as a Republican in 1889; elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,417 votes, against 16,460 votes for John S. Ellen, Democrat, 937 votes for R. N. Tuttle, Prohibitionist, and 645 votes for Herbert Nettleton, People's party.

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA.—*1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th wards of the city of Cleveland—population, 172,707.*

**Tom L. Johnson**, of Cleveland, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, July 18, 1854; was educated in the public schools of Evansville, Indiana; was Secretary and subsequently

Superintendent of the Central Passenger Railroad Company, of Louisville, Kentucky; in 1876 became the owner of the Indianapolis (Indiana) Street Railway; in 1879 purchased the Brooklyn Street Railway, of Cleveland, Ohio, and is President of that company at this time; in 1884 established the Johnson Company, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, for the manufacture of steel rails; was the Democratic nominee of his district for the Fifty-first Congress, but was defeated; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,389 votes, against 14,165 votes for Hodge, Republican, 569 votes for Cowen, Prohibitionist, and 450 votes for Woolbridge, People's.

# OREGON.

## SENATORS.

**John H. Mitchell**, of Portland, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1835; received a public-school education and the instruction of a private tutor; studied and practiced law; removed to California and practiced law, first in San Luis Obispo and then in San Francisco; removed to Portland, Oregon, in 1860, and there continued his profession; was elected Corporation Attorney of Portland in 1861 and served one year; was elected as a Republican to the State Senate in 1862 and served four years, the last two as President of that body; was commissioned by the Governor of Oregon in 1865 Lieutenant-Colonel in the State Militia; was a candidate for United States Senator in 1866, and was defeated in the party caucus by one vote; was chosen Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon, in 1867, and served in that position nearly four years; was elected to the United States Senate September 28, 1872, and served from March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1879; received the caucus nomination of the Republican party for United States Senator in 1882, receiving the votes of two-thirds of all the Republicans in the Legislature on first ballot, but was finally, after a contest lasting until the close of the session, defeated in joint session; was again elected to the United States Senate November 19, 1885, as a Republican, to succeed James H. Slater, Democrat, for the term commencing March 4, 1885, and took his seat December 17, 1885; was re-elected January 20, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**Joseph N. Dolph**, of Portland, was born at what was then called Dolphsburgh, in Tompkins (now Schuyler) County, New York, October 19, 1835; received a common-school education, private instruction, and for a time attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York; after arriving at the age of eighteen years taught school a portion of each year while acquiring an education and his profession; studied law with Hon. Jeremiah McGuire at Havana, New York, and was admitted to the bar at the General Term of the Supreme Court of that State held at Binghamton, November, 1861; practiced his profession in Schuyler County, New York, during the winter of 1861–'62; in 1862 enlisted in Captain M. Crawford's company, known as the Oregon Escort, raised under an act of Congress for the purpose of protecting the emigration of that year to the Pacific Coast against hostile Indians, filling the position of Orderly Sergeant; settled in Portland, Oregon, in October, 1862, where he has since resided; in 1864 he was elected City Attorney of the city of Portland, and the same year was appointed by President Lincoln District Attorney for the District of Oregon; held both positions until he resigned them to take his seat in the State Senate of Oregon; was a member of the State Senate in 1866, '68, '72, and '74; has been actively engaged since his removal to Oregon in the practice of his profession, and at the time of his election had a large and lucrative law practice, and was actively engaged in various business enterprises; he was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Lafayette Grover, Democrat, and took his seat March 3, 1883, and was re-elected in January, 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Benton, Clackamas, Coast Indian Reservation, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, and Yam Hill—16 counties; population, 155,562.*

**Binger Hermann**, of Roseburg, was born at Lonaconing, Allegany County, Maryland, February 19, 1843; was educated in the rural schools of Western Maryland and at the Independent Academy (afterwards Irving College), near Baltimore City; removed to Oregon, taught country schools, studied law, was admitted to the Supreme Court of Oregon in 1866, and has practiced law continuously since; was elected to the Oregon Legislature (lower House) in 1866, and was State Senator in 1868; was Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue for Southern Oregon, 1868–'71; was Receiver of Public Moneys at the United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, under appointment by President Grant, 1871–'73;

was Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Colonel, in the Oregon State Militia, 1882–'84; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,929 votes, against 13,019 votes for Veatch, Democrat, 7,518 votes for Rork, People's, and 1,285 votes for Rigdon, Prohibitionist.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Baker, Crook, Clatsop, Columbia, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, and Wasco—15 counties; population, 158,205.*

**William R. Ellis**, of Heppner, was born near Waveland, Montgomery County, Indiana, April 23, 1850; removed to Guthrie County, Iowa, in 1855; worked on farm and attended district school until he was eighteen years of age; divided his time between teaching country school and working on farm until after arriving at majority; attended school for a while at the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames, Iowa; graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, in June, 1874; practiced law and engaged in newspaper work at Hamburg, Iowa; served two years as City Attorney and one term as Mayor of that city; removed to Oregon in 1883; has lived in Heppner since 1884; served one term as County Superintendent of Schools, and three terms as District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District of Oregon; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,659 votes, against 12,120 votes for ex-United States Senator James H. Slater, Democrat, and 5,940 votes for John C. Luce, Farmers' Alliance and People's, and 1,178 votes for Cornelius J. Bright, Prohibitionist.

# PENNSYLVANIA.

## SENATORS.

**James Donald Cameron**, of Harrisburg, was born at Middletown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1833; graduated at Princeton College in 1852; entered the Middletown Bank, now the National Bank of Middletown, as Clerk, became its Cashier, and afterwards its President, which position he now fills; was President of the Northern Central Railway Company of Pennsylvania from 1863 until 1874, when the road passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; was Secretary of War under President Grant from May 22, 1876, to March 3, 1877; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1868 and at Cincinnati in 1876; was Chairman of the Republican National Committee and a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880; was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, as a Republican, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his father, Simon Cameron, in March, 1877, and took his seat October 15, 1877; was re-elected in 1879, and was again re-elected in 1885 and in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**Matthew Stanley Quay**, of Beaver Court-House, was born in Dillsburg, York County, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833; was prepared for college at Beaver and Indiana Academies; was graduated from Jefferson College in 1850; was admitted to the bar in 1854; was elected Prothonotary of Beaver County in 1856 and re-elected in 1859; was a Lieutenant in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves; was Colonel of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General; was Military State Agent at Washington; was Private Secretary to the Governor of Pennsylvania; was Major and Chief of Transportation and Telegraphs; was Military Secretary to the Governor of Pennsylvania, 1861–'65; was a member of the Legislature, 1865–'67; was Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1872–'78; was Recorder of the city of Philadelphia and Chairman of the Republican State Committee, 1878–'79; was Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1879–'82; was Delegate at Large to the Republican National Conventions of 1872, '76, and '80; was elected State Treasurer in 1885; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed John I. Mitchell, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was selected a member of the Republican National Committee, and chosen Chairman thereof, and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee when the committee organized, in July, 1888, and conducted the successful Presidential campaign of that year; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892 and voted against the renomination of Benjamin Harrison; was re-elected to the Senate in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### AT LARGE.

**Alexander McDowell**, of Sharon, was born in Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, in 1845; received a common-school education; is a printer by trade; has been engaged in the banking business since 1870; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, to

represent the State at large, receiving 511,433 votes, against 447,456 votes for Merritt, Democrat, 22,930 votes for McCorey, Prohibition, 4,313 votes for Dawson, People's party, and 635 votes for Grundy, Labor.

**William Lilly**, of Mauch Chunk, was born at Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, June 3, 1821; removed with his father, Colonel William Lilly, to Carbon County, Pennsylvania, in 1838; was employed with the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company, the only steam railroad in the Lehigh Valley; soon afterwards became a conductor, and shortly thereafter was advanced to a position of trust in the administrative department of the road; at the age of twenty was elected Colonel of one of the militia regiments of the Lehigh Valley, and subsequently Brigadier-General, being the youngest man in the State who had attained so high an honor; was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1850 and '51; was a Democrat in politics until the autumn of 1862, when he became a working Republican and has remained such ever since; has attended six National Republican Conventions, either as Delegate or Alternate, and has been a member of every important Republican State Convention since 1863; is a strong protective-tariff man, and occupied the chair at the New York Tariff Convention in 1881; was elected Delegate at Large to the Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and served as such during 1872–'73; was appointed by Governor H. M. Hoyt one of the Board of Commissioners to locate and build a State Hospital for injured persons, to be located in the anthracite coal regions, which building is located and built near Ashland, Schuylkill County, and was turned over to the trustees in 1884; was appointed as one of the trustees of said hospital, being the only member of the original Commissioners so appointed, and is now the President of the Board; has been engaged in the mining of anthracite coal since 1859; is a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is also Treasurer of the latter; a member of the Society of American Mining Engineers; was elected as one of the Congressmen at Large from Pennsylvania to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 512,577 votes, against 448,714 votes for G. A. Allen, Democrat, 23,677 votes for S. B. Chase, Prohibitionist, 7,466 votes for S. P. Chase, People's, and 674 votes for J. M. Barnes, Socialist-Labor.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*1st, 2d, 7th, 26th, and 30th wards—population, 208,376.*

**Henry H. Bingham**, of Philadelphia, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1841; was graduated at Jefferson College in 1862; studied law; entered the Union Army as a Lieutenant in the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863, Spottsylvania, Virginia, in 1864, and at Farmville, Virginia, in 1865; mustered out of service July, 1866, as Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers; was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia in March, 1867, and resigned November, 1872, to accept the Clerkship of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Philadelphia, having been elected by the people; was re-elected Clerk of Courts in 1875; was Delegate at Large to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, also Delegate from the First Congressional District to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876 and Chicago in 1884 and also in 1888; was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,908 votes, against 13,693 votes for Edwin G. Flanagan, Democrat.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, and 20th wards—population, 131,416.*

**Charles O'Neill**, of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia March 21, 1821; graduated at Dickinson College in 1840; studied and practiced law; was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1850, '51, '52, and '60; was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania in 1853; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,107 votes, against 9,056 votes for Maloney, Democrat.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, and 17th wards—population, 129,764.*

**William McAleer**, of Philadelphia, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, January 6, 1838; emigrated to Philadelphia with his parents in 1851; attended public and private schools; is a flour merchant, having engaged in business with his father and brothers in 1861; was elected

a member of the Common Councils from the 5th ward in 1871 for a term of two years; was elected by Councils in 1873 a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor for a term of three years and re-elected five consecutive terms; was Vice-President and President of the Board; is a member of the Commercial Exchange; has held the position of Director, Vice-President, and President of the same; was a Director of the Chamber of Commerce in 1880; was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1886 for a term of four years, and received the nomination for President *pro tempore* by the Democratic members in 1889; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as an Independent Democrat, receiving 15,516 votes, against 5,500 votes for Kerr, Democrat.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*15th, 21st, 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 32d, and 34th wards—population, 309,986.*

**John Edgar Reyburn**, of Philadelphia, was born at New Carlisle, Clark County, Ohio, February 7, 1845; was educated by private tutor and at Saunders Institute West Philadelphia; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1870; was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, sessions 1871, '74, '75, '76; was elected a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania for a term of four years from December 1, 1876, and re-elected November, 1880; was elected President *pro tempore* for the session of 1883; was re-elected Senator November, 1884, and again elected November, 1888, for a term of four years; was elected as a Republican to fill the unexpired term of Hon. William D. Kelley to the Fifty-first Congress, February 18, 1890, and was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 37,200 votes, against 22,950 votes for Nock, Democrat, and 468 votes for Bentley, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—*18th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 31st, and 33d wards—population, 267,422.*

**Alfred C. Harmer**, of Philadelphia, was born in Germantown (now part of the city of Philadelphia), Pennsylvania; was educated at public schools and at Germantown Academy; was engaged in mercantile pursuits; is identified with railroad enterprises, and is largely engaged in mining and land operations; was elected a member of the City Councils of Philadelphia in 1856 and served four years; was elected Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia in 1860 and served three years; was elected to the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 32,638 votes, against 21,426 votes for F. A. Herwig, Democrat.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Chester and Delaware—population, 164,060.*

**John B. Robinson**, of Media, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1846; graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1868; is a lawyer; was elected to the State Legislature from Delaware County in 1884 and re-elected in 1886; was elected to the State Senate in 1889; was elected President of the Republican State League, September 23, 1891, and was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,129 votes, against 13,938 votes for Smedley, Democrat, and 1,530 votes for Hendricks, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bucks and Montgomery—population, 193,905.*

**Irving Price Wanger**, of Norristown, was born in North Coventry, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1852; received an academic education; was Deputy Prothonotary of Chester County in 1871, and commenced the study of law at Norristown in 1872; was Deputy Prothonotary of Montgomery County in 1873, '74, '75; was admitted to the bar December 18, 1875; was elected Burgess of Norristown in 1878; was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880; was elected District Attorney of Montgomery County in 1880 and again in 1886; was Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Montgomery County in 1889; was defeated as the Republican candidate for Congress in 1890 by Hon. Edwin Hallowell, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,985 votes, against 21,805 votes for Edwin Hallowell, Democrat, and 670 votes for William S. Essick, Prohibitionist.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Carbon, Monroe, Northampton, and Pike—4 counties; population, 152,367.*

**Howard Mutchler**, of Easton, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1859; was educated at the public schools of his native city and at the Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; read law with his father, Hon. William Mutchler, at Easton, but before qualifying for admission to the bar became editor and publisher of the "Easton Daily Express" and the "Northampton Democrat," the ownership and publication of which he still continues; never held public office; at a special election held July 25, 1893, to fill the unexpired term of his father, the late Hon. William Mutchler, he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,154 votes, against 5,568 votes for General Frank Reeder, Republican, and 23 votes scattering.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Berks and Lehigh—2 counties; population, 213,958.*

**Constantine J. Erdman**, of Allentown, was born in Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1846; attended the common schools of the district and a classical school at Quakertown; entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1861, and graduated in 1865; read law and was admitted to the bar of Lehigh in 1867, and since has practiced there; was elected District Attorney in 1874; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 28,175 votes, against 17,270 votes for Henry A. Muhlenberg, Republican.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Lancaster—population, 149,095.*

**Marriott Brosius**, of Lancaster, was born in Colerain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1843; received a common-school and academic education; enlisted as a private in Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in October, 1861, for three years, and March 6, 1863, while engaged on the Edisto River, was promoted to Sergeant; participated in the siege of Charleston and the assault on Fort Wagner, and on the 28th of February, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran; on May 20, 1864, participated in the brilliant charge at Green Plains, in the Bermuda Hundred; in this encounter he sustained a severe wound, from the effects of which he has been a life-long sufferer; no bone now connects his right arm with his shoulder; was discharged December 28, 1864, and on February 28, 1865, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant for bravery on the field of battle; after the war he finished his education at the Millersville Normal School, and took a course of law at Ann Arbor University; was admitted to the bar in 1868, and has practiced his profession since; is married; in 1882 was the Republican candidate for Congressman at Large, and although running over 7,600 votes ahead of his ticket, was defeated; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,052 votes, against 10,266 votes for Malone, Democrat.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Lackawanna—population, 142,088.*

**Joseph A. Scranton**, of Scranton, was born in Madison, Connecticut, July 26, 1838; removed to Pennsylvania in 1847; received an academic education; was Collector of Internal Revenue, 1862–'66; was Postmaster at Scranton, 1874–'81; was Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and at Chicago in 1888; founded the Scranton Daily Republican in 1867, and has since maintained its sole ownership and control; is married; was a member of the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, and Fifty-first Congresses, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 10,814 votes, against 10,225 votes for Amerman, Democrat, and 1,041 for Griffiths, Prohibitionist.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Luzerne—population, 201,203.*

**William H. Hines**, of Wilkesbarre, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 15, 1856; was educated in public schools and Wyoming Seminary; was admitted to the bar in Luzerne County in 1881; was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 1879–'80 and 1883–'84; was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1888 for a term of four years; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,554 votes, against 14,092 votes for Charles D. Foster, Republican, and 1,390 votes for Charles H. Cool, Prohibitionist.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Schuylkill—population, 154,163.*

**James B. Reilly**, of Pottsville, was born in West Brunswig Township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1845; was educated at the Pottsville High School, from which he graduated in 1862, and by private study read law, and was admitted to the bar January 11,

1869, at Pottsville, where he has since practiced; was elected District Attorney of Schuylkill County October 8, 1871, and served until January 1, 1875; was elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses; was Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880; was nominated by the Democratic County Convention for Law Judge of his county in 1881, and again in 1882, and also as the candidate for Congress in 1884, but was defeated at the election; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,440 votes, against 11,539 votes for Brumm, Republican, and 269 votes for Beddall, Prohibitionist.

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Dauphin, Lebanon, and Perry—3 counties; population, 171,384.*

**Ephraim M. Woomer**, of Lebanon, was born in Jonestown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1844; received a common-school education; enlisted in Company A, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in September, 1861; promoted to Sergeant; was wounded twice at Salem Heights, and lost his left leg in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; discharged from hospital September 9, 1865; taught school until 1869, when he was elected Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Lebanon County for a term of three years; is Cashier of the People's Bank, of Lebanon; was a member of the Councils of the borough of Lebanon from 1883 to 1885; President of Select Councils of the city of Lebanon from 1885 to 1889; Delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,058 votes, against 13,993 votes for William M. Breslin, Democrat, and 988 votes for Ezra Grumbine, Prohibitionist.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming—4 counties; population, 146,227*

**Myron B. Wright**, of Susquehanna, was born at Forest Lake, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1847; received a common-school and academic education; taught school in winter of 1865–'66; in the spring of 1866 was employed as Clerk in the First National Bank of Susquehanna; was elected Assistant Cashier of bank in 1867, and in 1869 was elected Cashier, which position he has held continuously since; has been largely interested in several financial, business, and manufacturing enterprises; never held public office, except that of School Director, until he was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses; was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,241 votes, against 12,055 votes for Searle, Democrat, and 1,420 votes for Dana, Prohibitionist.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga—4 counties; population, 174,375.*

**Albert C. Hopkins**, of Lock Haven, was born in Villenova, Chautauqua County, New York, September 15, 1837; attended various schools until November, 1856, when he left Alfred, Allegany County, New York, to teach school in Troy, Bradford County, Pennsylvania; from there he returned to Chautauqua County, where he was educated for a merchant, and resided in Jamestown, Westfield, and Forestville until 1862, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Troy, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1867; removed to Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, in that year, and became actively engaged in the lumber business, in its various branches, in which business he still continues; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,966 votes, against 14,724 votes for Wright, Democrat, and 1,445 votes for Welch, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, and Sullivan—4 counties; population 138,795.*

**Simon P. Wolverton**, of Sunbury, was born January 28, 1837, in Rush Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania; was educated in the common schools, at Danville Academy, and was graduated from Lewisburg University in 1860; after graduating took charge of Sunbury Academy and read law under the instruction of Judge Alexander Jordan; was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has practiced his profession at Sunbury since; in 1862 raised a company of emergency men, of which he was made Captain, and served in the Eighteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers; in June, 1863, was chosen Captain of Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; in 1878 was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1880 and '84, when he declined further nomination to that office; in 1884 was nominated for United States Senator by the Democrats of both Houses; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,333 votes, against 10,030 votes for Eves, Republican, and 916 votes for Bowers, Prohibitionist.

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder, and Union—7 counties; population, 169,443.*

**Thaddeus M. Mahon**, of Chambersburg, was born at Green Village, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1840; received a common-school and academic education; enlisted as a private in Company A, One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1862; after term of service in this regiment re-enlisted as a veteran in January, 1864, in Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry; served until September, 1865; participated in most of the engagements with Army of Potomac, Fifth Corps; was seriously wounded at Boydton Plank Road, Virginia, on November 4, 1864; read law and was admitted to practice in 1871; has been actively engaged in his profession in southern Pennsylvania ever since his admission to bar; was a member of Pennsylvania Legislature in 1870, '71, and '72; served as Chairman of General Judiciary Committee; was a candidate for Congress in Eighteenth District in 1876, and was defeated by Hon. W. S. Stenger (who received the support of the Greenbackers) by the small majority of 49; has always been a Republican and has always taken an active part in State and national politics; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,247 votes, against 15,631 votes for W. W. Trout, Democrat, 547 votes for Jerome Ailman, Prohibitionist, and 11 votes for J. T. Ailman, People's.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adams, Cumberland, and York—3 counties; population, 180,246.*

**Frank Eckels Beltzhoover**, of Carlisle, was born in Silver Spring Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1841; received his primary education in the common schools of the district and Big Spring Academy, at Newville; in 1858 entered Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, where he graduated in 1862; read law with Hon. W. H. Miller, at Carlisle, where he was admitted to the bar in 1864, and has practiced since; in 1868 and 1873 was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county; in 1874 was elected District Attorney and served for three years; in 1876 was a Delegate from the Nineteenth Congressional District of the State to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and voted for Samuel J. Tilden; in 1878 was elected from the same district to the Forty-sixth Congress and re-elected to the Forty seventh in 1880; spent the summer of 1887 in Europe; was chairman of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,963 votes, against 16,198 votes for N. Sargeant Ross, Republican, and 678 votes for John M. Young, Prohibitionist.

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bedford, Blair, Cambria, and Somerset—4 counties; population, 213,202.*

**Josiah D. Hicks**, of Altoona, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1844, and removed with his parents to Blair (formerly part of Huntingdon County) in the fall of 1847; his father being an iron-worker, the only schools he attended were the public schools of the neighborhood, and these only in the winter months of the year; as soon as he was able to work he assisted his father in the iron works and became master of his father's trade; in the spring of 1861 his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, leaving their son in Blair County, at his own request, to take care of himself; securing a situation at Altoona, Pennsylvania, as clerk in a mercantile establishment, he remained there until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union Army and was accredited to Altoona; shortly after his enlistment he was mustered into service at Harrisburg as a private soldier in the One hundred and twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment until the expiration of its term of service; he subsequently re-enlisted and served in the Union Army almost eighteen months; his last term being as first lieutenant; while in service he participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, and was slightly wounded in the last-named action.

In 1866, while in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he commenced the study of the law with Messrs. Hall & Neff (L. W. Hall and D. J. Neff), then the solicitors of that company at Altoona, and also one of the leading law firms of central Pennsylvania. In order to provide a home for his father and family, he was compelled to relinquish the study of the law, and engaged in farming in Woodbury Township near Williamsburg, in Blair County, in which avocation he continued until the spring of 1872, at which time he removed from the farm to Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the insurance business and again resumed the study of the law with the law firm of Alexander & Herr, of Altoona City, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1875. During all these years he was an active Republican, and served as chairman of the county committee, and was several times a member of the Republican State committee. He was elected Auditor of Blair County at 22 years of age, and in 1880, five years after his admission to the bar, was elected District Attorney of Blair County, and on the completion of his first term in 1883 he was unanimously renominated by his party and was re-elected for a second term. In March, 1884, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Daniel J. Neff, his former preceptor, and removed from Tyrone to Altoona. This partnership has

continued until the present time, and is now known as the firm of Neff, Hicks & Ambrose. In the general election in the fall of 1892, Mr. Hicks was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,601 votes, against 17,420 votes for Hon. L. D. Woodruff, Democrat, 149 votes for David D. Blauch, Labor and Alliance, 176 votes for George H. Hocking, Prohibitionist, and two votes for Geo W. Rambaugh, Independent.

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, and Westmoreland—population, 245,746.*

**Daniel Broadhead Heiner**, of Kittanning, was born in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1854; graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1879; read law with the Hon. E. S. Golden, of Kittanning, and was admitted to the bar of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1882; was elected District Attorney in 1885 and re-elected in 1888; was Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee from 1884 to 1888, and elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 23,942 votes, against 20,245 votes for John B. Keenan, Democrat, 1,197 votes for E. L. Grable, Prohibitionist, and 67 votes or Thomas B. Holt, People's party.

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CITY OF PITTSBURG, *and all townships and boroughs lying between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, except the borough of McKeesport and boroughs and townships lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, in the county of Allegheny—population, 279,355.*

**John Dalzell**, of Pittsburg, was born in New York City, April 19, 1845; removed to Pittsburg in 1847; received a common-school and collegiate education, graduating from Yale College in the class of 1865; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1867; has since practiced his profession; at time of his election was, and for years had been, one of the Attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and for all its Western lines; was also Attorney for many corporations in Allegheny County; never held any office until he was elected to the Fiftieth Congress; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,674 votes, against 15,939 votes for Breen, Democrat, and 287 votes for McGonnelle, Prohibitionist.

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, *and all the townships and boroughs lying north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers in the county of Allegheny—population, 164,215.*

**William Alexis Stone**, of Allegheny, was born in Delmar Township, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1846; was educated at the State Normal School, Mansfield, Tioga County, Pennsylvania; served in the war as Second Lieutenant of Company A, One hundred and eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; after the war was Lieutenant-Colonel in the National Guard of the State; studied law with Hon. S. F. Wilson and Hon. J. B. Niles, at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania; was admitted to the bar in 1870; has practiced law at Wellsboro and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, since his admission to the bar; has been District Attorney of Tioga County and United States Attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,628 votes, against 8,177 votes for Osborne, Democrat, and 193 votes for Stephenson, Prohibitionist.

## TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fayette, Greene, and Washington, and all boroughs and townships lying south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and the boroughs and townships lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, and the borough of McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny—population, 288,485.*

**William Allen Sipe**, of Pittsburg, was born near Harrisonville, Fulton County, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1844; received his education in the public schools of his native county and at the Cassville Academy, Cassville, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania; read law with Hon. R. M. Spier, of Huntingdon; was admitted to the bar in August, 1865; practiced law in Huntingdon till January, 1867, when he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he practiced his profession till December, 1868; removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December, 1868, where he has ever since practiced law; was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-second Congress to fill the unexpired term of A. K. Craig, deceased, who died in July, 1892, receiving 25,201 votes, against 24,635 votes for Andrew Stewart, Republican, 901 votes for John F. Cox, Independent Republican; 489 votes for J. B. Aiken, People's party, and 3 votes for A. K. Williamson, Prohibitionist; also elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 25,224 votes, against 23,971 votes for Ernest F. Atcheson, Republican, 1,160 votes for J. B. Aiken, People's party, 929 votes for Campbell Jobes, Independent Republican, and 1,100 votes for A. K. Williamson, Prohibitionist.

## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, and Mercer—4 counties; population, 198,677.*

**Thomas W. Phillips**, of New Castle, was born in that section of Beaver County now included in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1835, and was the youngest of a family of eight children; his father died when he was ten months old; was brought up on a farm; educated in the common schools, supplemented by private instruction; shortly after the discovery of petroleum entered the oil business and in company with his brothers became prominently identified with the petroleum industry, under the firm name of "Phillips Bros." When the Producers' Protective Association was formed in 1887, was elected President of the Association without opposition, and continued to serve in that capacity for three years; is president of the Citizens' National Bank of New Castle, and President of the Electric Street Railway, of the same place; is a member of the Board of Trustees of Bethany College, West Virginia, and of Hiram College, Ohio; for years past he has taken quite an active part in State and national politics as a Republican; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,650 votes, against 15,559 votes for Eugene P. Gillespie, Democrat, 1,930 votes for Judson Van De Venter, Prohibitionist, and 824 votes for Lewis Edwards, People's candidate.

## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Crawford and Erie—2 counties; population, 151,398.*

**Joseph C. Sibley**, of Franklin, Venango County, was born in Friendship, Allegany County, New York, February 18, 1850; was educated in the common schools and the Springville and Friendship Academies; is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising; is also a manufacturer of lubricating and signal oils, and interested in various other manufacturing and business enterprises; has been President of the State Dairymen's Association; twice Director of the American Jersey Cattle Club; member of the State Board of Agriculture; Director of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders; was elected Mayor of Franklin in 1879, but was never a candidate for any other political office until tendered the nomination for Congress by the Democrats, People's party, and Prohibitionists, in the Twenty-sixth District, though he was a resident of the Twenty-seventh; he received 17,887 votes, against 14,500 votes for Theodore L. Flood, Republican, and 182 votes for Frank W. Hirt, Labor.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Cameron, McKean, Venango, and Warren—4 counties; population, 138,326.*

**Charles W. Stone**, of Warren, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, June 29, 1843; fitted for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and graduated at Williams College in 1863; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and has been engaged in the practice of law since that time, and in later years to some extent in lumbering, oil production, and farming; was appointed County Superintendent of Schools of Warren County in 1865; was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1870 and '71; was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1877 and '78; was Lieutenant-Governor of that State from 1879 to 1883; was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth January 18, 1887, which office he resigned to take his seat in the Fifty-first Congress, to which he was elected as a Republican to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. L. F. Watson, and at the same election was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 12,479 votes, against 9,523 votes for Hancock, Democrat, 1,486 votes for Lott, Prohibitionist, and 572 votes for Ayers, People's.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, and Forest—5 counties; population 180,357.*

**George F. Kribbs**, of Clarion, was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1846, on the farm on which he was brought up; during the winter months attended the country schools, working on the farm during the summer; after attaining his majority prepared for college, entering the junior class and graduating in 1873 at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1875; from 1877 to 1889 he edited the Clarion Democrat; since then he has been engaged in the practice of law; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,285 votes, against 13,284 votes for Andrews, Republican, and 1,277 votes for Bigelow, Prohibitionist.

# RHODE ISLAND.

## SENATORS.

**Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich**, of Providence, was born at Foster, Rhode Island, November 6, 1841; received an academic education; is engaged in mercantile pursuits; was President of the Providence Common Council in 1871–'73; was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1875–'76, serving the latter year as Speaker of the House of Representatives; was elected to the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Ambrose E. Burnside, Republican, took his seat December 5, 1881, and was re-elected in 1886; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**Nathan Fellows Dixon**, of Westerly, was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, August 28, 1847; was prepared for college at Westerly and Phillips Academy, Andover; was graduated from Brown University in 1869; studied law under his father, Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, and at the Albany Law School; was admitted to practice in New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut in 1871; was appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Rhode Island by President Grant in 1877 and reappointed in 1881; was elected State Senator from the town of Westerly in 1885 and successively up to and including 1889; was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Hon. Jonathan Chace to the United States Senate, and was elected April 10, 1889, to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Jonathan Chace, resigned. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bristol, Newport, and part of Providence, including the city of Providence—population, 180,548.*

**Oscar Lapham**, of Providence, was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, June 29, 1837; was educated at University Grammar School, Providence, and graduated from Brown University, class of 1864; is now member of Board of Trustees of that University; was admitted to the bar of Providence, May, 1867, and has since continued in active practice in that city; was First Lieutenant, Adjutant, and Captain in Twelfth Rhode Island Volunteers; served in Virginia and Kentucky, in Army of Potomac and Department of Ohio; was Captain of University Cadets of Brown University and Colonel of United Train of Artillery; represented city of Providence in State Senate, 1887–'88; was Chairman Judiciary Committee and member Special Committee to Investigate State Institutions; was member and Treasurer Democratic State Central Committee, 1887 to 1891; was Democratic candidate for Congress in 1882, '86, and '88, and was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress at a special election held April 5, 1893.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—*Cities of Pawtucket and Woonsocket, and the towns of Lincoln, Cumberland, North Providence, Smithfield, North Smithfield, Burrillville, Gloucester, Scituate, Foster, Johnson, Cranston, Warwick, Coventry, West Greenwich, East Greenwich, North Kingston, South Kingston, Exeter, Richmond, Charlestown, Hopkinton, and Westerly—population, 164,958.*

**Charles Harrison Page**, of Scituate (post-office address, Providence), was born in Gloucester, county of Providence, Rhode Island, July 19, 1843; was thrown upon his own resources when quite young, leaving home at the age of eleven years; attended the public schools in winter and worked on a farm in summer until he was seventeen years of age; after that he devoted all his time to farming until he was nineteen years of age, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twelfth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, and was mustered out with his regiment July 29, 1863, when he returned to the farm and continued that business until 1868; gave up farming and went to the State of Illinois, where he resumed his studies at the Illinois State Normal School, at Bloomington, and the Southern Illinois College, at Carbondale; returning home to Rhode Island in 1869, taught school in his native town until the spring of 1870, when he entered the Law Department of the University of Albany, New York, from which he graduated in 1871; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York; returned to Rhode Island, and in 1872 was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and has practiced his profession since; was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1872 and 1873 from his native place; in 1874 was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1875; in 1876 was Democratic candidate for Congress; in 1879 was candidate for Attorney-General of the State; in 1880 was Delegate to the National Democratic Convention; in 1884 was again elected to the

State Senate; was Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1884; was nominated for Congress in 1884, and, although his opponent was declared elected by a small majority, he made a successful contest and the seat was declared vacant; a special election was ordered and he was elected by a plurality of 295; took his seat and served about ten days in the last session of Forty-ninth Congress; was elected to the State Senate in 1885; was Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1888; in 1890 was again elected to the State Senate; while a member of the Legislature served on important committees, either Judiciary or Corporations; was nominated by the Democrats for the Fifty-second Congress, and received a plurality of 73 votes, the vote standing—Charles H. Page, 8,329 votes, against 8,256 votes for Warren O. Arnold, Republican, and 504 votes for John A. Tripp, Prohibitionist. The law of Rhode Island requires a majority, and the General Assembly in January, 1891, ordered a special election, which resulted in the election of Mr. Page to the Fifty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress at a special election, April 5, 1893, as a Democrat, receiving 10,770 votes, against 10,020 votes for Capron, Republican, and 1,570 votes for Lewis, Prohibitionist.

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

## SENATORS.

**Matthew Calbraithe Butler**, of Edgefield, was born near Greenville, South Carolina, March 8, 1836; received a classical education at the academy at Edgefield, and entered the South Carolina College in October, 1854; left this institution before graduating, and studied law at Stonelands, the residence of his uncle, Hon. A. P. Butler, near Edgefield Court-House; was admitted to the bar in December, 1857; practiced at Edgefield Court-House; was elected to the Legislature of South Carolina in 1860; entered the Confederate service as Captain of Cavalry in the Hampton Legion in June, 1861, and became a Major-General through the regular grades; lost his right leg at the battle of Brandy Station on the 9th of June, 1863; was elected to the Legislature of South Carolina in 1866; was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina in 1870; received the Democratic vote of the South Carolina Legislature for United States Senator in 1870, receiving 30 votes; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Thomas J. Robertson, Republican; was admitted to his seat December 2, 1877, and was re-elected in 1882 and again in 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**John Laurens Manning Irby**, of Laurens, was born September 10, 1854, at Laurens, South Carolina; was educated at Laurensville Male Academy, College of New Jersey, Princeton, New Jersey, and University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced law until 1879; was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in South Carolina Volunteers in 1877; has been a large planter since he retired from the bar; was elected to the State House of Representatives of South Carolina in 1886, and re-elected in 1888 and '90; was unanimously elected Speaker in the latter year; was Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee in the campaign of 1890; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat December 11, 1890, for the full term commencing March 4, 1891, receiving 105 votes, against 42 votes for General Wade Hampton and 10 votes for M. L. Donaldson; took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*County of Charleston, except James Island, Folly Island, Morris Island, and the island lying between them; the lower harbor of Charleston Harbor, and the ocean coast line from and below high-water mark; the towns of Mount Pleasant and Summerville, and so much of the parish of St. James, Goose Creek, as lies between the western track of the South Carolina Railway and the Ashley River, in the county of Berkeley, and below the county of Colleton; parts of the counties of Colleton and Orangeburg, and the county of Lexington—population, 134,369.*

**William H. Brawley**, of Charleston, was born in South Carolina in 1841; was educated at the State College; served in the Confederate Army; was Solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit; served in the Legislature of South Carolina; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 6,318 votes, against 15 votes scattering.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Aiken, Barnwell, Edgefield, Hampton, and part of Colleton—population, 151,220.*

**W. Jasper Talbert**, of Parksville, was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, in 1845; was educated in the schools of his native county and Due West Academy, Abbeville;

served in the Confederate Army throughout the war; after the war engaged in farming, to which he gave personal attention and labor; in 1880 was elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1882; was elected to the State Senate in 1884; was President of the Democratic Convention which nominated the Farmer Governor; was chosen Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, which position he held when elected to Congress; has held various positions in the Farmers' Alliance and helped formulate the "Ocala Demands;" his home paper says of him, "In all relations of life, as a neighbor, friend, and public official, he has been faithful to every trust, zealous as a church member, Sunday-school worker, legislator, and Alliance man;" is a stanch Democrat, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 8,001 votes, against 30 votes scattering.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Abbeville, Anderson, Newberry, Oconee, and Pickens—5 counties; population, 152,060.*

**Asbury C. Latimer**, of Belton, was born July 31, 1851, near Lowndesville, Abbeville County, South Carolina; was brought up on his father's farm; spent much of his life in active participation in agricultural pursuits; was educated in the common schools then existing; took an active part in the memorable campaign of 1876, when South Carolina was reclaimed from carpet bag rule; removed to Belton, Anderson County, his present home, in 1880; devoted his energies to his farm; was elected County Chairman of the Democratic party of his county in 1890, and re-elected in 1892; is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and has taken great interest in the organization, having represented his county and State in the national councils; was urged to make the race for Lieutenant-Governor of his State in 1890, but declined; was nominated for Congress in the Democratic primaries held August 30, 1892, and elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 8,330 votes, against 787 votes for J. R. Tolbert, Republican, and 171 votes scattering.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Richland, Spartanburg, and Union—6 counties; population, 196,387.*

**George W. Shell**, of Laurens, was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, November 13, 1831, where he has lived ever since; worked on a farm and attended country school until eighteen years of age; continued to farm until the war; entered the Confederate Army in April, 1861, and remained in the service until the surrender at Appomatox; served as private, Lieutenant, and Captain; after the war resumed farming, which occupation he has followed ever since; served as Clerk of Court for six years; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,401 votes, against 1,730 votes for Ensor, Republican, and 6 votes scattering.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, and York; two townships each in Spartanburg and Union Counties—population, 141,750.*

**Thomas Jefferson Strait**, of Lancaster, was born in Chester District, South Carolina, December 25, 1846; was educated at Maysville, South Carolina, and Cooper Institute, Mississippi; entered the Confederate service in 1862 in the fifteenth year of his age, and served in Company A, Sixth Regiment of Infantry, until November, 1863; was then transferred to Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Gist's Brigade, and served as a Sergeant therein until the close of the war; graduated at the South Carolina Medical College with distinction in 1885; was elected State Senator of South Carolina in 1890 by a majority of 396 votes over Charles T. Connors, a former member of the House of Representatives of said State; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as an Alliance Democrat, receiving 8,791 votes, against 2,099 votes for E. Brooks Sligh, Republican.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Horry, Marion, Marlboro, and part of Williamsburg—population, 158,851.*

**John Loundes McLaurin**, of Marlboro County, was born at Red Bluff, that county, May 9, 1860; was educated at the village school of Bennettsville, Bethel Military Academy, near Warrenton, Virginia, and Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, Carolina Military Institute, and University of Virginia; studied law at the last-named school and was admitted to the bar in 1882; in 1890 was elected to the General Assembly of South Carolina; was elected Attorney-General of that State the following year; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,133 votes, against 1,822 votes for E. J. Sawyer, Republican.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Beaufort, Georgetown, Sumter, and Berkeley (excepting the towns of Mount Pleasant and Summerville, and so much of the parish of St. James, Goose Creek, as lies between the western track of the South Carolina Railway and the Ashley River, below the county of Colleton); the lower township of Richland County; the townships of Collins, Adams Run, Glover, Fraser, Lowndes, and Blake, in the county of Colleton; the townships of Amelia, Goodbys, Lyons, Pine Grove, Poplar, Providence, and Vances, in the county of Orangeburg; the townships of Anderson, Hope, Indian, Kings (excepting the town of Kingstree) Laws, Mingo, Penn, Ridge, Suttons, and Turkey, in the county of Williamsburg—population, 216,512.*

**George Washington Murray** was born September 22, 1853, of slave parents, near Rembert, Sumter County, South Carolina; emancipation found him a lad of eleven summers; bereft of both parents, thrown upon the rugged shores of early emancipation, after a cruel and dehumanizing war had deprived the population of almost all the finer sensibilities of human sympathy and philanthropy; without a friend upon whom to rely for either aid or advice, he entered upon the fierce combat then in progress in an impoverished section for the indispensable bread of life; among the waifs of his neighborhood in 1866 he picked up his alphabet and acquired an imperfect and crude pronunciation of monosyllables; during the next five years he so industriously applied himself in efforts to improve his meager stock of knowledge that in January, 1871, he entered, while in session, for the first time, a day school, but as teacher, not scholar; he taught until the fall of 1874, when he successfully passed a competitive examination and obtained a scholarship as subfreshman in the reconstructed University of South Carolina; having passed through his *alma mater* to his junior year, the accession to power of an administration unfriendly to the coeducation of the races (1876) forced him without her doors; he re-entered the public schools of his county as teacher, and was successfully employed until February, 1890; in the contest for the nomination he was approved by such brilliant leaders and astute politicians as General Robert Smalls, Hon. T. E. Miller, Hon. E. M. Brayton, J. H. Ostendorff, and others; on the third ballot he was nominated, having received 30 to 9 ballots; although he was opposed in the election by one of the wealthiest and most popular Democrats in the State, he was returned by the managers of elections, nearly all of whom were Democrats, by about 1,000 majority, notwithstanding twelve of his strongest polls were not opened; having run the gantlet of the various boards of managers and canvassers, was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 4,995 votes, against 4,955 votes for E. W. Moise, Democrat, and 42 votes scattering.

# SOUTH DAKOTA.

## SENATORS.

**Richard Franklin Pettigrew**, of Sioux Falls, was born at Ludlow, Vermont, July, 1848; removed with his parents to Evansville, Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1854; was prepared for college at the Evansville Academy, and entered Beloit College in 1866, where he remained two years; was a member of the law class of 1870, University of Wisconsin; went to Dakota in July, 1869, in the employ of a United States Deputy Surveyor as a laborer; located in Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the surveying and real-estate business; opened a law office in 1872, and has been in the practice of his profession since; was elected to the Dakota Legislature as a member of the Council in 1877, and re-elected in 1879; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as Delegate from Dakota Territory; was elected to the Territorial Council in 1884–'85; was a member of the South Dakota Constitutional Convention of 1883; Chairman of the Committee on Public Indebtedness, and framed the present provisions of the constitution on that subject; was elected United States Senator October 16, 1889, under the provisions of the act of Congress admitting South Dakota into the Union; took his seat December 2, 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**James Henderson Kyle**, of Aberdeen, was born near Xenia, Ohio, February 24, 1854; entered the University of Illinois in 1871, but left in 1873 to enter Oberlin College; he was graduated from the classical course in 1878; prepared for admission to the bar, but afterward entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1882; was pastor of Congregational churches at Echo and Salt Lake City, Utah, from 1882 to 1885; since then has resided at Ipswich and Aberdeen, South Dakota; was elected to the State Senate upon the Independent ticket in 1890; after a contest lasting twenty-seven days, upon the fortieth ballot was elected as an Independent to the United States Senate to succeed Gideon C. Moody, receiving 75 ballots, as against 55 for Thomas Sterling, Republican, 8 for Bartlett Tripp, Democrat, and 1 for Hugh J. Campbell; took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

### AT LARGE.

(Population, 328,808.)

**John A. Pickler**, of Faulkton, was born near Salem, Washington County, Indiana, January 24, 1844; removed at the age of nine years with his father to Davis County, Iowa; entered the Army at the age of eighteen and served three and a half years, two years in the ranks of the Third Iowa Cavalry, and mustered out as Captain in that regiment; subsequently served six months as Major of the One hundred and thirty-eighth U. S. I. C.; was graduated from the Literary Department of the Iowa State University in 1870, and from Ann Arbor Law School in 1872; has practiced law since; was elected District Attorney of Adair County, Missouri, in the fall of 1872; removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1874; was a Garfield Elector, Second District of Iowa, in 1880; was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1881; removed to Dakota in 1883; was elected to the Dakota Legislature in 1884; appointed Inspector in Public Land Service in Interior Department April, 1889; and was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty third Congress as a Republican, receiving 33,764 votes, against 25,444 votes for Kelley, People's.

**William V. Lucas**, of Hot Springs, was born on a farm near Delphi, Carroll County, Indiana, July 3, 1835; was educated in the common schools of that State; in 1856 removed to Bremer County, Iowa, where he pioneered it on a farm until the beginning of the civil war, when he entered the military service as a private soldier in the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry; in 1863 was promoted to the captaincy of the company, which rank he retained until mustered out at the expiration of term of enlistment; on his return home was elected Treasurer of Bremer County and twice re-elected; was a Hayes Elector in 1876; was chief clerk of the Iowa House of Representatives, the 17th and 18th Sessions; was Mayor of Mason City, Iowa; elected Auditor of the State in 1880; declined to be a candidate for re-election, having determined to remove to the then Territory of Dakota, where he located in 1883 at Chamberlain and engaged in farming; in 1887 was elected Treasurer of Brule County, and before his term expired was appointed Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, where he removed in 1890 and now resides; is a farmer; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 33,288 votes, against 24,659 votes for William Lardner, People's party, and 14,218 votes for L. E. Whitcher, Democrat.

## TENNESSEE.

### SENATORS.

**Isham G. Harris**, of Memphis, was born in Franklin County, Tennessee; was educated at the academy at Winchester; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced to practice at Paris, Henry County, Tennessee, in 1841; was elected to the State Legislature as a Democrat from the counties of Henry, Weakley, and Obion, in 1847; was a candidate for Presidential Elector in the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee on the Democratic ticket in 1848; was elected to Congress as a Democrat from the Ninth Congressional District in 1849; re-elected in 1851, and nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party in 1853, but declined the nomination; removed to Memphis, and there resumed the practice of his profession; was a Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1856; was elected Governor of Tennessee as a Democrat in 1857, re-elected in 1859, and again in 1861; was a Volunteer Aid upon the staff of the Commanding General of the Confederate Army of Tennessee for the last three years of the war; returned to the practice of law at Memphis in 1867, and was engaged in it when elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat (defeating Judge L. L. Hawkins, Republican), to succeed Henry Cooper, Democrat; took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883 and again in 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**William B. Bate**, of Nashville, was born near Castalian Spring, Tennessee; received an academic education; when quite a youth served as second clerk on a steamboat between Nashville and New Orleans; served as a private throughout the Mexican war in Louisiana and Tennessee regiments; a year after returning from the Mexican war was elected to the Tennessee Legislature; graduated from the Lebanon Law School in 1852, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Gallatin, Tennessee; in 1854 was elected Attorney-General for the Nashville District for six years; during his term of office was nominated for Congress, but declined; was a Presidential Elector in 1860 on the Breckinridge-Lane ticket; was private, Captain, Colonel, Brigadier and Major General in the Confederate service, surrendering with the Army of the Tennessee in 1865; was three times dangerously wounded; after the close of the war returned to Tennessee and resumed the practice of law; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1868; served on the National Democratic Executive Committee for Tennessee twelve years; was an Elector for the State at large on the Til-

den and Hendricks ticket in 1876; in 1882 was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected without opposition in 1884; in January, 1887, was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Washington C. Whitthorne, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington—12 counties; population, 183,541.*

**Alfred Alexander Taylor**, of Johnson City, was born near Elizabethton, Carter County, Tennessee, in 1849; was educated at Edge Hill, under Professors White and Cattell, and at Pennington, New Jersey, under Professors Knowles and Hanlon; read law and was admitted to the bar in 1870; was elected to the Legislature in 1875 from Carter and Johnson Counties; in 1876 canvassed the First Congressional District against Judge Henry H. Ingersoll as candidate for Elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket; was candidate for Elector for State at large in 1880 on the Garfield and Arthur ticket, and canvassed the State against Judge Andrew B. Martin; was called into the campaign of the State in 1882 by the State Central Committee, and canvassed in joint discussion with Senator Isham G. Harris; was nominated for Governor in 1886, and was defeated by his brother, Robert L. Taylor, the Democratic nominee; was a Delegate from the State at large to Republican National Convention in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,890 votes, against 13,207 votes for McSwan, Democrat, and 841 votes for Vance, Prohibitionist.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union—11 counties; population, 190,582.*

**John C. Houk**, of Knoxville, was born February 26, 1860, in Clinton, Anderson County, Tennessee; removed with his father to Knoxville in 1870; was educated in the University of Tennessee; read law and was licensed to practice at the age of twenty-four; acted as Private Secretary to his father, who was a member of Congress, from 1879 until 1891, when his father died; was Clerk of the War Claims Committee of the House, Forty-seventh Congress; was President of the Republican Club of Knox County, Tennessee, for eight years; was Chairman of the County Republican Central Committee for two years, and was its Secretary for several years; was Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee for two years and was Secretary of the Congressional Committee for ten years; was Secretary of the State Republican Committee for four years; is at present a member of the State Republican Committee; received all of the Republican votes of the Legislature in 1884 for State Treasurer; refused the nomination for Mayor of Knoxville; refused to accept membership on the Republican National Committee in 1884; was Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, Fifty-first Congress. His friends claim he was the originator of the idea of a league of Republican clubs; is the present permanent Secretary of the Republican caucus of the House of Representatives; was nominated by the Republicans of his district to succeed his father in Congress, over W. W. Woodruff, by 9,271 majority in a popular primary election; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,952 votes, against 7,875 votes for Welcker, Democrat, 765 votes for McFeer, Prohibitionist, and 798 votes for Chavaness, People's.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White—15 counties; population, 199,972.*

**Henry C. Snodgrass**, of Sparta, was born in White County, Tennessee, 1848; was educated at the Sparta Academy, and afterwards studied law at the University in Lebanon, Tennessee; commenced the practice of law in Sparta, Tennessee, which he still continues; was Attorney-General of the Fifth Judicial Circuit for eight years; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,984 votes, against 15,035 votes for H. Clay Evans, Republican, 493 votes for Searle, Prohibitionist, and 2,171 votes for Dickey, People's.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, and Wilson—12 counties; population, 159,940.*

***Benton McMillin***, of Carthage, was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, September 11, 1845; was educated at Philomath Academy, Tennessee, and Kentucky University, at Lexing-

ton; studied law under Judge E. L. Gardenhire, and was admitted to the bar; commenced the practice of the law at Celina, Tennessee, in 1871; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature in November, 1874, and served out his term; was commissioned by the Governor to treat with the State of Kentucky for the purchase of territory in 1875; was chosen Elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; was commissioned by the Governor Special Judge of the Circuit Court in 1877; was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,010 votes, against 11,225 votes for Gold, Republican and People's.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, De Kalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, and Rutherford—8 counties; population, 153,773.*

**James Daniel Richardson**, of Murfreesboro, was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, March 10, 1843; was educated at good country schools; was at Franklin College, near Nashville, Tennessee, when the war began, and entered the Confederate Army at eighteen years of age, before graduating; served in the army nearly four years, the first year as private and the remaining three as Adjutant of the Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry; read law after the war, and began the practice January 1, 1867, at Murfreesboro; was elected to the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature, took his seat in October, 1871, and on the first day was elected Speaker of the House, he being then only twenty-eight years of age; was elected to the State Senate the following session, 1873–'74; was Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee, 1873–'74, Grand High Priest of Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of the State, 1882, and Inspector-General Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-third degree, in Tennessee; was a Delegate to the St. Louis Democratic Convention in 1876; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,709 votes, against 8,062 votes for Ogilvie, People's, and 654 votes for Schwart, Prohibitionist.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart—7 counties; population, 196,097.*

**Joseph Edwin Washington**, of Cedar Hill, was born at Wessyngton, the family homestead, Robertson County, Tennessee, November 10, 1851; was educated at home and at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, where he graduated June 26, 1873; studied law with the first law class organized at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1874; gave up his law studies to engage in farming; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in November, 1876; was chosen Elector on the Hancock and English ticket for the Fourth Congressional District in 1880; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,695 votes, against 9,002 votes for Allen, Independent, and 605 votes for Merritt, Prohibitionist.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, and Williamson—8 counties; population, 153,846.*

**Nicholas Nichols Cox**, of Franklin, was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, January 6, 1837; removed with his parents to the frontier of Texas when a small boy, and was brought up in the town of Seguin, near San Antonio; was educated in the common schools; pursued the study of law at the law school of Lebanon, Tennessee, from which institution he graduated in 1858, and was licensed to practice at the same time; was a Confederate Colonel and served during most of the war with General Forrest; after the war he located in Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee, where he has followed his profession ever since, and at the same time has been engaged in farming; was an elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860; was elector on the Greeley ticket in 1872; Mr. Greeley having died before the College of Electors met, he cast his vote for Hendricks, of Indiana, for President; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,013 votes, against 8,480 votes for Witherspoon, People's party, and 459 votes for Swaltham, Prohibitionist.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, and Perry—10 counties; population, 161,820.*

**Benjamin Augustine Enloe**, of Jackson, was born near Clarksburg, Carroll County, Tennessee, January 18, 1848; was raised on a farm, and enjoyed the benefit of such country

schools as the country afforded between 1855 and 1865; entered Bethel College in 1867, and afterwards became a student in the Literary Department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee; while a student at the latter institution was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State, at the age of twenty-one years; re-elected under the new constitution in 1870; graduated from the Law Department of Cumberland University in 1872; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872; was a Tilden and Hendricks Elector in 1876; was appointed a Commissioner by Governor Marks in 1878 to negotiate a settlement of the State debt; served on the State Executive Committee for the State at large from 1878 till 1880; was President of the State Democratic Convention in 1880; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880; was President of the Tennessee Press Association in 1883–'84; edited the Jackson Tribune and Sun from 1874 till 1886; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,038 votes, against 12,920 votes for Thrasher, Republican and People's party.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, and Weakley—8 counties; population, 174,729.*

**James C. McDearmon**, of Trenton, was born at New Canton, Buckingham County, Virginia, June 13, 1844; removed with his parents to Gibson County, Tennessee, in 1846, where he has ever since resided; was raised on a farm; was attending school at Andrew College, Trenton, when the late war broke out; joined the Forty-seventh Tennessee Infantry Regiment, Confederate army, March 26, 1862; participated as a private in all the battles engaged in thereafter by the Army of Tennessee under Albert Sidney Johnston, Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston, and Hood, except the battles of Peach Tree Creek and Bentonville; was wounded slightly at the battle of Murfreesboro and severely at Franklin; surrendered under General Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, with forty-five men, the survivors of the Forty-seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Tennessee Infantry Regiments consolidated, which composed a company in the Second Consolidated Tennessee Regiment; after the war he returned to school for a short time; read law and was admitted to the bar in 1867, and has practiced his profession at Trenton since; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,334 votes, against Rice A. Pierce, Independent, who received the combined Populist, Republican, and Independent vote of 10,883, and George W. Bennett, Prohibitionist, who received 352 votes.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby, and Tipton—4 counties; population, 186,918.*

**Josiah Patterson**, of Memphis, was born April 14, 1837, in Morgan County, Alabama; was brought up on a farm; was educated in the old field schools, and attended for two years the Somerville Academy; read law on his father's farm without the aid of an instructor, and was admitted to practice in April, 1859; entered the Confederate Army in September, 1861, as First Lieutenant in the First Alabama Cavalry Regiment; commanded his company at the battle of Shiloh, and was in May, 1862, promoted to the rank of Captain; in December, 1862, he was again promoted to the rank of Colonel, and was assigned to the command of the Fifth Alabama Cavalry Regiment; while retaining the rank of Colonel he commanded a brigade of cavalry during the last year of the war; surrendered the Fifth Alabama Cavalry Regiment on the 19th day of May, 1865, it being probably the last organized body of Confederate troops surrendered east of the Mississippi River; returned to the practice of law after the war, and has since devoted himself to his profession; in January, 1867, he located at Florence, Alabama, where he resided for five years; located in Memphis, Tennessee, in March, 1872, where he has since resided; in 1882 was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature; in 1888 he was an Elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket; in 1890 was a candidate for Governor, but was defeated for the nomination in the State Democratic Convention by John P. Buchanan, the candidate of the Farmers' Alliance; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,164 votes, against 4,785 votes for Neal, Farmers' Alliance.

# TEXAS.

## SENATORS.

**Richard Coke**, of Waco, was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, March 13, 1829; was educated at William and Mary College; studied law, was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age, and has since practiced constantly when not in the public service; removed in 1850 to Waco, McLennan County, Texas, where he has since resided; served in the Confederate army as private and afterward as Captain; was appointed District Judge in June, 1866; was nominated by the Democratic party for Judge of the State Supreme Court in 1866, and elected, and after having occupied the position one year was removed by General Sheridan as "an impediment to reconstruction;" returned to the practice of law the latter part of 1867; was elected Governor of Texas in December, 1873, by a majority of 50,000, and was re-elected in February, 1876, by a majority of 102,000, resigning December 1, 1877, after having been elected the previous April to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883 and again in 1889. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

**Roger Q. Mills**, of Corsicana, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, March 30, 1832; removed to Texas in 1849; is a lawyer; was a member of the Texas Legislature in 1859 and 1860; was Colonel of the Tenth Texas Regiment; was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1873, and served continuously until he resigned to accept the position of United States Senator, to which he was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton, who had been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John H. Reagan till the meeting of the Legislature; took his seat March 30, 1892; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Freestone, Grimes, Harris, Leon, Madison, Montgomery, Trinity, Walker, and Waller—8 counties; population, 102,827.*

**Joseph C. Hutcheson**, of Houston, was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, on the 18th of May, 1842; graduated at Randolph-Macon College and at the University of Virginia; enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment; served in the Valley under Stonewall Jackson, and surrendered at Appomattox, at which time he was in command of of Company E, Fourteenth Virginia Regiment; emigrated to Texas, October, 1866; engaged in the practice of law; was a member of the Texas Legislature in 1880; was chairman of the Democratic Convention of Texas in 1888; was nominated by the Democrats (without opposition) of the First Congressional District, was elected by a plurality of 8,481 votes to the Fifty-third Congress; is the senior member of one of the most prominent law firms in Texas.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Anderson, Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Houston, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, and Tyler—19 counties; population, 210,238.*

**S B. Cooper**, of Woodville, was born in Caldwell County, Kentucky, May 30, 1850; removed with his parents to Texas the same year and located in Woodville, Tyler County, where he has resided since; his father died in 1853; his education was received at the common school of the town; at sixteen years of age began clerking in a general store; in 1871 read law in the office of Nicks & Hobby; in January, 1872, obtained license to practice law and became a partner in the firm of Nicks, Hobby & Cooper; was married in 1873; in 1876 was elected County Attorney of Tyler County; was re-elected in 1878; in 1880 was elected to the State Senate from the First Senatorial District; was re-elected in 1882, and at the close of the session of the Eighteenth Legislature was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate; in 1885 was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Texas by President Cleveland; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,854 votes, against 10,371 votes for Hon. T. A. Wilson, Populist, and 1,508 votes for Averill, Republican.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Frio, Henderson, Hunt, Rains, Rockwall, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt, and Wood—10 counties; population, 133,188.*

**Constantine Buckley Kilgore**, of Wills Point, was born in Newnan, Georgia, February 20, 1835; removed with his parents to Rusk County, Texas, in 1846; received a common-school and academic education; served in the Confederate Army as private, Orderly Sergeant, First

Lieutenant, and Captain in the Tenth Texas Regiment; in 1862 was made the Adjutant-General of Ector's Brigade, Army of the Tennessee; was wounded at Chickamauga; was captured and confined as a prisoner in Fort Delaware during the year 1864; was admitted to the bar after the war, and has been practicing law since that time; was elected Justice of the Peace in Rusk County in 1869; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875; was a Presidential Elector in 1880 on the Hancock and English ticket; was elected to the State Senate in 1884 for four years; was chosen President of that body in 1885 for two years; resigned his position in the Senate when nominated for Congress in 1886; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,335 votes, against 12,177 votes for Perdue, People's party.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Morris, Red River, and Titus—10 counties; population, 170,001.*

**David B. Culberson**, of Jefferson, was born in Troup County, Georgia, September 29, 1830; was educated at Brownwood, La Grange, Georgia; studied law under Chief Justice Chilton, of Alabama; removed to Texas in 1856, and was elected a member of the Legislature of that State in 1859; entered the Confederate Army as a private, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the Eighteenth Texas Infantry; was assigned to duty in 1864 as Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel, of the State of Texas; was elected to the State Legislature in 1864; was elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,521 votes, against 4,709 votes for Hurley, Republican, 10,371 votes for Clark, People's, and 7 votes for Grant, Independent.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Collin, Cook, Denton, Fannin, Grayson, and Montague—6 counties; population 199,477.*

**Joseph W. Bailey**, of Gainesville, was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, October 6, 1863; was admitted to the bar in 1883; served as a District elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in 1884; removed to Texas in 1885 and located at his present home; served as Elector, for the State at large on the Democratic ticket in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 24,983 votes, against 4,563 votes for Grant, Republican, and 170 votes for Bell, People's.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bosque, Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Johnson, Kaufman, and Navarro—7 counties; population, 210,907.*

**Jo Abbott**, of Hillsboro, was born near Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama, January 15, 1840; began his education in the public schools of that State; went with his father and family to Texas in the fall of 1853, and entered the private school of Dr. Frank Yoakum, and afterward that of Professor Allison; served in the Twelfth Texas Cavalry, Confederate Army, as First Lieutenant; studied law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1866; was elected to the State Legislature in 1869 and served one term; was appointed by Governor Roberts Judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District in February, 1879; was elected to the same position in November, 1880, and served four years; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 29,913 votes, against 17,078 votes for Kerby, People's party.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bell, Brazos, Falls, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, and Robinson—7 counties; population, 182,894.*

**George C. Pendleton**, of Belton, was born in Coffee County, Tennessee, April 23, 1845; attended country schools in Warren County, Tennessee, and was for a few months a student at Hannah High School, in the same county; afterwards attended the Waxahachie Academy, in Ellis County, Texas, to which State his father, Edmund Pendleton, removed in 1857; after arriving at manhood he became first a drummer or commercial traveler, afterwards a merchant, and is now a farmer and dealer in real estate; is married; was in the Confederate service as private in Fount's Company, Burford's Regiment, Parson's Brigade, Texas Cavalry; was a member of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Texas Legislatures and Speaker of the Twentieth; was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1890; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,718 votes, against 15,493 votes for I. N. Barber, Republican.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Brown, Coleman, Coryell, Comanche, Erath, Hamilton, Hood, Lampasas, Mills, Parker, Runnels, Somerville, and Tarrant—13 counties; population, 174,048.*

**Charles K. Bell**, of Fort Worth, was born at Chattanooga, Tennessee, April 18, 1853; removed to Texas in 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1874; was elected District Attorney, State Senator, and District Judge, serving four years in each position; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1884; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,997 votes, against 2,009 votes for Drake, Republican, and 12,937 votes for Jones, People's.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Burnet, Burleson, Bastrop, Caldwell, Hayes, Lee, Travis, Washington, and Williamson—9 counties; population, 175,149.*

**Joseph D. Sayers**, of Bastrop, was born at Grenada, Mississippi, September 23, 1841; removed with his father to Bastrop, Texas, in 1851; entered the Confederate Army early in 1861 and served continuously until April, 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1866 and became a partner of Hon. George W. Jones; served as a member of the State Senate in the session of 1873; was Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee during the years 1875–'78; was Lieutenant-Governor of Texas in 1879 and 1880; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,763 votes, against 12,384 votes for Horner, People's party.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Austin, Brazoria, Colorado, Chambers, Fayette, Fort Bend, Gonsales, Galveston, Lavaca, and Matagorda—10 counties; population, 166,668.*

**Walter Gresham**, of Galveston, was born in King and Queen County, Virginia, July 22, 1841; completed his education at the University of Virginia; served as a private in the Confederate Army; is by profession a lawyer; settled in Galveston in 1867 and commenced the practice of the law in that city; in 1872 was elected district attorney for the judicial district in which Galveston is located; was elected to the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second legislatures of Texas; and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,017 votes, against 9,452 votes for Yosenthal, Republican, and 4,229 votes for Metzer, People's party.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Aransas, Atascosa, Bee, Cameron, Calhoun, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Encinal, Frio, Guadalupe, Goliad, Hidalgo, Jackson, Karnes, La Salle, Live Oak, McMullen, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Victoria, Webb, Wharton, Wilson, Zapata, and Zavalla—29 counties; population, 189,958.*

**William H. Crain**, of Cuero, was born at Galveston, Texas, November 25, 1848; graduated at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, July 1, 1867, and received the degree of A. M. several years afterwards; studied law in the office of Stockdale & Proctor, Indianola, and was admitted to practice in February, 1871; has practiced law since that time; was elected as the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of the Twenty-third Judicial District of Texas in November, 1872; was elected a State Senator on the Democratic ticket in February, 1876; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,247 votes, against 8,055 votes for Brewster, Republican; and 5,765 votes for Terrell, People's.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Brewster, Euchel, Comal, Concho, Coke, Crane, Crockett, Ector, Edwards, Foley, Gillespie, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kerr, Kendall, Kimble, Kinney, Llano, Mason, Maverick, McCulloch, Medina, Menard, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, San Saba, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Tom Green, Upton, and Val Verde—37 counties; population, 136,088.*

**Thomas M. Paschal**, of Castroville, was born at Alexandria, Louisiana, December 15, 1845; removed with his parents to Texas in the spring of 1846, locating at San Antonio; was sent to Danville, Kentucky, to Center College, April 4, 1861; graduated in class of 1866; returned to San Antonio that year and entered the law office of his father and uncle, J. A. & J. W. Paschal; was admitted to practice law in 1867; was appointed City Attorney of San Antonio in 1867; was appointed United States Commissioner same year for West District of Texas; Judge of Criminal District for San Antonio in 1868 and resigned same year; moved to Castroville in 1870, and was appointed same year to the office of District Attorney 24th District; moved to Brackett, King County, in 1873, and practiced law till 1875, when elected Judge 24th Judicial District, to which position he was re-elected in 1880 and 1884; in 1876 was appointed by Governor Coke Extradition Agent between the United States and Mexico,

and was reappointed by Governor Roberts in 1880; in 1875 returned to Castroville and was elected Judge of the 38th Judicial District in 1888; is interested in agricultural pursuits; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,930 votes, against 7,290 votes for Terrill, Republican, and 6,574 votes for McMinn, People's.

### THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Briscoe, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, El Paso, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Greer, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Jack, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Roberts, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Stephens, Stonewall, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Ward, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum, and Young—80 counties; population, 190,080.*

**Jeremiah Vardaman Cockrell**, of Anson, Jones County, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, May 7, 1832; attended common schools and, a short while, Chapel Hill College; went to California during gold excitement in 1849 and returned to Missouri in 1853, where he married; engaged in farming and read law prior to the civil war; entered the Confederate Army and served through the war; after the war settled in Grayson County, Texas, where he engaged in farming and practiced law until 1882, when he removed to Jones County, and in 1885 was appointed District Judge by Governor Ireland, to which position he was elected in 1886 and re-elected in 1890; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,921 votes, against 1,629 votes for A. C. Malloy, Republican, and 9,815 votes for W. J. Maltby, Populist.

## VERMONT.

### SENATORS.

**Justin Smith Morrill**, of Strafford, was born at Strafford, Vermont, April 14, 1810; received a common-school and academic education; was a merchant, and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits; was a Representative in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Union Republican, to succeed Luke P. Poland, Union Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1867; was re-elected in 1872, in 1878, in 1884, and in 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**Redfield Proctor**, of Proctor, was born at Cavendish, Vermont, June 1, 1831; graduated at Dartmouth College and at the Albany Law School; served as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, on the staff of Major-General William F. (Baldy) Smith, and was Major of the Fifth and Colonel of the Fifteenth Vermont Regiments; was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1867, '18, and '88; was a member of the State Senate and President *pro tempore* of that body in 1874 and 1875; was Lieutenant-Governor from 1876 to 1878, and Governor from 1878 to 1880; was a Delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1884 and '88, and Secretary of War from March, 1889, to November, 1891; was appointed by Governor Page, November 2, 1891, to fill, until the election of his successor, the vacancy caused by the resignation of George F. Edmunds; was elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Rutland—7 counties; population, 169,940.*

**H. Henry Powers**, of Morrisville, was born at Morristown, Lamoille County, Vermont, May 29, 1835; was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1858; was a member of the House of Representatives of Vermont in 1858; was Prosecuting Attorney of Lamoille County in 1861–'62; was member of Council of Censors of Vermont in 1869; was member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1870; was member State Senate in 1872–'73; was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1874; was Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont from December, 1874, to December, 1890; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,427 votes, against 9,396 votes for McGettrick, Democrat, and 646 votes for Whittemore, Prohibitionist.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor—7 counties; population, 162,482.*

**William W. Grout**, of Barton, was born of American parents at Compton, Province of Quebec, May 24, 1836; received an academic education and graduated at Poughkeepsie Law School in 1857; was admitted to the bar in December of same year; practiced law and was State's Attorney for Orleans County, 1865–'66; served as Lieutenant-Colonel of Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers in the Union Army; was made Brigadier-General of Vermont militia at time of St. Albans raid in 1864; was a member of Vermont House of Representatives in 1868, '69, '70, and '74, and of the Senate in 1876, and President *pro tempore* of that body; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 18,568 votes, against 8,649 votes for Smith, Democrat, and 635 votes for Houghton, Prohibitionist.

# VIRGINIA.

## SENATORS.

**John Warwick Daniel**, of Lynchburg, was born in Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia, September 5, 1842; was educated at Lynchburg College and at Dr. Gessner Harrison's University School; served in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia throughout the war, and became Adjutant-General on General Early's staff; studied law in the University of Virginia during session of 1865 and '66, and has practiced ever since; is author of "Daniel on Attachments" and "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments;" served in the Virginia House of Delegates, sessions 1869–'70 and 1871–'72, and in the State Senate from 1875 to '81; was an Elector at Large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; was member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1880 and '88; was defeated for Governor in 1881 by W. E. Cameron, Readjuster; was a member of the Forty-ninth Congress; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed William Mahone, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected by unanimous vote December, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**Eppa Hunton**, of Warrenton, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 23, 1823; his early education was limited; studied and practiced law; was Commonwealth Attorney for the County of Prince William from 1849 to '62; was elected to the State Convention of Virginia which assembled at Richmond in February, 1861; served through its first session and then entered the Confederate Army as Colonel of the Eighth Virginia Infantry; was promoted after the battle of Gettysburg, and served through the residue of the war as Brigadier-General, succeeding Brigadier-General Garnett; was captured at Sailors Creek, April 6, 1865, and was released from Fort Warren in July, 1865; was elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses as a Democrat; in the Forty-fourth Congress he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and the committee to frame a law to settle the disputed Presidential election of 1876; was elected by the House of Representatives as a member of the Electoral Commission, and was one of the minority of seven of that famous court; in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses he was a member of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, and Chairman of that committee in the Forty-sixth Congress; was active in the adoption of the present government of the District of Columbia; was appointed by the Governor, May 28, 1892, to fill the vacancy till his successor shall be elected by the Legislature, caused by the death of Hon. J. S. Barbour, and took his seat June 1, 1892.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Accomack, Caroline, Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Westmoreland, and the city of Fredericksburg—population, 187,010.*

**William Atkinson Jones**, of Warsaw, was born in Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia, March 21, 1849; in the winter of 1864–'65 entered the Virginia Military Institute, where he remained until the evacuation of Richmond, serving, as occasion required, with the cadets in the defense of that city; after the close of the war studied at Coleman's school, in Fredericksburg, until October, 1868, when he entered the Academic Department of the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated with the degree of B. L. in 1870; was admitted to the bar in July, 1870, and has continued to practice law ever since, although also engaged in farming operations; was for several years Commonwealth's Attorney for his

county; was a Delegate in 1880 to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,524 votes, against 10,545 votes for Orris A. Browne, People's party.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Charles City, Elizabeth City, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Norfolk Princess Anne, Southampton, Surry, Warwick, York, and the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, and Newport News—population, 145,536.*

**D. Gardiner Tyler**, of Charles City County, was born in the year 1846, at East Hampton, Long Island, New York, while his mother was on a visit there to her relatives; has resided all his life at the family homestead on James River, Virginia; entered Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, in 1862, leaving there in 1863 to join the Confederate Army; served as a private in the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendering at Appomattox Court-House; went to Europe in October, 1865, and pursued a course of classical studies at Carlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden; returned to the United States in autumn of 1867, and again entered Washington College; graduated from the Law School of that institution in 1869; was Director on Board State Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, Virginia, from 1884 to 1887; Visitor of William and Mary College; Presidential Elector in 1888 on Democratic ticket; was elected in 1891 to State Senate; was elected to Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,431 votes, against 8,594 votes for P. C. Corrigan, Republican, 3,820 votes for John F. Dezendorf, Republican, 968 votes for H. S. Collier, People's party, and 509 votes scattering.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, and the cities of Richmond and Manchester—population, 172,081.*

**George D. Wise**, of Richmond, was born in Accomack County, Virginia, in 1835; removed with his parents to Washington, District of Columbia, when a small boy; was prepared for college in the schools of that city; was graduated from the University of Indiana and from the Law School of William and Mary College, Virginia; served four years in the Confederate Army, the greater part of the time on the staff of Major-General C. L. Stevenson, with the rank of Captain; after the war engaged in the practice of the law in Richmond, Virginia, where he has resided since; was elected Commonwealth's Attorney in 1870, and successively re-elected till 1880, when he resigned; was elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, without opposition, receiving 18,595 votes, against 10,488 votes for Grant, People's.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Sussex, and the city of Petersburg—population, 159,508.*

**James F. Epes**, of Blackstone, was born in the county of Nottoway, Virginia, on the 23d of May, 1842; was educated at different primary and private schools, and at the University of Virginia; was in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1865; during session of 1866 and '67 attended the Law Department of Washington and Lee University, and was graduated there; is a lawyer by profession; never held public office except as Commonwealth's Attorney for his county during the years 1870 to 1884; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 10,330 votes, against 7,482 votes for Goode, People's.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Carroll, Floyd, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, and the cities of Danville and North Danville—population, 161,577.*

**Claude A. Swanson**, of Chatham, was born at Swansonville, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, March 31, 1862; attended the public schools until he attained the age of sixteen, at which time he taught public school for one year, then attended for one session the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College; not having means to complete his college course, he clerked for two years in a grocery store in Danville, Virginia; made arrangements to enter college after that time, matriculated at Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Virginia, and remained there three sessions, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1885; studied law at the University of Virginia, graduating with the degree of B. L. in 1886; has practiced law since at Chatham, Virginia; has never been a candidate nor held any public office before his nomination and election to Congress; was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 14,112 votes, against 12,066 votes for Benjamin T. Jones, Republican.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, Montgomery, Roanoke, and the cities of Lynchburg, Radford, and Roanoke—population, 184,498.*

**Paul Carrington Edmunds**, of Halifax Court-House, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, November 1, 1836; was educated by a private tutor at home; was three years at the University of Virginia; graduated in law at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia; practiced law for nearly two years in Jefferson City, Missouri; returned to Virginia in 1858, and has been engaged in agriculture since that time on his farm in Halifax County; was elected to the Senate of Virginia in 1881, and served four years; was re-elected in 1884; was a Delegate from the Sixth District to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1884; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,255 votes, against 13,849 votes for Cobb, People's.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren, and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester—population, 165,197.*

**Charles T. O'Ferrall**, of Harrisonburg, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, October 21, 1840; at the age of fifteen he was appointed Clerk *pro tempore* of the Circuit Court of Morgan County, Virginia, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his father, and at the age of seventeen was elected Clerk of the County Court of that county for six years; in May, 1861, he enlisted in the cavalry service of the Confederate States as a private; passed through all the grades from Sergeant to Colonel, and at the surrender of Lee was in command of all the Confederate Cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley; he was several times wounded, once through the lungs; soon after the close of the war he studied law at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia; graduated, and located at Harrisonburg, where he commenced the practice of his profession; he was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1871–'73; Judge of the County Court of Rockingham County, 1874–'80; Democratic State Canvasser 1880, '81, and '83; in 1882 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Seventh District, and according to returns he received 11,941 votes, against 12,146 votes for John Paul, the nominee of the Republican-Readjuster-Coalition party; he contested upon the ground of fraud and illegal voting, and was seated by the Forty-eighth Congress, May 5, 1884; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,558 votes, against 10,147 votes for Lewis, People's.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford, and the city of Alexandria—10 counties; population, 147,968.*

**Elisha E. Meredith**, of Brentsville, Prince William County, was born in Sumter County, Alabama, December 26, 1848; was educated at Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1869; was Prosecuting Attorney for Prince William County seventeen years; served in the State Senate of Virginia from 1883 to 1887; was Presidential Elector in 1888; and was elected to the Fifty-second Congress December 9, 1891, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. W. H. F. Lee, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,124 votes, against 10,066 votes for Turner, People's party.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Bland, Buchanan, Craig, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and the city of Bristol—14 counties; population, 187,467.*

**James W. Marshall**, of New Castle, Craig County, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, March 31, 1844; served as a private soldier four years in the Confederate Army commanded by General Robert E. Lee; attended Roanoke College part of two sessions, and graduated from the same in 1870; studied law and admitted to the bar; was elected Commonwealth's Attorney for Craig County in 1870; served till 1875, inclusive; elected to Virginia Senate in 1875, and served four years; elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1882–'83; elected Commonwealth's Attorney for Craig County in 1884 and served till 1888, inclusive; was a Presidential Elector on the Cleveland and Thurman ticket in 1888; elected to the Virginia Senate in 1891 for term of four years; served in same session of 1891–'92, and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 18,431 votes, against 12,699 votes for H. C. Wood, Republican, 1,709 votes for George W. Cowan, People's party, and 135 votes scattering.

TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt Buckingham, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge, and the city of Staunton—population, 155,138.*

**Henry St. George Tucker**, of Staunton, was born in Winchester, Virginia, April 5, 1853; was educated at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, graduating with the degree of A. M. in 1875, and with the degree of B. L. in 1876; has practiced law continuously since in Staunton; had never held any public office before his election to Congress; was elected to the Fifty first and Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,778 votes, against 14,986 votes for Robertson, People's.

# WASHINGTON.

## SENATORS.

The Legislature failed to elect a successor to Mr. John B. Allen, and the Governor appointed that gentleman to be his own successor. His credentials were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the case was still pending when the Senate in extraordinary session adjourned.

**Watson C. Squire**, of Seattle, was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio; served as a soldier and held several commissions; was engaged in business in the city of New York and at Ilion, New York, in the manufacture and sale of breech-loading arms, typewriters, etc., for years; visited European countries and Mexico for this purpose; after disposing of his interest in this business became interested in the Territory (now State) of Washington, where he has engaged in farming and other business since the year 1879; was Governor of the Territory, 1884–'87; was elected to the United States Senate in November, 1889; was re-elected in 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### AT LARGE.

**John L. Wilson**, of Spokane, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, August 7, 1850; received a primary education in the common schools; was graduated from Wabash College in 1874; was elected a Representative to the State Legislature of Indiana in 1880, from Montgomery County; was appointed by President Arthur Receiver of Public Moneys, at Spokane and served four years and four months; was Delegate from the Territory of Washington to the National Republican Convention of 1884; was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Republican, being the first member of Congress elected from the State of Washington. At the meeting of the Republican Convention at Tacoma, was unanimously renominated and re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress. At the meeting of the Republican State Convention was unanimously renominated and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 35,463 votes, against 30,669 votes for Carroll, Democrat, 27,266 votes for Mundy, Democrat; 19,897 votes for Van Patten, People's, 20,091 votes for Knox, People's, 2,411 votes for Newberry, Prohibitionist, and 2,395 votes for Dickinson, Prohibitionist.

**William Hall Doolittle** was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania; when a child, in 1859, his parents removed to Portage County, Wisconsin, where his boyhood was spent working in the pineries of that State; attended district school occasionally when no work was obtainable; early in 1865, when about fifteen years of age, and as early as he could be received, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Ninth Wisconsin Battery; was discharged the following summer under general order, and returned to his home in Wisconsin, where he remained employed in the pineries and on the river, as above, until 1867, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and there availed himself of an academical education; read law in Chautauqua County, New York; removed to Nebraska in 1872, and practiced law in Johnson County, in that State, until early in 1880; served one term in the Nebraska Legislature, in 1876 and '77; served in that State as Assistant United States District Attorney; in 1880 removed from Nebraska to Washington Territory, locating at Colfax, the county seat of Whitman County, and there practiced his profession until five years since, when he removed from Whitman County to Tacoma, where he has since resided and practiced his profession; was one of the Republican members of the Territorial Code Commission appointed by Governor Eugene Sample, last Governor of Washington Territory; at the meeting of the Republican Convention at Olympia, the capital of the State of Washington, in September, 1892, was unanimously chosen as one of the candidates of his party for Representative in Congress,

and at the election following received 35,173 votes, against 30,669 votes cast for Carroll, Democrat, 27,266 votes for Mundy, Democrat, 20,091 votes for Knox, Populist, and 19,897 votes for Van Patten, Populist, 2,411 votes for Newberry, Prohibitionist and 2,395 votes for Dickinson, Prohibionist, thus gaining a plurality over his closest opponent of 4,463 votes.

# WEST VIRGINIA.

## SENATORS.

**Charles James Faulkner**, of Martinsburg, was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia, September 21, 1847; accompanied his father, who was Minister to France in 1859; attended noted schools in Paris and Switzerland; returned to the United States in August, 1861, and after the arrest of his father he immediately went South; in 1862, at the age of fifteen, he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington; served with the cadets in the battle of New Market; served as Aid to General J. C. Breckinridge, and afterwards to General Henry A. Wise, surrendering with him at Appomattox; on his return to Boydville, his home in Martinsburg, he studied under the direction of his father until October, 1866, when he entered the University of Virginia, graduating in June, 1868; was admitted to the bar in September, 1868; was made Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge in 1879; in October, 1880, was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Morgan, and Berkeley; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat, to succeed Johnson N. Camden, and took his seat March 4, 1887; was re-elected in 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

**Johnson N. Camden**, of Parkersburg, was born in 1828, in Lewis County, West Virginia; was appointed a cadet to West Point in 1846; resigned in 1848; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Braxton County same year; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Nicholas County in 1852; was engaged in the banking business from 1854 to 1858, when he entered into the development of petroleum and manufacturing interests at Parkersburg; was made President of the First National Bank of that city in 1862; was the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor in 1868 and again in 1872; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '72, and '76; was elected to the United States Senate, and took his seat March 4, 1881, and served till March 3, 1887; was elected to the United States Senate January 24, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John E. Kenna, and took his seat January 28, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Braxton, Brooke, Doddridge, Gilmer, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler, and Wetzel—11 counties; population, 177,840.*

**John O. Pendleton**, of Wheeling, Ohio County, was nominated for State Senator for First Senatorial District in 1886, and was defeated; was elected to the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress on November 6, 1888, and was unseated February 27, 1890; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,314 votes, against 19,108 votes for Dovener, Republican, 1,486 votes for Stone, Prohibitionist, and 697 votes for Barnes, People's.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Marion, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker—15 counties; population, 187,305.*

**William L. Wilson**, of Charlestown, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, May 3, 1843; was educated at Charlestown Academy and at Columbian College, District of Columbia, where he graduated in 1860, and at the University of Virginia; served in the Confederate Army; was for several years after the war Professor in Columbian College; but on the overthrow of the lawyers' test oath in West Virginia resigned and entered upon the practice of law at Charlestown; was a Delegate in 1880 to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and was chosen an Elector for the State at large on the Hancock ticket; was elected President of the West Virginia University in 1882 and entered upon the office September 6; but on September 20 was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Forty-eighth Congress and elected; resigned the Presidency of the State University in June, 1883; received the degree of LL.D. from Columbian University in 1883 and from Hampden-

Sidney College, Virginia, in 1886; was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution for two years in 1884 and reappointed in 1886; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 21,807 votes, against 20,750 votes for Wisner, Republican, 562 votes for Fitzgerald, Prohibitionist, and 327 votes for Gibson, People's.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Boone, Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Summers, Upshur, Webster, and Wyoming—16 counties; population, 202,289.*

**John Duffy Alderson**, of Nicholas Court-House, was born at Nicholas Court-House, West Virginia, November 29, 1854; received a common-school education; studied law and was admitted to the bar when twenty-one years of age; was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in each of the counties of Nicholas and Webster, to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of his father, Hon. Joseph A. Alderson; in 1876 was elected Prosecuting Attorney for these counties, and was twice re-elected, serving until January 1, 1889; was a Page in the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1872; was elected Doorkeeper of the State Senate of 1872–'73; was Sergeant-at-Arms of that body and afterwards Clerk, serving seventeen years as an attaché of the Legislature; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,690 votes, against 20,750 votes for Bucker, Republican, 504 votes for Gates, Prohibitionist, and 308 votes for Ellison, People's.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Cabell, Calhoun, Jackson, Lincoln, Mason, Pleasants, Putnam, Ritchie, Roane, Wayne, Wirt, and Wood—12 counties; population, 195,360.*

**James Capehart**, of Mason County, was born in the house where he now lives, in Mason County, Virginia (now West Virginia), March 7, 1847; was educated at Marietta College, Ohio, but did not graduate; has been engaged in farming and stock breeding since 1865; has held no public office except that of President of County Court of Mason County, which position he held in 1871–'72 and from 1880 to 1885; was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 22,006 votes, against 19,924 votes for Caldwell, Republican, 99 votes for Martin, Prohibitionist, and 1 vote for Cadwell, People's.

## WISCONSIN.

### SENATORS.

**William F. Vilas**, of Madison, was born at Chelsea, Orange County, Vermont, July 9, 1840; removed with his father's family to Wisconsin and settled at Madison June 4, 1851; was graduated at the State University in 1858, and from the Law Department of the Univresity of Albany, New York, in 1860; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York and by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the same year, and began the practice of the law at Madison, July 9, 1860; was Captain of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and afterwards Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; has been one of the Professors of Law of the Law Department of the State University since 1868, omitting four years, 1885 to 1889; was one of the Regents of the University from 1880 to 1885; was one of three revisers appointed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in 1875 who prepared the existing revised body of the statute law adopted in 1878; was a member of Assembly in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1885; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1876, '80, and '84, and permanent chairman of the latter; was Postmaster-General from March 7, 1885, to January 16, 1888, and Secretary of the Interior from the latter date to March 6, 1889; received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic legislative caucus and was elected January 28, 1891, United States Senator to succeed John C. Spooner, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

**John Lendrum Mitchell**, of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 19, 1842; received an academic education in this country and studied in England, Switzerland, and Germany; served in the war of the rebellion in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin in 1872–'73 and 1875–'76; in 1885 was President of the Public School Board of the city of Milwaukee; is at present a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; is President of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, of Milwaukee, and President of the Milwaukee Gas Company; is interested in agricultural pursuits; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses as a Democrat; was elected to the United States Senate and took his seat March 4, 1893. His term of service will expire March 3, 1899.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Green, Kenosha, Lafayette, Racine, Rock, and Walworth—6 counties; population, 163,900.*

**Henry Allen Cooper**, of Racine, was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin; received a common-school and collegiate education; graduated from the Northwestern University in 1873, and from Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1875; is by profession a lawyer; in 1880 was elected District Attorney of Racine County, and was re-elected without opposition in 1882 and 1884; was elected State Senator in 1886; and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,232 votes, against 16,449 votes for Babbitt, Democrat, 2,029 votes for Murdock, Prohibitionist, and 221 votes scattering.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Columbia, Dane, Dodge, and Jefferson—4 counties; population, 166,342.*

**Charles Barwig**, of Mayville, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, March 19, 1837; emigrated to this country with his parents in 1845, locating at Milwaukee; graduated from the Spencerian Business College in 1857; located at Mayville in 1865; has retired from active business; was elected to the Fifty-first and re-elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,826 votes, against 9,206 votes for Van Brunt, Republican; was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 21,303 votes, against 15,003 votes for Caswell, Republican, and 1,177 votes for Martin.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Adams, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Richland, Sauk, and Vernon—8 counties; population, 173,572.*

**Joseph Weeks Babcock**, of Necedah, was born in Swanton Falls, Vermont, March 6, 1850; removed with his parents to Iowa in 1856, where he received a common-school education at Mount Vernon and Cedar Falls; he is a grandson of the late Hon. Joseph Weeks, of Richmond, New Hampshire, who was a member of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses; is by occupation a lumberman; settled at Necedah in 1881, where he has since resided; was elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1888, and served as chairman of the Committee on Incorporations, and was re-elected in 1890; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,506 votes, against 16,419 votes for A. H. Krouskop, Democrat, 1,820 votes for Josiah Thomas, Prohibitionist, and 955 votes for Ritner Stephens, People's.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY.—*Milwaukee—population, 236,101.*

**Peter J. Somers**, of Milwaukee, was born at Menomonee, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, April 12, 1850; in his early years received such education as the common schools of that day afforded, and afterwards a normal-school and academic education; read law with the late Chief Justice Ryan, in Milwaukee, in which city he has resided since 1872; was admitted to the bar in 1874, and from that time to the present has been engaged in the active practice of his profession; in 1882 was elected Attorney of the city of Milwaukee, and served two years; in 1890 was elected to the Common Council, and upon its organization was elected President; was appointed Trustee of the Public Library; in December, 1890, was elected Mayor of the city of Milwaukee, and was re-elected in 1892; in politics, Mr. Somers has always been a Democrat; at the special election held April 4, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. John L. Mitchell to the United States Senate, he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,567 votes, against 12,125 votes for Theobold Otjen, Republican, and 763 votes for Hiram F. Dixon, People's.

### FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Washington, and Waukesha—4 counties; population, 113,453.*

**George H. Brickner**, of Sheboygan Falls, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 21, 1834; immigrated to Ohio in 1840; was educated in the common schools; is a woolen manufacturer; is married; was elected to the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,829 votes, against 15,960 votes for Wechselberg, Republican, and 786 votes for Audier, People's.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette, Waushara, and Winnebago—7 counties; population, 181,001.*

**Owen A. Wells**, of Fond du Lac, was born in Catskill, Greene County, New York, February 4, 1844, and removed to Fond du Lac with his parents when a boy; was educated in public and private schools; is a lawyer by profession, and also engaged in farming and stock-raising; was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Wisconsin District under Grover Cleveland for two years, until the district was consolidated with the Milwaukee District; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1888; has always been a Democrat and was elected as such to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 20,212 votes, against 17,847 votes for Emil Baeusch, Republican, 583 votes for Peter Griffiths, People's party, 892 votes for Charles H. Forward, Prohibitionist, and 1 vote scattering.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Buffalo, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, and Trempealeau—7 counties; population, 150,331.*

**George B. Shaw**, of Eau Claire, was born in the town of Alma, Allegany County, New York, March 12, 1854; was educated in the public schools; is a lumber manufacturer; was Mayor of Eau Claire in 1888 and 1889; was a Delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1884; was Supreme Chancellor Knights of Pythias of the World from July, 1890, to August, 1892; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,344 votes, against 13,071 votes for Coburn, Democrat, 1,575 votes for Olson, Prohibitionist, and 1,572 votes for Powell, Populist.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Portage, Waupaca, and Wood—7 counties; population, 179,408.*

**Lyman E. Barnes**, of Appleton, was born in Weyauwega, Waupaca County, Wisconsin, June 30, 1855; was educated in the public schools; was admitted to the bar in 1876, after four years' study in a law office and at Columbia College Law School, New York; began the practice of law in Appleton in 1876 and soon afterwards formed a partnership with Judge Goodland (now one of the Circuit Judges of Wisconsin), which continued until 1882; removed to Rockledge, Brevard County, Florida, where he remained about five years; practiced law there; was nominated by acclamation for State Senator by the Democratic party of Brevard and Dade Counties, but declined; returned to Appleton and resumed the practice of his profession; was District Attorney of Outagamie County; has held no other public office; is a Democrat and was elected as such to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 18,194 votes, against 15,167 votes for Henry A. Frambach, Republican, and 736 votes for J. P. Zonne, Prohibitionist.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Ashland, Clark, Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Price, Shawano, and Taylor—12 counties; population, 164,777.*

**Thomas Lynch**, of Antigo, was born in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, November 21, 1844; resided on a farm and attended the public schools of that period until 1863, when he moved to Calumet County, where he continued farming and also taught school; held various local offices; was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1873 and 1883; graduated from the Law Department of the Wisconsin University in 1875; was District Attorney of the county from 1878 to 1882; in 1883 he moved to Antigo, in Langlade County, where he now resides; was Mayor of Antigo in 1885 and again in 1888; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 19,579 votes, against 16,294 votes for Myron H. McCord, Republican, 1,428 votes for Pergoli, People's, and 81 votes scattering.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.—*Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Pierce, Polk, Sawyer, St. Croix, and Washburn—11 counties; population, 149,845.*

**Nils P. Haugen**, of River Falls, was born in Norway March 9, 1849; graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University in the class of 1874; settled in Wisconsin in 1854; was Stenographic Court Reporter from 1874 till 1881; was a member of the Assembly in 1879 and '80; was State Railroad Commissioner from 1882 till 1887; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,674 votes, against 13,004 votes for Buchanan, Democrat, and 4,186 votes for Scritsmier, People's.

# WYOMING.

## SENATORS.

**Joseph M. Carey**, of Cheyenne, was born in Milton, Delaware, January 19, 1845; received a common school education, and attended Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and Union College, New York; studied law at Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, graduating the same year at the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania; is engaged in stock-growing; was appointed United States Attorney for the Territory of Wyomingon the organization of the Territory in 1869; was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming from 1871 until 1876; was a member of the United States Centennial Commission, 1872-'76; was three times elected Mayor of Cheyenne, serving 1881-'85; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses as a Republican, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, November 15, 1890; took his seat December 1, 1890. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895.

The Legislature failed to elect a successor to Mr. Francis E. Warren, and the Governor appointed Mr. A. C. Beckwith to fill the vacancy. The credentials were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the Senate in extraordinary session adjourned without taking final action.

AUGUST 7, 1893.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from Mr. Beckwith, stating that he had handed in to Governor Osborne his resignation of his appointment as United States Senator from Wyoming.

## REPRESENTATIVE.

### AT LARGE.

COUNTIES.—*Albany, Carbon, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Johnson, Laramie, Natrona, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Uintah, and Weston—12 counties; population, 60,705.*

**Henry A. Coffeen**, of Big Horn, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1841, and, during infancy, removed with his parents to the "Wabash country" in western Indiana; in 1853 the family removed to Champaign County, Illinois; graduated from the scientific department of Abingdon College (now consolidated with Eureka College), Illinois. For seven years he devoted himself to teaching, being lastly connected, as teacher of natural sciences, with Hiram College, Ohio, while the late President Garfield was at the head of that institution; has been prominent in some of the benevolent societies and labor organizations, having been elected General Worthy Foreman of the Knights of Labor in 1883; has received various appointments from the governors of his State as delegate to Western congresses and conferences, serving lastly as delegate for Wyoming in the World's Fair congress of bankers and financiers, at Chicago, in June, 1893, in which body he strongly urged his views as a bimetallist; in 1889 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present constitution of the new State of Wyoming; in 1885 he organized at Big Horn and presided over the first agricultural fair ever held in the State; was unanimously nominated by the Democrats for Representative from Wyoming in the Fifty-third Congress, and made his campaign on the issues of tariff reform and free coinage of silver, together with other local issues; although the State had been considered strongly Republican, he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 8,442 votes against 8,311 votes for Clarence D. Clark, Republican.

# TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

## ARIZONA.

COUNTIES.—*Apache, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Yavapai, and Yuma—10 counties; population, 59,620.*

**Marcus Aurelius Smith**, of Tombstone, was born near Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky, January 24, 1852; received a common-school education; taught school in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and with the proceeds derived from this occupation entered the Kentucky University at Lexington, where he remained three years; read law in the office of Huston & Mulligan; entered the Law Department of the Kentucky University, graduating with the first honors of his class; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the city of Lexington; at the expiration of his term of office removed to San Francisco, where he practiced his profession for two years; in 1881 went to Arizona, and continued in the practice of law in the city of Tombstone; in 1882 was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Tombstone District and held the office for one term; was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 7,152 votes, against 5,171 votes for Stewart, Republican.

## NEW MEXICO.

COUNTIES—*Bernalillo, Colfax, Dona Ana, Grant, Lincoln, Mora, Rio Arriba, San Juan, San Miguel, Sante Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia—14 counties; population, 153,593.*

Antonio Joseph, of Ojo Caliente, was born at Taos, New Mexico, August 25, 1846; received his early education at Lux's Academy, in Taos, and attended Bishop Lammy's school, in Santa Fe, New Mexico, for two years; he afterwards attended Webster College, in St. Louis County, Missouri, for four years, completing a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in St. Louis, Missouri; engaged in mercantile pursuits and is now a merchant; has been County Judge of Taos County, New Mexico, for six years; has been a member of the Territorial Legislature six years, and was a Senator in the Territorial Legislature when elected to Congress; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,799 votes, against 15,222 votes for Catron, Republican.

## OKLAHOMA.

(Population, 61,834.)

Dennis T. Flynn, of Guthrie, was born at Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1862; removed two years later to Buffalo, New York, where he resided until 1880, whence he removed to Riverside, Iowa; was admitted to the bar and established the Riverside Leader; removed from Iowa in 1881 to Kiowa, Kansas, where he established the Kiowa Herald and pursued the practice of law; was elected City Attorney of that place and also appointed its first Postmaster; removed to Oklahoma Territory April 22, 1889, and was commissioned by President Harrison Postmaster of the city of Guthrie, which position he still held when elected as Delegate from Oklahoma to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 9,478 votes, against 7,390 votes for O. H. Travers, Democrat, 4,348 votes for N. H. Ward, People's party, and 1,000 votes scattering.

## UTAH.

COUNTIES.—*Beaver, Boxelder, Cache, Davis, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Uinta, Utah, Wasatch, Washington, and Weber—25 counties; population, 207,905.*

Joseph L. Rawlins, of Salt Lake City, was born in Salt Lake County, Utah, March 28, 1850; lived upon a farm until eighteen years of age; completed a classical course in the University of Indiana, but, having gone to Utah, did not return for graduation; was Professor in the University of Deseret, in Salt Lake City, Utah, for two years, until 1875; was admitted to the bar in that year and followed the profession of the law until his election as Delegate in 1892; in politics has always been a Democrat; was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as Delegate, on the Democratic ticket, receiving 15,211 votes, against 12,405 votes or Frank J. Cannon, Republican, and 6,989 votes for Clarence E. Allen, Liberal.

# COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

### *Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.*

James Z. George, of Mississippi.
William B. Bate, of Tennessee.
Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina.
William A. Peffer, of Kansas.
William N. Roach, of North Dakota.
James McMillan, of Michigan.
William D. Washburn, of Minnesota.
Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.
Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota.

### *Committee on Appropriations.*

Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri.
Wilkinson Call, of Florida.
Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.
Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio.
William B. Allison, of Iowa.
Eugene Hale, of Maine.
Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.
Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

### *Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.*

Edward D. White, of Louisiana.
Johnson N. Camden, of West Virginia.
John P. Jones, of Nevada.

### *Committee on the Census.*

David Turpie, of Indiana.
James H. Berry, of Arkansas.
Stephen M. White, of California.
Edward Murphy, jr., of New York.
William A. Peffer, of Kansas.
Eugene Hale, of Maine.
Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan.
Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island.
Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota.

### *Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.*

Wilkinson Call, of Florida.
Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi.
John B. Gordon, of Georgia.
John L. M. Irby, of South Carolina.
Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri.
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William D. Washburn, of Minnesota.
Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont.
Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.

### *Committee on Claims.*

Samuel Pasco, of Florida.
John W. Daniel, of Virginia.
James H. Berry, of Arkansas.
Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana.
William V. Allen, of Nebraska.
John H. Mitchell, of Oregon.
Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota.
William M. Stewart, of Nevada.
William A. Peffer, of Kansas.

### *Committee on Coast Defenses.*

John B. Gordon, of Georgia.
John L. M. Irby, of South Carolina.
Roger Q. Mills, of Texas.
Stephen M. White, of California.
James Smith, jr., of New Jersey.
Watson C. Squire, of Washington.
Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon.
Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
Anthony Higgins, of Delaware.

### *Committee on Commerce.*

Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina.
Richard Coke, of Texas.
George G. Vest, of Missouri.
Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland.
Edward D. White, of Louisiana.
Stephen M. White, of California.
*Edward Murphy, jr., of New York.*
William P. Frye, of Maine.
John P. Jones, of Nevada.
Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon.
Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.
William D. Washburn, of Minnesota.
Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania.

*Committee on the District of Columbia.*

Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.
Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia.
Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland.
Eppa Hunton, of Virginia.
James Smith, jr., of New Jersey.
John Martin, of Kansas.
James McMillan, of Michigan.
Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado.
Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire.
Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota.
Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

*Committee on Education and Labor.*

James H. Kyle, of South Dakota.
James Z. George, of Mississippi.
Eppa Hunton, of Virginia.
Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana.
Edward Murphy, jr., of New York.
Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.

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William D. Washburn, of Minnesota.
Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.

*Committee on Engrossed Bills.*

William B. Allison, of Iowa.
Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri.
John Martin, of Kansas.

*Committee on Enrolled Bills.*

Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana.
John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin.
Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho.

*Committee on Epidemic Diseases.*

John P. Jones, of Nevada.
Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan.
Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire.
Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania.
Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.
John L. M. Irby, of South Carolina.
Edward D. White, of Louisiana.

*Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.*

William A. Peffer, of Kansas.
George Gray, of Delaware.
William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
Thomas C. Power, of Montana.
Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire

*Committee on Finance.*

Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana.
John R. McPherson, of New Jersey.
Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.
Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina.
George G. Vest, of Missouri.
James K. Jones, of Arkansas.
Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont.
John Sherman, of Ohio.
John P. Jones, of Nevada.
William B. Allison, of Iowa.
Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island.

*Committee on Fisheries.*

Richard Coke, of Texas.
Wilkinson Call, of Florida.
Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland.
David B. Hill, of New York.
John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin.
Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan.

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Watson C. Squire, of Washington.
Thomas C. Power, of Montana.

*Committee on Foreign Relations.*

John T. Morgan, of Alabama.
Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina.
George Gray, of Delaware.
David Turpie, of Indiana.
John W. Daniel, of Virginia.
John Sherman, of Ohio.
William P. Frye, of Maine.
Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon.
Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota.

*Committee on Immigration.*

David B. Hill, of New York.
Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana.
John R. McPherson, of New Jersey.
Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia.
Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.
William M. Stewart, of Nevada.
William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.
Watson C. Squire, of Washington.
Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.
Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho.
Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.

*Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.*

m B. Bate, of Tennessee.
rd C. Walthall, of Mississippi.
M. Palmer, of Illinois.
m A. Peffer, of Kansas.
William D. Washburn, of Minnesota.
Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota.
Thomas C. Power, of Montana.

*Committee on Indian Affairs.*

K. Jones, of Arkansas.
T. Morgan, of Alabama.
Smith, jr., of New Jersey.
m N. Roach, of North Dakota.
m V. Allen, of Nebraska.
m M. Stewart, of Nevada.
Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut.
Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan.
Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska.
Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota.
George L. Shoup, of Idaho.

*Committee on Indian Depredations.*

m Lindsay, of Kentucky.
s J. Faulkner, of West Virginia.
H. Kyle, of South Dakota.
rd D. White, of Louisiana.
is M. Cockrell, of Missouri.
George L. Shoup, of Idaho.
William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.
Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota.
Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.

*Committee on Interstate Commerce.*

ws C. Butler, of South Carolina.
r P. Gorman, of Maryland.
S. Brice, of Ohio.
rd D. White, of Louisiana.
n N. Camden, of West Virginia.
m Lindsay, of Kentucky.
Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.
James F. Wilson, of Iowa.
William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.
Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado.
Anthony Higgins, of Delaware.

*Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.*

m M. White, of California.
K. Jones, of Arkansas.
H. Kyle, of South Dakota.
m N. Roach, of North Dakota.
S. Brice, of Ohio.
William M. Stewart, of Nevada.
Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho.
Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.
Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota.

*Committee on the Judiciary.*

L. Pugh, of Alabama.
rd Coke, of Texas.
Z. George, of Mississippi.
m F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
B. Hill, of New York.
m Lindsay, of Kentucky.
George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.
James F. Wilson, of Iowa.
Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.
Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut.
John H. Mitchell, of Oregon.

*Joint Committee on the Library.**

Q. Mills, of Texas.
W. Voorhees, of Indiana.
Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado.

*Committee on Manufactures.*

s H. Gibson, of Maryland.
Smith, jr., of New Jersey.
son Caffery, of Louisiania.
Anthony Higgins, of Delaware.
Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

*Committee on Military Affairs.*

d C. Walthall, of Mississippi.
s M. Cockrell, of Missouri.
m B. Bate, of Tennessee.
M. Palmer, of Illinois.
T. Mitchell, of Wisconsin.
Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
James Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania.
Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska.
Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota.

*Committee on Mines and Mining.*

m M. Stewart, of Nevada.
m B. Bate, of Tennessee.
son Call, of Florida.
M. Irby, of South Carolina.
Q. Mills, of Texas.
John P. Jones, of Nevada.
Thomas C. Power, of Montana.
George L. Shoup, of Idaho.
William B. Allison, of Iowa.

committee has power to act concurrently with the same committee of the House of Represent-

*Committee on Naval Affairs.*

John R. McPherson, of New Jersey.
Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.
Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana.
Johnson N. Camden, of West Virginia.
James Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania.
Eugene Hale, of Maine.
Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan.

*Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.*

James Smith, jr., of New Jersey.
Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri.
David B. Hill, of New York.
Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi.
Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana.
James F. Wilson, of Iowa.
Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.
Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho.
Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.

*Committee on Pacific Railroads.*

Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio.
John T. Morgan, of Alabama.
Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia.
Edward D. White, of Louisiana.
Edward Murphy, jr., of New York.
Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota.
Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.
Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado.
James McMillan, of Michigan.

*Committee on Patents.*

George Gray, of Delaware.
James H. Kyle, of South Dakota.
Roger Q. Mills, of Texas.
James H. Berry, of Arkansas.
Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island.
Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut.
James F. Wilson, of Iowa.

*Committee on Pensions.*

John M. Palmer, of Illinois.
Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio.
William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
Johnson N. Camden, of West Virginia.
Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana.
Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland.
George L. Shoup, of Idaho.
Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota.
Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire.
Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

*Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.*

Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.
William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
John L. M. Irby, of South Carolina.
Roger Q. Mills, of Texas.
Eppa Hunton, of Virginia.
David B. Hill, of New York.
John H. Mitchell, of Oregon.
James McMillan, of Michigan.
Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado.
Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island.
William D. Washburn, of Minnesota.

*Committee on Printing.**

Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland.
Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina.
Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska.

*Committee on Private Land Claims.*

Eugene Hale, of Maine.
Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.
Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island.
Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina.
Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.
Samuel Pasco, of Florida.
James H. Berry, of Arkansas.

*Committee on Privileges and Elections.*

Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina.
George Gray, of Delaware.
James L. Pugh, of Alabama.
David Turpie, of Indiana.
John M. Palmer, of Illinois.
George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.
John H. Mitchell, of Oregon.
William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.
Anthony Higgins, of Delaware.

*Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.**

George G. Vest, of Missouri.
John W. Daniel, of Virginia.
Samuel Pasco, of Florida.
Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio.
John B. Gordon, of Georgia.
Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont.
Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania.
Watson C. Squire, of Washington.

* This committee has power to act concurrently with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

*Committee on Public Lands.*

James H. Berry, of Arkansas.
Edward C. Walthall, of Mississippi.
Samuel Pasco, of Florida.
William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
John Martin, of Kansas.
William V. Allen, of Nebraska.
Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon.
Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota.
Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.
Thomas C. Power, of Montana.
Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho.

*Committee on Railroads.*

Johnson N. Camden, of West Virginia.
James H. Berry, of Arkansas.
John B. Gordon, of Georgia.
John M. Palmer, of Illinois.
John Martin, of Kansas.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.
Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan.
Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota.
Thomas C. Power, of Montana.
William A. Peffer, of Kansas.

*Committee on Relations with Canada.*

Edward Murphy, jr., of New York.
James L. Pugh, of Alabama.
Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.
Eppa Hunton, of Virginia.
John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin.
George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.
Eugene Hale, of Maine.
Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon.
Anthony Higgins, of Delaware.

*Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States.*

John W. Daniel, of Virginia.
Wilkinson Call, of Florida.
William Lindsay, of Kentucky.
James F. Wilson, of Iowa.
Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut.

*Committee on Revolutionary Claims.*

James Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania.
William P. Frye, of Maine.
Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island.
Richard Coke, of Texas.
James L. Pugh, of Alabama.

*Committee on Rules.*

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.
Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.
Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland.
Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island.
Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska.

*Committee on Territories.*

Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia.
David B. Hill, of New York.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.
William B. Bate, of Tennessee.
Wilkinson Call, of Florida.
Stephen M. White, of California.
Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut.
Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota.
Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.
George L. Shoup, of Idaho.
Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota.

*Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.*

John L. M. Irby, of South Carolina.
James Z. George, of Mississippi.
David Turpie, of Indiana.
John B. Gordon, of Georgia.
Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina.
Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire.
Watson C. Squire, of Washington.
John H. Mitchell, of Oregon.
Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island.

## SELECT COMMITTEES.

*Select Committee to Investigate Condition of Potomac River Front of Washington.*

William P. Frye, of Maine.
John Sherman, of Ohio.
Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.
John R. McPherson, of New Jersey.
Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina.
Eppa Hunton, of Virginia.

*Select Committee to Inquire into all Claims of Citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua.*

Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
William M. Stewart, of Nevada.
John H. Mitchell, of Oregon.
John T. Morgan, of Alabama.
John M. Palmer, of Illinois.

*Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.*

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.
Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania.
Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina.
James Z. George, of Mississippi.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.
John R. McPherson, of New Jersey.

*Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.*

Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont.
Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island.
Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana.
Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina.
James L. Pugh, of Alabama.

*Select Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.*

Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.
Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut.
Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina.
Samuel Pasco, of Florida.
William N. Roach, of North Dakota.

*Select Committee on the Transportation and Sale of Meat Products.*

Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut.
Thomas C. Power, of Montana.
George G. Vest, of Missouri.
Richard Coke, of Texas.
William V. Allen, of Nebraska.

*Select Committee to Establish the University of the United States.*

Eppa Hunton, of Virginia.
James H. Kyle, of South Dakota.
Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina.
James K. Jones, of Arkansas.
David Turpie, of Indiana.
Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.
John Sherman, of Ohio.
Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon.
William D. Washburn, of Minnesota.

*Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.*

William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.
George G. Vest, of Missouri.
George Gray, of Delaware.
John W. Daniel, of Virginia.
Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland.
Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana.
William Lindsay, of Kentucky.
Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota.
John Sherman, of Ohio.
James Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania.
Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
James F. Wilson, of Iowa.
Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.

*Select Committee to Investigate the Geological Survey.*

John Martin, of Kansas.
James K. Jones, of Arkansas.
Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina.
Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado.
Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.

*Select Committee on National Banks.*

John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin.
Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina.
Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.
William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.
Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska.

*Select Committee on Forest Reservations.*

William V. Allen, of Nebraska.
James H. Kyle, of South Dakota.
John T. Morgan, of Alabama.
Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.
Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota.

*Select Committee on Corporations in the District of Columbia.*

Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island.
James McMillan, of Michigan.
Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland.
Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio.
Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.

*Select Committee to Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands.*

William N. Roach, of North Dakota.
Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina.
Anthony Higgins, of Delaware.

:ED STATES SENATORS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, ÖWING THE COMMITTEES OF WHICH THEY ARE MEM-RS.

I E. STEVENSON, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

| | |
|---|---|
| :H | Corporations in the District of Columbia (Select), chairman.<br>Finance.<br>Revolutionary Claims.<br>Rules.<br>Transportation Routes. |
| | Forest Reservations (Select), chairman.<br>Claims.<br>Indian Affairs.<br>Public Lands.<br>Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select). |
| )N | Engrossed Bills, chairman.<br>Appropriations.<br>Finance.<br>Mines and Mining. |
| | Improvement of the Mississippi River, chairman.<br>Agriculture and Forestry.<br>Military Affairs.<br>Mines and Mining.<br>Territories. |
| | Public Lands, chairman.<br>Census.<br>Claims.<br>Patents.<br>Private Land Claims.<br>Railroads. |
| BURN | Rules, chairman.<br>Appropriations.<br>Naval Affairs.<br>Railroads.<br>Territories.<br>Woman Suffrage (Select). |
| | Pacific Railroads, chairman.<br>Appropriations.<br>Interstate Commerce.<br>Irrigation.<br>Pensions.<br>Public Buildings and Grounds.<br>Corporations in the District of Columbia (Select). |
| R | Interstate Commerce, chairman.<br>Foreign Relations.<br>Naval Affairs.<br>Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress (Select).<br>Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select).<br>Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands (Select). |
| RY | Enrolled Bills, chairman.<br>Claims.<br>Education and Labor.<br>Manufactures.<br>Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.<br>Pensions. |

| | |
|---|---|
| CALL | Civil Service and Retrenchment, chairman.<br>Appropriations.<br>Fisheries.<br>Mines and Mining.<br>Revision of the Laws.<br>Territories. |
| CAMDEN | Railroads, chairman.<br>Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.<br>Interstate Commerce.<br>Naval Affairs.<br>Pensions. |
| CAMERON | Revolutionary Claims, chairman.<br>Military Affairs.<br>Naval Affairs.<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select). |
| CAREY | Education and Labor.<br>Indian Depredations.<br>Irrigation.<br>Pacific Railroads.<br>Public Lands.<br>Territories.<br>Investigate the Geological Survey (Select). |
| CHANDLER | Immigration.<br>Indian Depredations.<br>Interstate Commerce.<br>Privileges and Elections.<br>National Banks (Select). |
| COCKRELL | Appropriations, chairman.<br>Civil Service and Retrenchment.<br>Engrossed Bills.<br>Indian Depredations.<br>Military Affairs.<br>Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments. |
| COKE | Fisheries, chairman.<br>Commerce.<br>Judiciary.<br>Revolutionary Claims.<br>Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select). |
| COLQUITT | Post-Offices and Post-Roads, chairman.<br>Private Land Claims.<br>Relations with Canada (Select).<br>National Banks (Select).<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select). |
| CULLOM | Appropriations.<br>Commerce.<br>Interstate Commerce.<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select). |
| DANIEL | Revision of the Laws, chairman.<br>Claims.<br>Foreign Relations.<br>Public Buildings and Grounds.<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select). |
| DAVIS | Claims.<br>Foreign Relations.<br>Military Affairs.<br>Pacific Railroads.<br>Territories.<br>Forest Reservations (Select). |
| DIXON | Census.<br>Patents.<br>Post-Offices and Post-Roads.<br>Private Land Claims.<br>Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress (Select). |

.PH.....Coast Defenses.
Commerce.
Foreign Relations.
Public Lands.
Relations with Canada.
University of the United States (Select).

OIS.....Enrolled Bills.
Immigration.
Irrigation.
Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.
Public Lands.

LKNER.....Territories, chairman.
District of Columbia.
Immigration.
Indian Depredations.
Pacific Railroads.

E.....Investigate Condition of Potomac River Front of Washington (Select), chairman.
Commerce.
Foreign Relations.
Revolutionary Claims.

LINGER.....District of Columbia.
Epidemic Diseases.
Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.
Manufactures.
Pensions.
Transportation Routes.

RGE.....Agriculture and Forestry, chairman.
Education and Labor.
Judiciary.
Transportation Routes.
Woman Suffrage (Select).

ON.....Manufactures, chairman.
District of Columbia.
Fisheries.
Naval Affairs.
Quadro-Centennial (Select).

DON.....Coast Defenses, chairman.
Civil Service and Retrenchment.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Railroads.
Transportation Routes.

MAN.....Printing, chairman.
Appropriations.
Commerce.
Interstate Commerce.
Pensions.
Rules.
Corporations in the District of Columbia (Select).

Y.....Patents, chairman.
Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.
Foreign Relations.
Privileges and Elections.
Quadro-Centennial (Select).

R.....Private Land Claims, chairman.
Appropriations.
Census.
Naval Affairs.
Relations with Canada.

HANSBROUGH ..... Agriculture and Forestry.
Census.
District of Columbia.
Irrigation.
Pensions.
Territories.

HARRIS ..... District of Columbia, chairman.
Epidemic Diseases.
Finance.
Immigration.
Rules.
Corporations in the District of Columbia (Select).

HAWLEY ..... Nicaragua Claims (Select), chairman.
Coast Defenses.
Military Affairs.
Pensions.
Railroads.
Quadro-Centennial (Select).

HIGGINS ..... Coast Defenses.
Interstate Commerce.
Manufactures.
Privileges and Elections.
Relations with Canada.
Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands (Select).

HILL ..... Immigration, chairman.
Fisheries.
Judiciary.
Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
Territories.

HOAR ..... Woman Suffrage (Select), chairman.
Judiciary.
Privileges and Elections.
Relations with Canada.

HUNTON ..... University of the United States (Select), chairman.
District of Columbia.
Education and Labor.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
Relations with Canada.
Investigate Condition of Potomac River Front of Washington (Select).

IRBY ..... Transportation Routes, chairman.
Civil Service and Retrenchment.
Coast Defenses.
Epidemic Diseases.
Mines and Mining.
Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

JONES, of Arkansas ..... Indian Affairs, chairman.
Finance.
Irrigation.
Investigate the Geological Survey (Select).
University of the United States (Select).

JONES, of Nevada ..... Epidemic Diseases, chairman.
Commerce.
Finance.
Mines and Mining.
To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

| | |
|---|---|
| ---------- | Education and Labor.<br>Indian Depredations.<br>Irrigation.<br>Patents.<br>Forest Reservations (Select).<br>University of the United States (Select). |
| AY ---------- | Indian Depredations, chairman.<br>Interstate Commerce.<br>Judiciary.<br>Revision of the Laws of the United States.<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select). |
| E---------- | Civil Service and Retrenchment.<br>Education and Labor.<br>Immigration.<br>Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments. |
| LLAN---------- | Agriculture and Forestry.<br>District of Columbia.<br>Pacific Railroads.<br>Post-Offices and Post-Roads.<br>Corporations in the District of Columbia (Select). |
| ERSON ---------- | Naval Affairs, chairman.<br>Finance.<br>Immigration.<br>Woman Suffrage (Select).<br>Investigate Condition of Potomac River Front of Washington (Select). |
| ERSON---------- | Indian Affairs.<br>Military Affairs.<br>Printing.<br>Rules.<br>National Banks (Select). |
| IN---------- | Investigate the Geological Survey (Select), chairman.<br>District of Columbia.<br>Engrossed Bills.<br>Public Lands.<br>Railroads. |
| S ---------- | Library, chairman.<br>Coast Defenses.<br>Mines and Mining.<br>Patents.<br>Post-Offices and Post-Roads. |
| HELL, of Oregon---------- | Claims.<br>Judiciary.<br>Post-Offices and Post-Roads.<br>Privileges and Elections.<br>Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.<br>Claims against Nicaragua (Select). |
| HELL, of Wisconsin---------- | National Banks (Select), chairman.<br>Enrolled Bills.<br>Fisheries.<br>Military Affairs.<br>Relations with Canada. |
| AN ---------- | Foreign Relations, chairman.<br>Indian Affairs.<br>Pacific Railroads.<br>Claims against Nicaragua (Select).<br>Forest Reservations (Select). |
| ILL ---------- | Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress (Select), chairman.<br>Civil Service and Retrenchment.<br>Finance.<br>Public Buildings and Grounds. |

| | |
|---|---|
| MURPHY | Relations with Canada, chairman.<br>Census.<br>Commerce.<br>Education and Labor.<br>Pacific Railroads. |
| PALMER | Pensions, chairman.<br>Improvement of the Mississippi River.<br>Military Affairs.<br>Privileges and Elections.<br>Railroads.<br>Claims against Nicaragua (Select). |
| PASCO | Claims, chairman.<br>Private Land Claims.<br>Public Buildings and Grounds.<br>Public Lands.<br>Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select). |
| PEFFER | Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service, chairman.<br>Agriculture and Forestry.<br>Census.<br>Claims.<br>Improvement of the Mississippi River.<br>Railroads. |
| PETTIGREW | Improvement of the Mississippi River.<br>Indian Affairs.<br>Indian Depredations.<br>Public Lands.<br>Railroads.<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select). |
| PLATT | Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select), chairman.<br>Indian Affairs.<br>Judiciary.<br>Patents.<br>Revision of the Laws.<br>Territories.<br>Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select). |
| POWER | Improvement of the Mississippi River.<br>Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.<br>Fisheries.<br>Mines and Mining.<br>Public Lands.<br>Railroads.<br>Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select). |
| PROCTOR | Agriculture and Forestry.<br>District of Columbia.<br>Immigration.<br>Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.<br>University of the United States (Select).<br>Investigate Condition of Potomac River Front of Washington (Select). |
| PUGH | Judiciary, chairman.<br>Privileges and Elections.<br>Relations with Canada.<br>Revolutionary Claims.<br>Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress (Select). |
| QUAY | Commerce.<br>Epidemic Diseases.<br>Public Buildings and Grounds.<br>Woman Suffrage (Select). |

| | |
|---|---|
| RANSOM | Commerce, chairman.<br>Agriculture and Forestry.<br>Printing.<br>Private Land Claims.<br>Transportation Routes.<br>Investigate Condition of Potomac River Front of Washington (Select).<br>Investigate the Geological Survey (Select). |
| ROACH | Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands (Select), chairman.<br>Agriculture and Forestry.<br>Indian Affairs.<br>Irrigation.<br>Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select). |
| SHERMAN | Finance.<br>Foreign Relations.<br>Investigate Condition of Potomac River Front of Washington (Select).<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select).<br>University of the United States (Select). |
| SHOUP | Indian Affairs.<br>Indian Depredations.<br>Mines and Mining.<br>Pensions.<br>Territories. |
| SMITH | Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, chairman.<br>Coast Defenses.<br>District of Columbia.<br>Indian Affairs.<br>Manufactures. |
| SQUIRE | Coast Defenses.<br>Fisheries.<br>Immigration.<br>Public Buildings and Grounds.<br>Transportation Routes. |
| STEWART | Mines and Mining, chairman.<br>Claims.<br>Immigration.<br>Indian Affairs.<br>Irrigation.<br>Claims against Nicaragua (Select). |
| STOCKBRIDGE | Census.<br>Epidemic Diseases.<br>Fisheries.<br>Indian Affairs.<br>Naval Affairs.<br>Railroads. |
| TELLER | Five Civilized Tribes of Indians (Select), chairman.<br>Appropriations.<br>Judiciary.<br>Private Land Claims.<br>Forest Reservations (Select). |
| TURPIE | Census, chairman.<br>Foreign Relations.<br>Privileges and Elections.<br>Transportation Routes.<br>University of the United States (Select). |

| | |
|---|---|
| VANCE | Privileges and Elections, chairman.<br>Finance.<br>National Banks (Select).<br>University of the United States (Select).<br>Woman Suffrage (Select). |
| VEST | Public Buildings and Grounds, chairman.<br>Commerce.<br>Finance.<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select).<br>Transportation and Sale of Meat Products (Select). |
| VILAS | Quadro-Centennial (Select), chairman.<br>Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.<br>Judiciary.<br>Pensions.<br>Post-Offices and Post-Roads.<br>Public Lands. |
| VOORHEES | Finance, chairman.<br>Immigration.<br>Library.<br>Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congr (Select).<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select). |
| WALTHALL | Military Affairs, chairman.<br>Civil Service and Retrenchment.<br>Improvement of Mississippi River.<br>Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executi Departments.<br>Public Lands. |
| WASHBURN | Agriculture and Forestry.<br>Civil Service and Retrenchment.<br>Commerce.<br>Education and Labor.<br>Improvement of the Mississippi River.<br>Post-Offices and Post-Roads.<br>University of the United States (Select). |
| WHITE, of California | Irrigation, chairman.<br>Census.<br>Coast Defenses.<br>Commerce.<br>Territories. |
| WHITE, of Louisiana | Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Sens chairman.<br>Commerce.<br>Epidemic Diseases.<br>Indian Depredations.<br>Interstate Commerce.<br>Pacific Railroads. |
| WILSON | Interstate Commerce.<br>Judiciary.<br>Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Execut Departments.<br>Patents.<br>Revision of the Laws.<br>Quadro-Centennial (Select). |
| WOLCOTT | District of Columbia.<br>Interstate Commerce.<br>Library.<br>Pacific Railroads.<br>Post-Offices and Post-Roads.<br>Investigate the Geological Survey (Select). |

# MAPS AND POPULATION OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

T'e following maps and population figures exhibit Congressional districts as they are represented in the Fifty-third Congress:

## ALABAMA.

**As redistricted February 18, 1891.**

POPULATION OF ALABAMA.

Total for 1880..... 1,262,505
Total for 1890..... 1,513,017

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

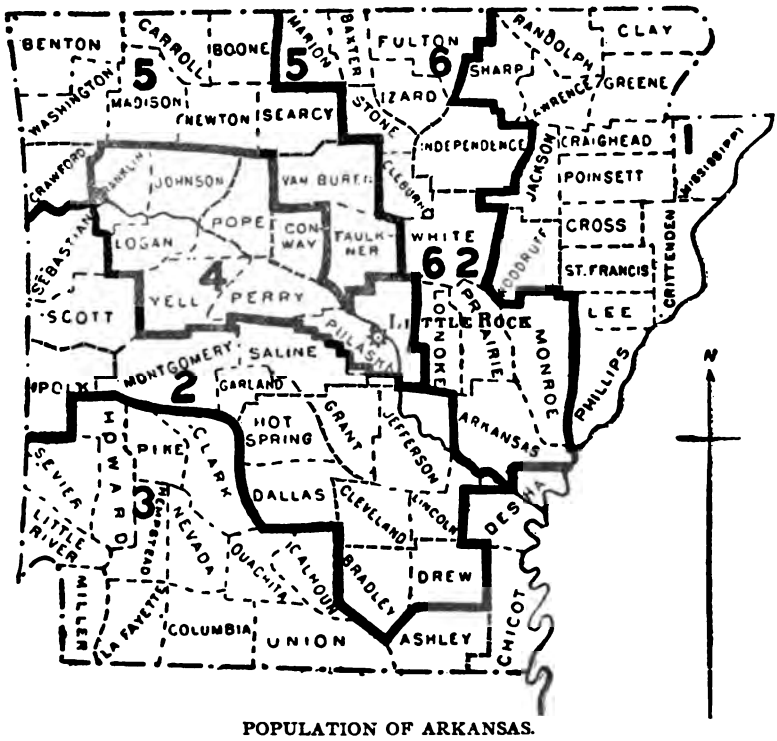
| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Autauga..... | 13,330 | Conecuh ..... | 14,594 | Jackson ..... | 28,026 | Morgan ..... | 24,089 |
| Baldwin..... | 8,941 | Coosa..... | 15,906 | Jefferson..... | 88,501 | Perry ..... | 29,332 |
| Barbour..... | 34,898 | Covington .... | 7,536 | Lamar..... | 14,187 | Pickens ..... | 22,470 |
| Bibb ..... | 13,824 | Crenshaw. ... | 15,425 | Lauderdale.... | 23,739 | Pike..... | 24,423 |
| Blount ... ... | 21,927 | Cullman..... | 13,439 | Lawrence..... | 20,725 | Randolph .... | 17,219 |
| Bullock ..... | 27,063 | Dale ..... | 17,225 | Lee ..... | 28,694 | Russell..... | 24,093 |
| Butler ..... | 21,641 | Dallas..... ... | 49,350 | Limestone. ... | 21,201 | St. Clair ..... | 17,353 |
| Calhoun..... | 33,835 | De Kalb..... | 21,106 | Lowndes ..... | 31,550 | Shelby ..... | 20,886 |
| Chambers.... | 26,319 | Elmore..... | 21,732 | Macon ..... | 18,439 | Sumter..... | 29,574 |
| Cherokee .... | 20,459 | Escambia ..... | 8,666 | Madison..... | 38,119 | Talladega ... | 29,346 |
| Chilton..... | 14,549 | Etowah ..... | 21,926 | Marengo ..... | 33,095 | Tallapoosa ... | 25,460 |
| Choctaw ..... | 17,526 | Fayette ..... | 12,823 | Marion ..... | 11,347 | Tuscaloosa ... | 30,352 |
| Clarke ..... | 22,624 | Franklin ..... | 10,681 | Marshall ..... | 18,935 | Walker..... . | 16,078 |
| Clay ..... | 15,765 | Geneva ..... | 10,690 | Mobile ..... | 51,587 | Washington.. | 7,935 |
| Cleburne..... | 13,218 | Greene..... | 22,007 | Monroe ... ... | 18,990 | Wilcox..... | 30,816 |
| Coffee..... | 12,170 | Hale ..... | 27,501 | Montgomery .. | 56,172 | Winston ..... | 6,552 |
| Colbert ..... | 20,189 | Henry..... | 24,847 | | | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First District ..... | 151,757 | Fourth District..... | 161,184 | Seventh District ..... | 130,451 |
| Second District ..... | 188,214 | Fifth District ..... | 185,720 | Eighth District ..... | 176,088 |
| Third District..... | 179,680 | Sixth District ..... | 158,838 | Ninth District ..... | 181,085 |

## ARKANSAS.

**As redistricted by the Legislature of 1890–'91.**




### POPULATION OF ARKANSAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 802,525 |
| Total for 1890 | 1,128,179 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 11,432 | Dallas | 9,296 | Lee | 18,886 | Pope | 19,458 |
| Ashley | 13,295 | Desha | 10,324 | Lincoln | 10,255 | Prairie | 11,374 |
| Baxter | 8,527 | Drew | 17,352 | Little River | 8,903 | Pulaski | 47,329 |
| Benton | 27,716 | Faulkner | 18,342 | Logan | 20,774 | Randolph | 14,485 |
| Boone | 15,816 | Franklin | 19,934 | Lonoke | 19,263 | St. Francis | 13,543 |
| Bradley | 7,972 | Fulton | 10,984 | Madison | 17,402 | Saline | 11,311 |
| Calhoun | 7,267 | Garland | 15,328 | Marion | 10,390 | Scott | 12,635 |
| Carroll | 17,288 | Grant | 7,786 | Miller | 14,714 | Searcy | 9,664 |
| Chicot | 11,419 | Greene | 12,908 | Mississippi | 11,635 | Sebastian | 33,200 |
| Clark | 20,997 | Hempstead | 22,796 | Monroe | 15,336 | Sevier | 10,072 |
| Clay | 12,200 | Hot Spring | 11,603 | Montgomery | 7,923 | Sharp | 10,418 |
| Cleburne | 7,884 | Howard | 13,789 | Nevada | 14,832 | Stone | 7,043 |
| Cleveland | 11,362 | Independence | 21,961 | Newton | 9,950 | Union | 14,977 |
| Columbia | 19,893 | Izard | 13,038 | Ouachita | 17,033 | Van Buren | 8,567 |
| Conway | 19,459 | Jackson | 15,179 | Perry | 5,538 | Washington | 32,024 |
| Craighead | 12,025 | Jefferson | 40,881 | Phillips | 25,341 | White | 22,946 |
| Crawford | 21,714 | Johnson | 16,758 | Pike | 8,537 | Woodruff | 14,009 |
| Crittenden | 13,940 | La Fayette | 7,700 | Poinsett | 4,272 | Yell | 18,015 |
| Cross | 7,693 | Lawrence | 12,984 | Polk | 9,283 | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 220,261 |
| Second District | 206,187 |
| Third District | 190,805 |
| Fourth District | 147,806 |
| Fifth District | 197,942 |
| Sixth District | 160,181 |

## CALIFORNIA.

As redistricted March 11, 1891.

N

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 864,694 |
| Total for 1890 | 1,208,130 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

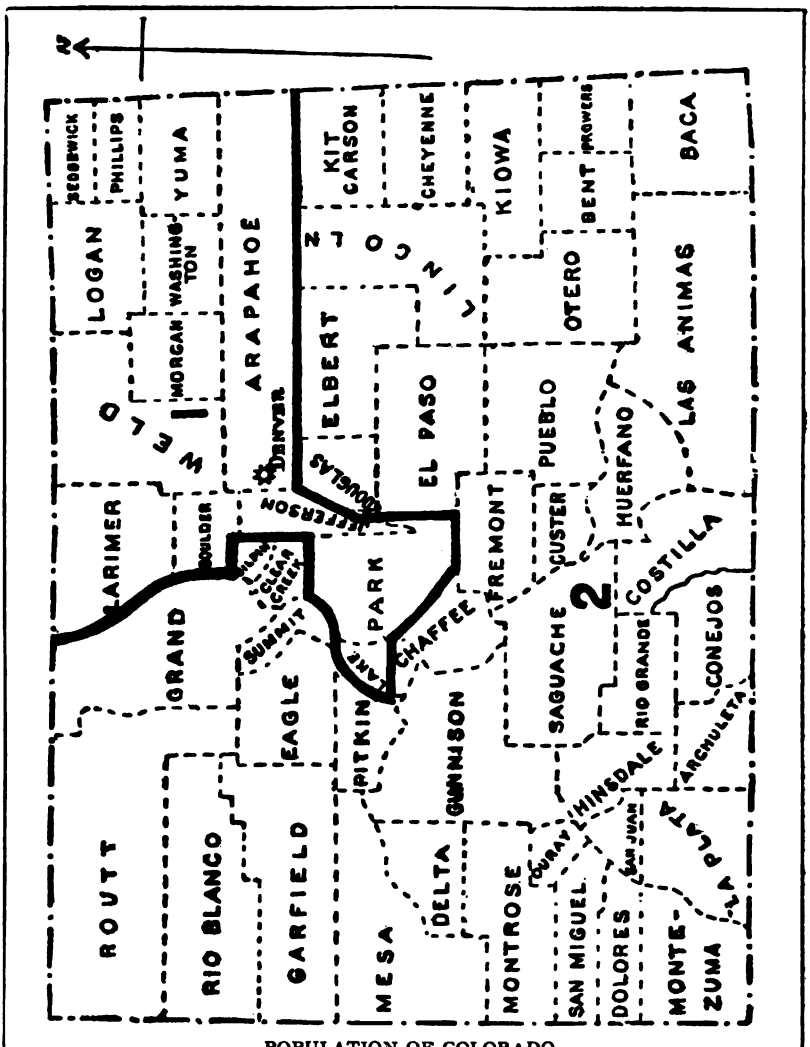
| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 163,037 |
| Second District | 155,998 |
| Third District | 162,750 |
| Fourth District | 147,642 |
| Fifth District | 228,717 |
| Sixth District | 165,018 |
| Seventh District | 161,988 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alameda | 93,864 | Lassen | 4,239 | Sacramento | 40,339 | Siskiyou | 12,163 |
| Alpine | 667 | Los Angeles | 101,454 | San Benito | 6,412 | Solano | 20,946 |
| Amador | 10,320 | Marin | 13,072 | San Bernardino | 25,497 | Sonoma | 32,721 |
| Butte | 17,939 | Mariposa | 3,787 | San Diego | 34,987 | Stanislaus | 10,040 |
| Calaveras | 8,882 | Mendocino | 17,612 | San Francisco | 298,997 | Sutter | 5,469 |
| Colusa | 14,640 | Merced | 8,085 | San Joaquin | 28,629 | Tehama | 9,916 |
| Contra Costa | 13,515 | Modoc | 4,986 | San Luis Obispo | 16,072 | Trinity | 3,719 |
| Del Norte | 2,592 | Mono | 2,002 | San Mateo | 10,087 | Tulare | 24,574 |
| El Dorado | 9,232 | Monterey | 18,637 | Santa Barbara | 15,754 | Tuolumne | 6,082 |
| Fresno | 32,026 | Napa | 16,411 | Santa Clara | 48,005 | Ventura | 10,071 |
| Humboldt | 23,469 | Nevada | 17,369 | Santa Cruz | 19,270 | Yolo | 12,684 |
| Inyo | 3,544 | Orange | 13,589 | Shasta | 12,133 | Yuba | 9,636 |
| Kern | 9,808 | Placer | 15,101 | Sierra | 5,051 | | |
| Lake | 7,101 | Plumas | 4,933 | | | | |

## COLORADO.

As redistricted in 1891.




### POPULATION OF COLORADO.

Total for 1880 ..... 194,327
Total for 1890 ..... 412,198

*Population by Counties according to Census of* 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arapahoe | 132,135 | Eagle | 3,725 | La Plata | 5,509 | Prowers | 1,969 |
| Archuleta | 826 | Elbert | 1,856 | Larimer | 9,712 | Pueblo | 31,491 |
| Baca | 1,479 | El Paso | 21,239 | Las Animas | 17,208 | Rio Blanco | 1,200 |
| Bent | 1,313 | Fremont | 9,156 | Lincoln | 689 | Rio Grande | 3,451 |
| Boulder | 14,082 | Garfield | 4,478 | Logan | 3,070 | Routt | 2,369 |
| Chaffee | 6,612 | Gilpin | 5,867 | Mesa | 4,260 | Saguache | 3,313 |
| Cheyenne | 534 | Grand | 604 | Montezuma | 1,529 | San Juan | 1,572 |
| Clear Creek | 7,184 | Gunnison | 4,359 | Montrose | 3,980 | San Miguel | 2,909 |
| Conejos | 7,193 | Hinsdale | 862 | Morgan | 1,601 | Sedgwick | 1,293 |
| Costilla | 3,491 | Huerfano | 6,882 | Otero | 4,192 | Summit | 1,906 |
| Custer | 2,970 | Jefferson | 8,450 | Ouray | 6,510 | Washington | 2,301 |
| Delta | 2,534 | Kiowa | 1,243 | Park | 3,548 | Weld | 11,736 |
| Dolores | 1,408 | Kit Carson | 2,472 | Phillips | 2,642 | Yuma | 2,596 |
| Douglas | 3,006 | Lake | 14,663 | Pitkin | 8,929 | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

First District ..... 204,659 | Second District ..... 207,539

CONNECTICUT.

POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 622,700 |
| Total for 1890 | 746,258 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of* 1890.

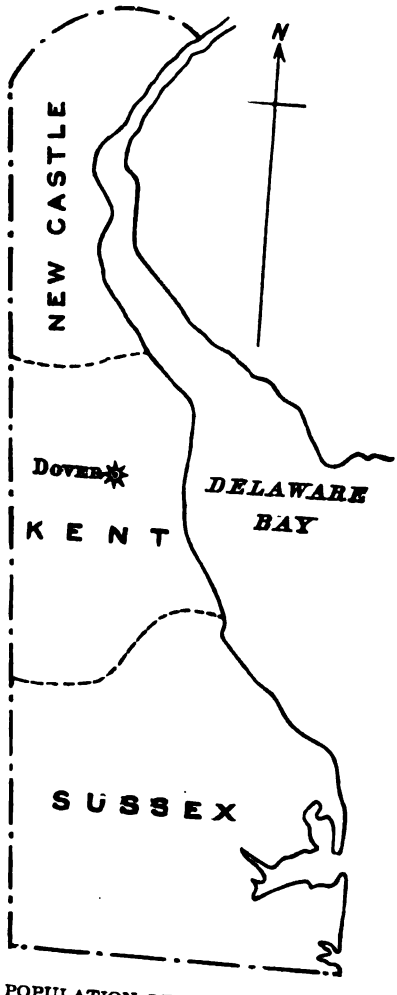
| | |
|---|---|
| Fairfield | 150,081 |
| Hartford | 147,180 |
| Litchfield | 53,542 |
| Middlesex | 39,524 |
| New Haven | 209,058 |
| New London | 76,634 |
| Tolland | 25,081 |
| Windham | 45,158 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 172,261 |
| Second District | 248,582 |
| Third District | 121,792 |
| Fourth District | 203,623 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

## DELAWARE.




### POPULATION OF DELAWARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 146,608 |
| Total for 1890 | 168,493 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

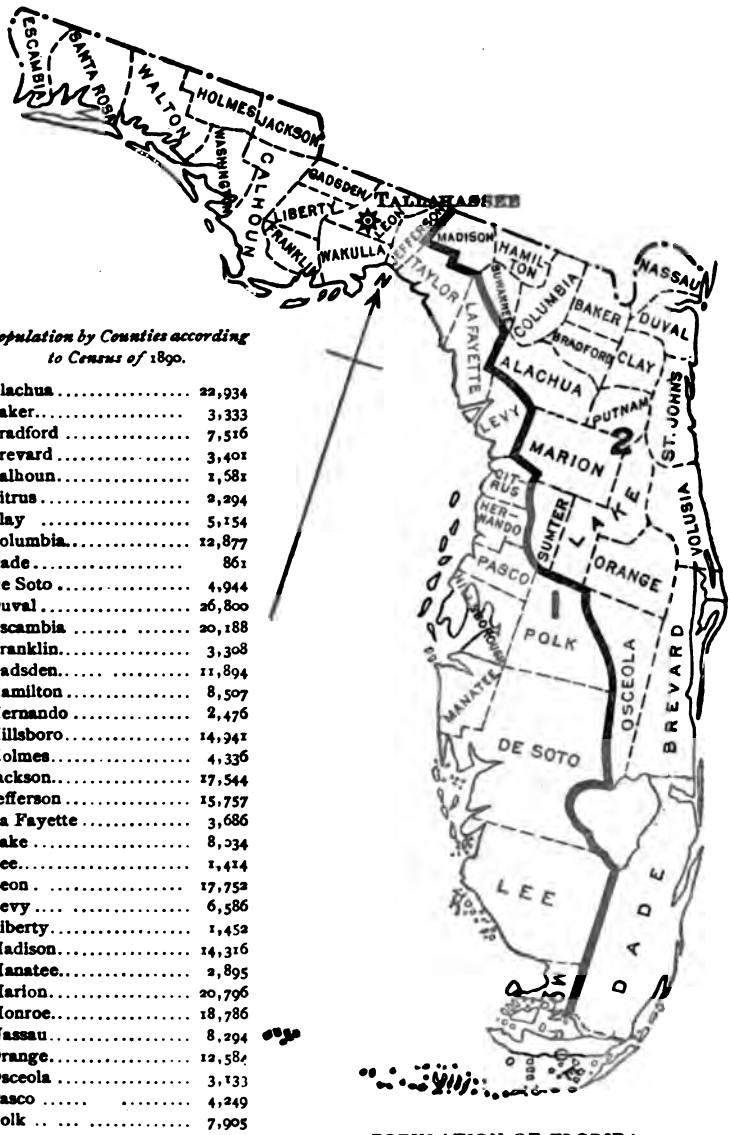
| | |
|---|---|
| Kent | 32,664 |
| New Castle | 97,182 |
| Sussex | 38,647 |

*Population by Congressional District.*

| | |
|---|---|
| State at large | 168,493 |

No change in Congressional district under reapportionment act of 1890.

## FLORIDA.




*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Alachua | 22,934 |
| Baker | 3,333 |
| Bradford | 7,516 |
| Brevard | 3,401 |
| Calhoun | 1,581 |
| Citrus | 2,294 |
| Clay | 5,154 |
| Columbia | 12,877 |
| Dade | 861 |
| De Soto | 4,944 |
| Duval | 26,800 |
| Escambia | 20,188 |
| Franklin | 3,308 |
| Gadsden | 11,894 |
| Hamilton | 8,507 |
| Hernando | 2,476 |
| Hillsboro | 14,941 |
| Holmes | 4,336 |
| Jackson | 17,544 |
| Jefferson | 15,757 |
| La Fayette | 3,686 |
| Lake | 8,034 |
| Lee | 1,414 |
| Leon | 17,752 |
| Levy | 6,586 |
| Liberty | 1,452 |
| Madison | 14,316 |
| Manatee | 2,895 |
| Marion | 20,796 |
| Monroe | 18,786 |
| Nassau | 8,294 |
| Orange | 12,584 |
| Osceola | 3,133 |
| Pasco | 4,249 |
| Polk | 7,905 |
| Putnam | 11,186 |
| St. Johns | 8,712 |
| Santa Rosa | 7,961 |
| Sumter | 5,363 |
| Suwannee | 10,524 |
| Taylor | 2,122 |
| Volusia | 8,467 |
| Wakulla | 3,117 |
| Walton | 4,816 |
| Washington | 6,426 |

### POPULATION OF FLORIDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 269,493 |
| Total for 1890 | 391,422 |

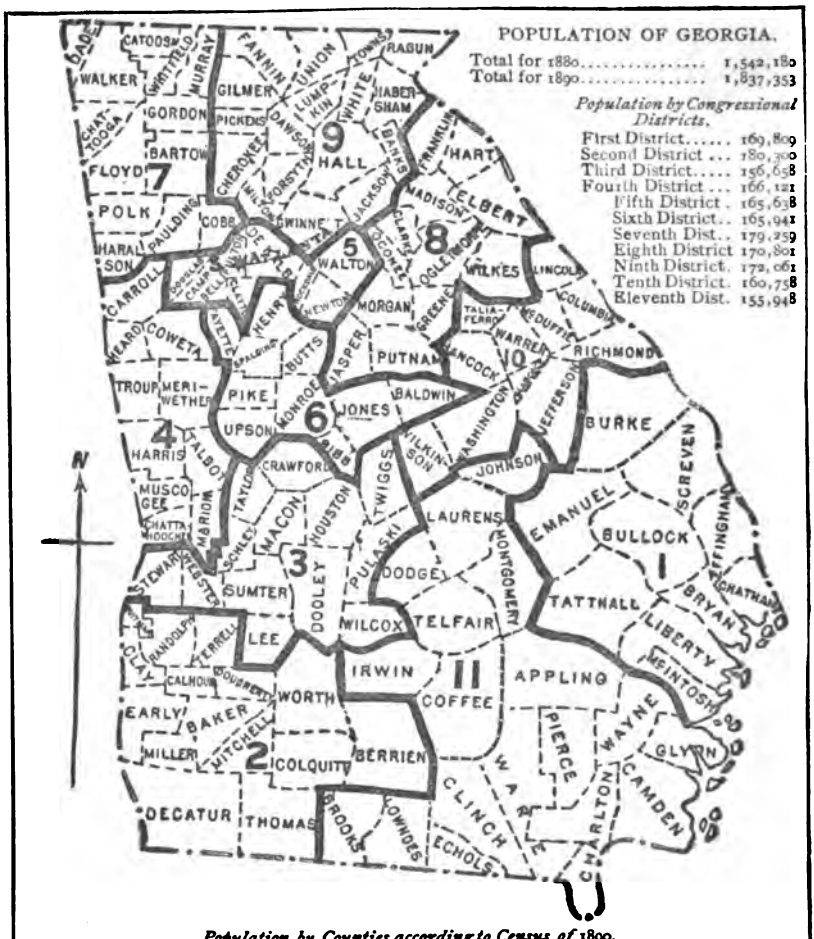
*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 188,630 |
| Second District | 202,792 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

## GEORGIA.

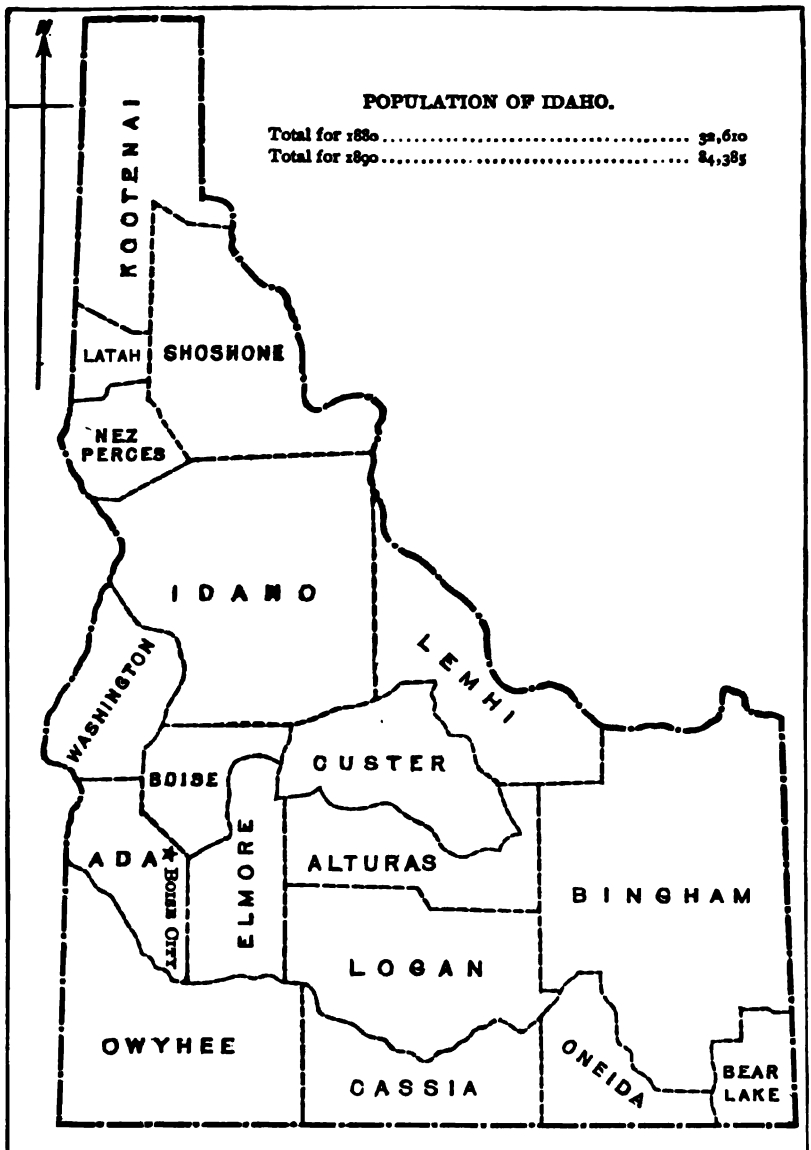
**As redistricted in 1891.**




*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appling .. | 8,676 | | | | | | | Spalding.. | 13,117 |
| Baker .... | 6,144 | Colquitt ... | 4,794 | Greene.... | 17,051 | Marion.... | 7,728 | Stewart... | 15,682 |
| Baldwin .. | 14,608 | Columbia . | 11,281 | Gwinnett.. | 19,899 | Meriw'ther | 20,740 | Sumter ... | 22,107 |
| Banks .... | 8,562 | Coweta .. | 22,354 | Habersham | 11,573 | Miller..... | 4,275 | Talbot.... | 13,258 |
| Bartow... | 20,616 | Crawford . | 9,315 | Hall..... | 18,047 | Milton .... | 6,208 | Taliaferro | 7,291 |
| Berrien... | 10,694 | Dade..... | 5,707 | Hancock.. | 17,149 | Mitchell... | 10,906 | Tattnall .. | 10,253 |
| Bibb ..... | 42,370 | Dawson... | 5,612 | Haralson.. | 11,316 | Monroe ... | 19,137 | Taylor ... | 8,666 |
| Brooks ... | 13,979 | Decatur... | 19,949 | Harris..... | 16,797 | M'ntg'm'ry | 9,248 | Telfair ... | 5,477 |
| Bryan .... | 5,520 | De Kalb . | 17,189 | Hart ..... | 10,887 | Morgan ... | 16,041 | Terrell ... | 14,503 |
| Bullock .. | 13,712 | Dodge .... | 11,452 | Heard..... | 9,557 | Murray ... | 8,461 | Thomas .. | 26,154 |
| Burke .... | 28,501 | Dooly..... | 18,146 | Henry .... | 16,220 | Muscogee. | 27,761 | Towns ... | 4,064 |
| Butts.... . | 10,565 | Dougherty | 12,206 | Houston .. | 21,613 | Newton... | 14,310 | Troup .... | 20,723 |
| Calhoun.. | 8,438 | Douglas... | 7,794 | Irwin ..... | 6,316 | Oconee ... | 7,713 | Twiggs... | 8,195 |
| Camden .. | 6,178 | Early ..... | 9,792 | Jackson ... | 19,176 | Oglethorpe | 16,951 | Union .... | 7,749 |
| Campbell. | 9,115 | Echols .... | 3,070 | Jasper ... | 13,879 | Paulding .. | 11,948 | Upson... | 12,188 |
| Carroll ... | 22,301 | Effingham. | 5,599 | Jefferson .. | 17,213 | Pickens .. | 8,182 | Walker... | 13,282 |
| Catoosa . | 5,431 | Elbert ... | 15,376 | Johnson... | 6,129 | Pierce..... | 6,379 | Walton... | 17,467 |
| Charlton . | 3,335 | Emanuel .. | 14,703 | Jones ..... | 12,709 | Pike ..... | 16,300 | Ware.... . | 8,811 |
| Chatham . | 57,740 | Fannin.... | 8,724 | Laurens... | 13,747 | Polk ..... | 14,945 | Warren .. | 10,957 |
| Chat'h'che | 4,902 | Fayette... | 8,728 | Lee ..... | 9,074 | Pulaski ... | 16,559 | Wa'hi'gt'n | 25,237 |
| Chattooga | 11,202 | Floyd..... | 28,391 | Liberty ... | 12,887 | Putnam... | 14,842 | Wayne... | 7,485 |
| Cherokee. | 15,412 | Forsyth ... | 11,155 | Lincoln ... | 6,146 | Quitman .. | 4,471 | Webster.. | 5,695 |
| Clarke.... | 15,186 | Franklin .. | 14,670 | Lowndes.. | 15,102 | Rabun .... | 5,606 | White .... | 6,151 |
| Clay..... . | 7,817 | Fulton .... | 84,655 | Lumpkin.. | 6,867 | Randolph . | 15,267 | Whitfield. | 12,916 |
| Clayton .. | 8,295 | Gilmer ... | 9,074 | McDuffie.. | 8,789 | Richmond. | 45,194 | Wilcox ... | 7,980 |
| Clinch.... | 6,652 | Glascock .. | 3,720 | McIntosh.. | 6,470 | Rockdale.. | 6,813 | Wilkes ... | 18,081 |
| Cobb .... | 22,286 | Glynn..... | 13,420 | Macon .... | 13,183 | Schley .... | 5,443 | Wilkinson | 10,781 |
| Coffee.... | 10,483 | Gordon ... | 12,758 | Madison . | 11,024 | Screven ... | 14,424 | Worth.... | 10,048 |

## IDAHO.




*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ada | 8,368 | Custer | 2,176 | Logan | 4,169 |
| Alturas | 2,629 | Elmore | 1,870 | Nez Perces | 2,847 |
| Bear Lake | 6,057 | Idaho | 2,955 | Oneida | 6,819 |
| Bingham | 13,575 | Kootenai | 4,108 | Owyhee | 2,021 |
| Boisé | 3,342 | Latah | 9,173 | Shoshone | 5,382 |
| Cassia | 3,143 | Lemhi | 1,915 | Washington | 3,836 |

*Population by Congressional District.*

State at large ..... 84,385

No change in Congressional district under reapportionment act of 1890.

## ILLINOIS.

### POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

Total for 1880 ..... 3,077,871
Total for 1890 ..... 3,826,351

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams | 61,888 |
| Alexander | 16,563 |
| Bond | 14,550 |
| Boone | 12,203 |
| Brown | 11,951 |
| Bureau | 35,014 |
| Calhoun | 7,652 |
| Carroll | 18,320 |
| Cass | 15,963 |
| Champaign | 42,159 |
| Christian | 30,531 |
| Clark | 21,899 |
| Clay | 16,772 |
| Clinton | 17,411 |
| Coles | 30,093 |
| Cook | 1,191,922 |
| Crawford | 17,283 |
| Cumberland | 15,443 |
| De Kalb | 27,066 |
| De Witt | 17,011 |
| Douglas | 17,669 |
| Du Page | 22,551 |
| Edgar | 26,787 |
| Edwards | 9,444 |
| Effingham | 19,358 |
| Fayette | 23,367 |
| Ford | 17,035 |
| Franklin | 17,138 |
| Fulton | 43,110 |
| Gallatin | 14,935 |
| Greene | 23,791 |
| Grundy | 21,024 |
| Hamilton | 17,800 |
| Hancock | 31,907 |
| Hardin | 7,234 |
| Henderson | 9,876 |
| Henry | 33,338 |
| Iroquois | 35,167 |
| Jackson | 27,809 |
| Jasper | 18,188 |
| Jefferson | 22,599 |
| Jersey | 14,810 |
| Jo Daviess | 25,101 |
| Johnson | 15,013 |
| Kane | 65,061 |
| Kankakee | 28,732 |
| Kendall | 12,106 |
| Knox | 38,752 |
| Lake | 24,235 |
| La Salle | 80,798 |
| Lawrence | 14,693 |
| Lee | 26,187 |
| Livingston | 38,455 |
| Logan | 25,489 |
| McDonough | 27,467 |
| McHenry | 26,114 |
| McLean | 63,036 |
| Macon | 38,083 |
| Macoupin | 40,380 |
| Madison | 51,535 |
| Marion | 24,341 |
| Marshall | 13,653 |
| Mason | 16,067 |
| Massac | 11,313 |
| Menard | 13,120 |
| Mercer | 18,545 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Monroe | 12,948 |
| Montgomery | 30,003 |
| Morgan | 32,636 |
| Moultrie | 14,481 |
| Ogle | 28,710 |
| Peoria | 70,378 |
| Perry | 17,529 |
| Piatt | 17,062 |
| Pike | 31,090 |
| Pope | 14,016 |
| Pulaski | 11,355 |
| Putnam | 4,730 |
| Randolph | 25,049 |
| Richland | 15,019 |
| Rock Island | 41,917 |
| St. Clair | 66,571 |
| Saline | 19,342 |
| Sangamon | 61,195 |
| Schuyler | 16,013 |
| Scott | 10,304 |
| Shelby | 31,191 |
| Stark | 9,982 |
| Stephenson | 31,338 |
| Tazewell | 29,556 |
| Union | 21,549 |
| Vermillion | 49,905 |
| Wabash | 11,866 |
| Warren | 21,281 |
| Washington | 19,262 |
| Wayne | 23,806 |
| White | 25,005 |
| Whiteside | 30,854 |
| Will | 62,007 |
| Williamson | 22,226 |
| Winnebago | 39,938 |
| Woodford | 21,429 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 316,280 | Eighth District | 198,486 | Fifteenth District | 166,613 |
| Second District | 268,462 | Ninth District | 154,471 | Sixteenth District | 164,413 |
| Third District | 307,972 | Tenth District | 162,222 | Seventeenth District | 158,780 |
| Fourth District | 299,208 | Eleventh District | 167,006 | Eighteenth District | 164,866 |
| Fifth District | 154,679 | Twelfth District | 177,359 | Nineteenth District | 165,796 |
| Sixth District | 143,407 | Thirteenth District | 183,105 | Twentieth District | 182,422 |
| Seventh District | 130,123 | Fourteenth District | 160,681 | | |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890. Two Representatives will be elected at large to the Fifty-third Congress.

## INDIANA.

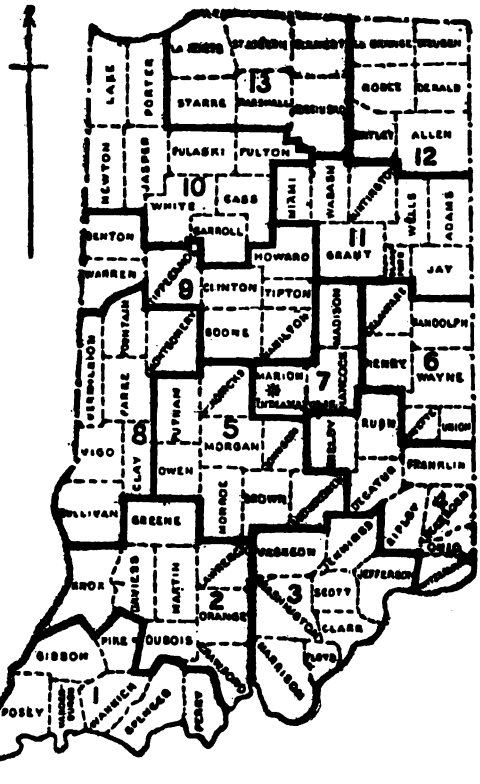
As redistricted in 1891.

### POPULATION OF INDIANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 1,978,301 |
| Total for 1890 | 2,192,404 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams | 20,181 |
| Allen | 66,689 |
| Bartholomew | 23,867 |
| Benton | 17,903 |
| Blackford | 10,461 |
| Boone | 26,572 |
| Brown | 10,308 |
| Carroll | 20,021 |
| Cass | 31,152 |
| Clark | 30,259 |
| Clay | 30,536 |
| Clinton | 27,370 |
| Crawford | 13,941 |
| Daviess | 26,227 |
| Dearborn | 23,364 |
| Decatur | 19,277 |
| De Kalb | 24,307 |
| Delaware | 30,131 |
| Dubois | 20,253 |
| Elkhart | 39,201 |
| Fayette | 12,630 |
| Floyd | 29,458 |
| Fountain | 19,558 |
| Franklin | 18,366 |
| Fulton | 16,746 |
| Gibson | 24,920 |
| Grant | 31,493 |
| Greene | 24,379 |
| Hamilton | 26,123 |
| Hancock | 17,829 |
| Harrison | 20,786 |
| Hendricks | 21,498 |
| Henry | 23,879 |
| Howard | 26,186 |
| Huntington | 27,644 |
| Jackson | 24,139 |
| Jasper | 11,185 |
| Jay | 23,478 |
| Jefferson | 24,507 |
| Jennings | 14,608 |
| Johnson | 19,561 |
| Knox | 28,044 |
| Kosciusko | 28,645 |
| Lagrange | 15,615 |
| Lake | 23,886 |
| La Porte | 34,445 |
| Lawrence | 19,792 |
| Madison | 36,487 |
| Marion | 141,156 |
| Marshall | 23,818 |
| Martin | 13,973 |
| Miami | 25,823 |
| Monroe | 17,673 |
| Montgomery | 28,025 |
| Morgan | 18,643 |
| Newton | 8,803 |
| Noble | 23,359 |
| Ohio | 4,955 |
| Orange | 14,678 |
| Owen | 15,040 |
| Parke | 20,296 |
| Perry | 18,240 |
| Pike | 18,544 |
| Porter | 18,052 |




| | |
|---|---|
| Posey | 21,529 |
| Pulaski | 11,233 |
| Putnam | 22,335 |
| Randolph | 28,085 |
| Ripley | 19,350 |
| Rush | 19,034 |
| St. Joseph | 42,457 |
| Scott | 7,833 |
| Shelby | 25,454 |
| Spencer | 22,060 |
| Starke | 7,339 |
| Steuben | 14,478 |
| Sullivan | 21,877 |
| Switzerland | 12,514 |
| Tippecanoe | 35,078 |
| Tipton | 18,157 |
| Union | 7,008 |
| Vanderburg | 59,809 |
| Vermillion | 13,154 |
| Vigo | 50,195 |
| Wabash | 27,126 |
| Warren | 10,955 |
| Warrick | 21,101 |
| Washington | 18,619 |
| Wayne | 37,628 |
| Wells | 21,514 |
| White | 15,671 |
| Whitley | 17,768 |

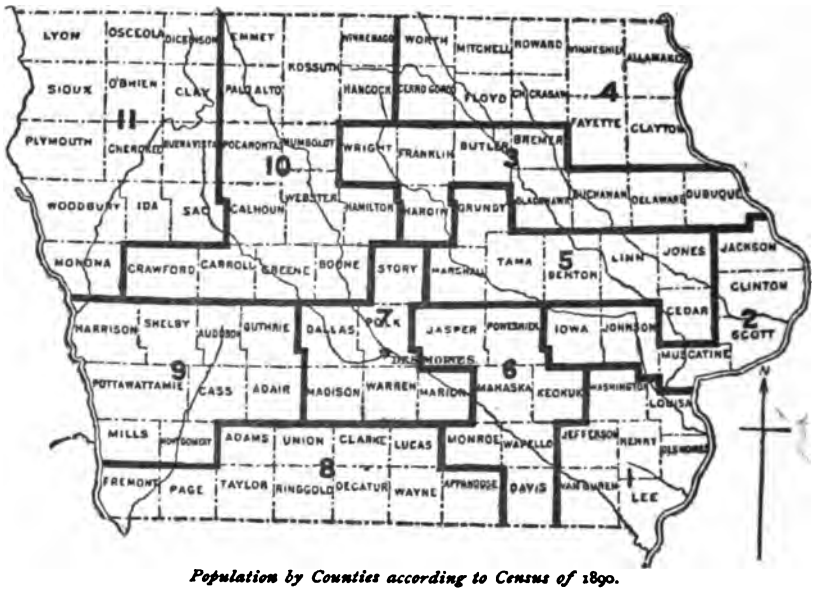
*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 186,263 |
| Second District | 161,287 |
| Third District | 170,209 |
| Fourth District | 142,314 |
| Fifth District | 148,925 |
| Sixth District | 139,359 |
| Seventh District | 195,472 |
| Eighth District | 183,641 |
| Ninth District | 182,344 |
| Tenth District | 156,749 |
| Eleventh District | 187,720 |
| Twelfth District | 162,216 |
| Thirteenth District | 175,905 |

## IOWA.

### POPULATION OF IOWA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 1,624,615 |
| Total for 1890 | 1,911,896 |




*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | 14,534 | Davis | 15,258 | Jefferson | 15,184 | Pocahontas | 9,553 |
| Adams | 12,892 | Decatur | 15,643 | Johnson | 23,082 | Polk | 65,410 |
| Allamakee | 17,907 | Delaware | 17,349 | Jones | 20,233 | Pottawattamie | 47,430 |
| Appanoose | 18,961 | Des Moines | 35,324 | Keokuk | 23,862 | Poweshiek | 18,394 |
| Audubon | 12,412 | Dickinson | 4,328 | Kossuth | 13,120 | Ringgold | 13,556 |
| Benton | 24,178 | Dubuque | 49,848 | Lee | 37,715 | Sac | 14,522 |
| Black Hawk | 24,219 | Emmet | 4,274 | Linn | 45,303 | Scott | 43,164 |
| Boone | 23,772 | Fayette | 23,141 | Louisa | 11,873 | Shelby | 17,611 |
| Bremer | 14,630 | Floyd | 15,424 | Lucas | 14,563 | Sioux | 18,370 |
| Buchanan | 18,997 | Franklin | 12,871 | Lyon | 8,680 | Story | 18,127 |
| Buena Vista | 13,548 | Fremont | 16,842 | Madison | 15,977 | Tama | 21,651 |
| Butler | 15,463 | Greene | 15,797 | Mahaska | 28,805 | Taylor | 16,384 |
| Calhoun | 13,107 | Grundy | 13,215 | Marion | 23,058 | Union | 16,900 |
| Carroll | 18,828 | Guthrie | 17,380 | Marshall | 25,842 | Van Buren | 16,253 |
| Cass | 19,645 | Hamilton | 15,319 | Mills | 14,548 | Wapello | 30,426 |
| Cedar | 18,253 | Hancock | 7,621 | Mitchell | 13,299 | Warren | 18,269 |
| Cerro Gordo | 14,864 | Hardin | 19,003 | Monona | 14,515 | Washington | 18,468 |
| Cherokee | 15,659 | Harrison | 21,356 | Monroe | 13,666 | Wayne | 15,670 |
| Chickasaw | 15,019 | Henry | 18,895 | Montgomery | 15,848 | Webster | 21,582 |
| Clarke | 11,332 | Howard | 11,182 | Muscatine | 24,504 | Winnebago | 7,325 |
| Clay | 9,309 | Humboldt | 9,836 | O'Brien | 13,060 | Winneshiek | 22,528 |
| Clayton | 26,733 | Ida | 10,705 | Osceola | 5,574 | Woodbury | 55,632 |
| Clinton | 41,199 | Iowa | 18,270 | Page | 21,341 | Worth | 9,247 |
| Crawford | 18,894 | Jackson | 22,771 | Palo Alto | 9,318 | Wright | 12,057 |
| Dallas | 20,479 | Jasper | 24,943 | Plymouth | 19,568 | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

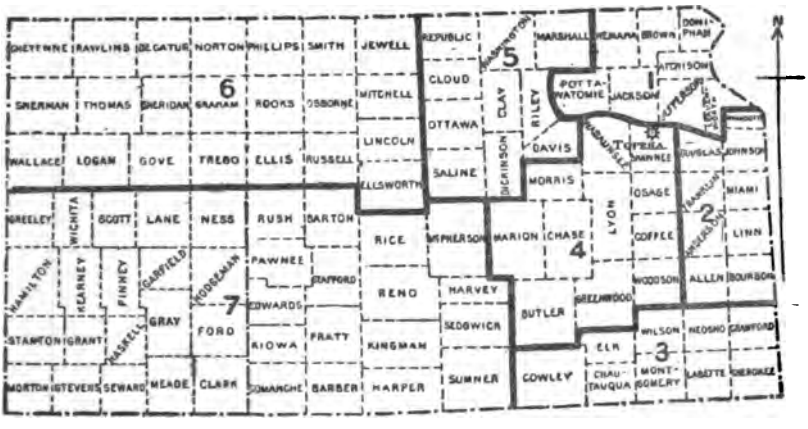
| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 153,712 |
| Second District | 172,990 |
| Third District | 184,437 |
| Fourth District | 169,344 |
| Fifth District | 168,675 |
| Sixth District | 155,354 |
| Seventh District | 161,320 |
| Eighth District | 173,484 |
| Ninth District | 180,764 |
| Tenth District | 188,346 |
| Eleventh District | 203,470 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

## KANSAS.

### POPULATION OF KANSAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 996,096 |
| Total for 1890 | 1,427,096 |




*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen | 13,509 | Greeley | 1,264 | Osborne | 12,083 |
| Anderson | 14,203 | Greenwood | 16,309 | Ottawa | 12,581 |
| Atchison | 26,758 | Hamilton | 2,027 | Pawnee | 5,204 |
| Barber | 7,973 | Harper | 13,266 | Phillips | 13,661 |
| Barton | 13,172 | Harvey | 17,601 | Pottawatomie | 17,722 |
| Bourbon | 28,575 | Haskell | 1,077 | Pratt | 8,118 |
| Brown | 20,319 | Hodgeman | 2,395 | Rawlins | 6,756 |
| Butler | 24,055 | Jackson | 14,626 | Reno | 27,079 |
| Chase | 8,233 | Jefferson | 16,620 | Republic | 19,002 |
| Chautauqua | 12,297 | Jewell | 19,349 | Rice | 14,451 |
| Cherokee | 27,770 | Johnson | 17,385 | Riley | 13,183 |
| Cheyenne | 4,401 | Kearney | 1,571 | Rooks | 8,018 |
| Clark | 2,357 | Kingman | 11,823 | Rush | 5,204 |
| Clay | 16,146 | Kiowa | 2,873 | Russell | 7,333 |
| Cloud | 19,295 | Labette | 27,586 | Saline | 17,442 |
| Coffey | 15,856 | Lane | 2,060 | Scott | 1,262 |
| Comanche | 2,549 | Leavenworth | 38,485 | Sedgwick | 43,626 |
| Cowley | 34,478 | Lincoln | 9,709 | Seward | 1,503 |
| Crawford | 30,286 | Linn | 17,215 | Shawnee | 49,172 |
| Decatur | 8,414 | Logan | 3,384 | Sheridan | 3,733 |
| Dickinson | 22,273 | Lyon | 23,196 | Sherman | 5,261 |
| Doniphan | 13,535 | McPherson | 21,614 | Smith | 15,613 |
| Douglas | 23,961 | Marion | 20,539 | Stafford | 8,520 |
| Edwards | 3,600 | Marshall | 23,912 | Stanton | 1,031 |
| Elk | 12,216 | Meade | 2,542 | Stevens | 1,418 |
| Ellis | 7,942 | Miami | 19,614 | Sumner | 30,271 |
| Ellsworth | 9,272 | Mitchell | 15,037 | Thomas | 5,538 |
| Finney | 3,350 | Montgomery | 23,104 | Trego | 2,535 |
| Ford | 5,308 | Morris | 11,381 | Wabaunsee | 11,720 |
| Franklin | 20,279 | Morton | 724 | Wallace | 2,468 |
| Garfield | 881 | Nemaha | 19,249 | Washington | 22,894 |
| Geary | 10,423 | Neosho | 18,561 | Wichita | 1,827 |
| Gove | 2,994 | Ness | 4,944 | Wilson | 15,286 |
| Graham | 5,029 | Norton | 10,617 | Woodson | 9,021 |
| Grant | 1,308 | Osage | 25,062 | Wyandotte | 54,407 |
| Gray | 2,415 | | | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 167,314 |
| Second District | 209,148 |
| Third District | 201,584 |
| Fourth District | 214,544 |
| Fifth District | 177,151 |
| Sixth District | 179,147 |
| Seventh District | 278,208 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890. One Representative will be elected at large to the Fifty-third Congress.

## KENTUCKY.

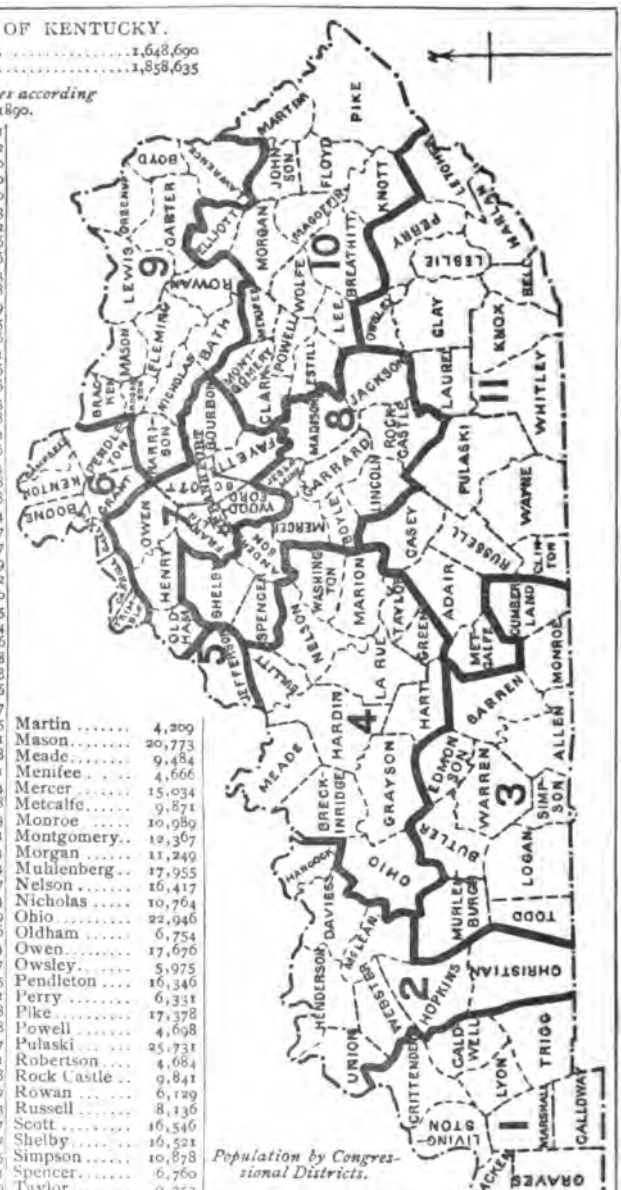
**As redistricted in 1890.**

POPULATION OF KENTUCKY.

Total for 1880.....1,648,690
Total for 1890.....1,858,635

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

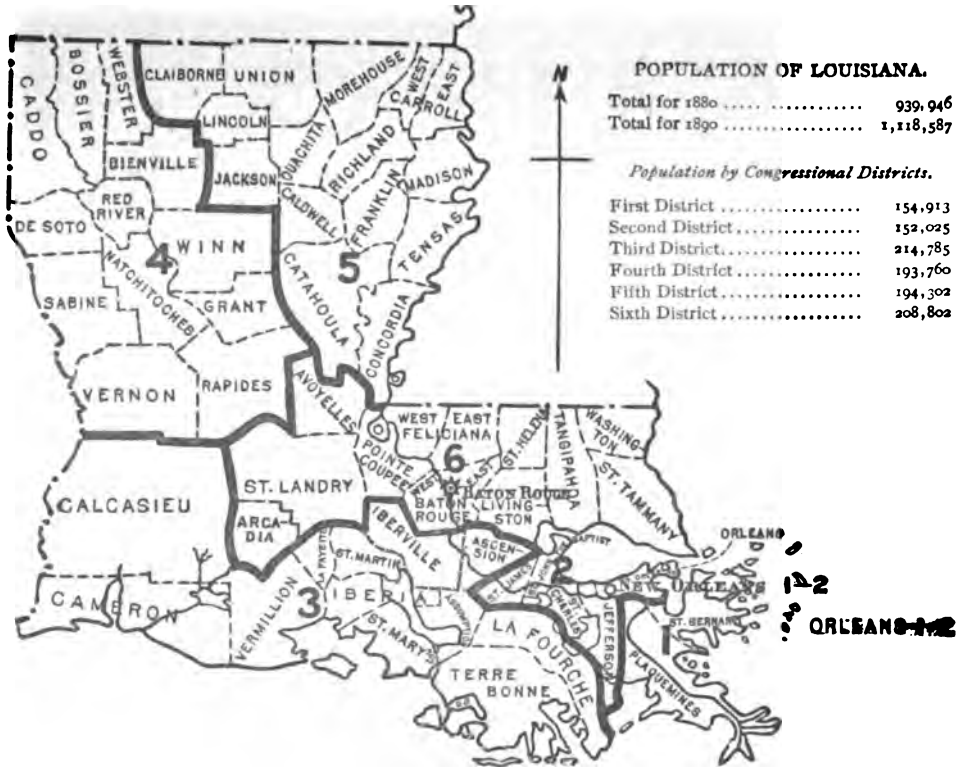
| | |
|---|---|
| Adair | 13,721 |
| Allen | 13,692 |
| Anderson | 10,610 |
| Ballard | 8,390 |
| Barren | 21,490 |
| Bath | 12,813 |
| Bell | 10,312 |
| Boone | 12,246 |
| Bourbon | 16,976 |
| Boyd | 14,033 |
| Boyle | 12,948 |
| Bracken | 12,369 |
| Breathitt | 8,705 |
| Breckinridge | 18,976 |
| Bullitt | 8,291 |
| Butler | 13,956 |
| Caldwell | 13,186 |
| Calloway | 14,675 |
| Campbell | 44,208 |
| Carlisle | 7,612 |
| Carroll | 9,266 |
| Carter | 17,204 |
| Casey | 11,848 |
| Christian | 34,118 |
| Clark | 15,434 |
| Clay | 12,447 |
| Clinton | 7,047 |
| Crittenden | 13,119 |
| Cumberland | 8,452 |
| Daviess | 33,120 |
| Edmonson | 8,005 |
| Elliott | 9,214 |
| Estill | 10,836 |
| Fayette | 35,698 |
| Fleming | 16,078 |
| Floyd | 11,256 |
| Franklin | 21,267 |
| Fulton | 10,005 |
| Gallatin | 4,611 |
| Garrard | 11,138 |
| Grant | 12,671 |
| Graves | 28,534 |
| Grayson | 18,688 |
| Green | 11,463 |
| Greenup | 11,911 |
| Hancock | 9,214 |
| Hardin | 21,304 |
| Harlan | 6,197 |
| Harrison | 16,914 |
| Hart | 16,439 |
| Henderson | 29,536 |
| Henry | 14,164 |
| Hickman | 11,637 |
| Hopkins | 23,505 |
| Jackson | 8,261 |
| Jefferson | 188,598 |
| Jessamine | 11,248 |
| Johnson | 11,027 |
| Kenton | 54,161 |
| Knott | 5,438 |
| Knox | 13,762 |
| La Rue | 9,433 |
| Laurel | 13,747 |
| Lawrence | 17,702 |
| Lee | 6,205 |
| Leslie | 3,963 |
| Letcher | 6,920 |
| Lewis | 14,803 |
| Lincoln | 15,962 |
| Livingston | 9,474 |
| Logan | 23,812 |
| Lyon | 7,628 |
| McCracken | 21,051 |
| McLean | 9,887 |
| Madison | 24,348 |
| Magoffin | 9,196 |
| Marion | 15,648 |
| Marshall | 11,287 |
| Martin | 4,209 |
| Mason | 20,773 |
| Meade | 9,484 |
| Menifee | 4,666 |
| Mercer | 15,034 |
| Metcalfe | 9,871 |
| Monroe | 10,989 |
| Montgomery | 12,367 |
| Morgan | 11,249 |
| Muhlenberg | 17,955 |
| Nelson | 16,417 |
| Nicholas | 10,764 |
| Ohio | 22,946 |
| Oldham | 6,754 |
| Owen | 17,676 |
| Owsley | 5,975 |
| Pendleton | 16,346 |
| Perry | 6,331 |
| Pike | 17,378 |
| Powell | 4,698 |
| Pulaski | 25,731 |
| Robertson | 4,684 |
| Rock Castle | 9,841 |
| Rowan | 6,129 |
| Russell | 8,136 |
| Scott | 16,546 |
| Shelby | 16,521 |
| Simpson | 10,878 |
| Spencer | 6,760 |
| Taylor | 9,353 |
| Todd | 16,814 |
| Trigg | 13,902 |
| Trimble | 7,140 |
| Union | 18,229 |
| Warren | 30,158 |
| Washington | 13,622 |
| Wayne | 12,852 |
| Webster | 17,196 |
| Whitley | 17,590 |
| Wolfe | 7,180 |
| Woodford | 12,380 |




*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 170,500 |
| Second District | 178,808 |
| Third District | 176,471 |
| Fourth District | 192,055 |
| Fifth District | 188,598 |
| Sixth District | 160,649 |
| Seventh District | 141,461 |
| Eighth District | 142,671 |
| Ninth District | 176,212 |
| Tenth District | 149,058 |
| Eleventh District | 167,481 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.




## POPULATION OF LOUISIANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 939,946 |
| Total for 1890 | 1,118,587 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

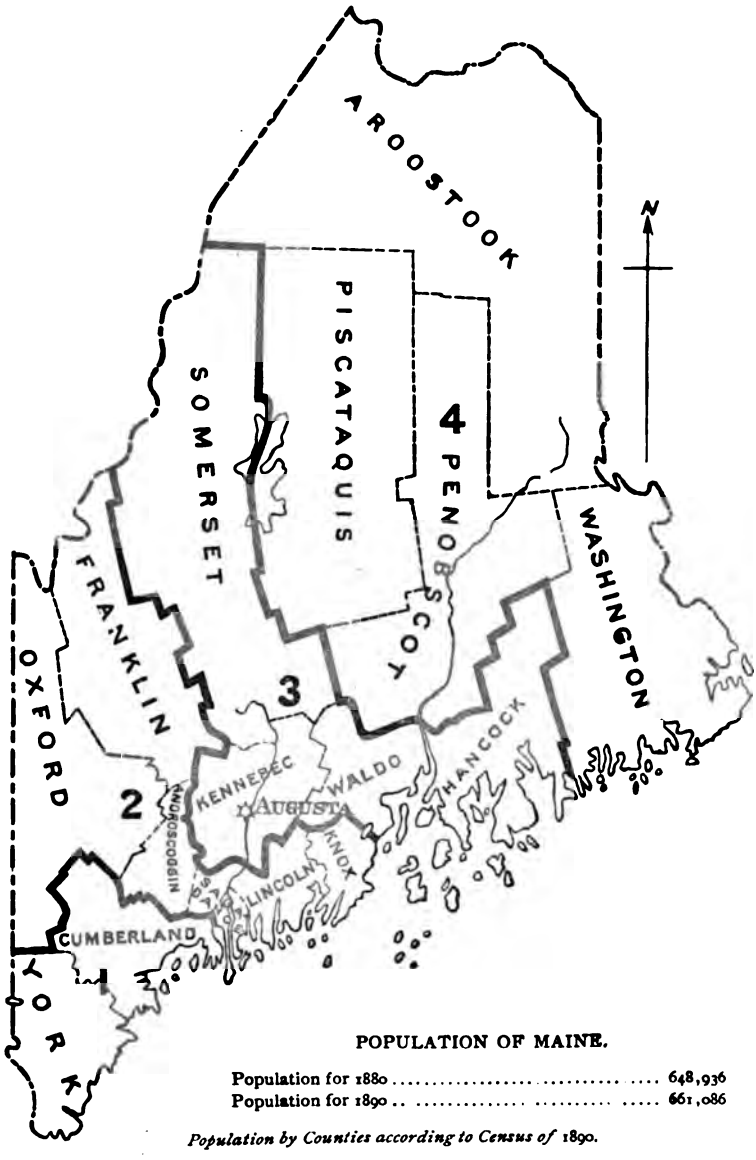
| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 154,913 |
| Second District | 152,025 |
| Third District | 214,785 |
| Fourth District | 193,760 |
| Fifth District | 194,302 |
| Sixth District | 208,802 |

*Population by Parishes according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acadia | 13,231 | Orleans | 242,039 |
| Ascension | 19,545 | Ouachita | 17,985 |
| Assumption | 19,629 | Plaquemines | 12,541 |
| Avoyelles | 25,112 | Pointe Coupee | 19,613 |
| Bienville | 14,108 | Rapides | 27,642 |
| Bossier | 20,330 | Red River | 11,318 |
| Caddo | 31,555 | Richland | 10,230 |
| Calcasieu | 20,176 | Sabine | 9,390 |
| Caldwell | 5,814 | St. Bernard | 4,326 |
| Cameron | 2,828 | St. Charles | 7,737 |
| Catahoula | 12,002 | St. Helena | 8,062 |
| Claiborne | 23,312 | St. James | 15,715 |
| Concordia | 14,871 | St. John Baptist | 11,359 |
| De Soto | 19,860 | St. Landry | 40,250 |
| East Baton Rouge | 25,922 | St. Martin | 14,884 |
| East Carroll | 12,362 | St. Mary's | 22,416 |
| East Feliciana | 17,903 | St. Tammany | 10,160 |
| Franklin | 6,900 | Tangipahoa | 12,655 |
| Grant | 8,270 | Tensas | 16,647 |
| Iberia | 20,997 | Terre Bonne | 20,167 |
| Iberville | 21,848 | Union | 17,304 |
| Jackson | 7,453 | Vermillion | 14,234 |
| Jefferson | 13,221 | Vernon | 5,903 |
| La Fayette | 15,966 | Washington | 6,700 |
| La Fourche | 22,095 | Webster | 12,466 |
| Lincoln | 14,753 | West Baton Rouge | 8,363 |
| Livingston | 5,769 | West Carroll | 3,748 |
| Madison | 14,135 | West Feliciana | 15,062 |
| Morehouse | 16,786 | Winn | 7,082 |
| Natchitoches | 25,836 | | |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

## MAINE.




### POPULATION OF MAINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population for 1880 | 648,936 |
| Population for 1890 | 661,086 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

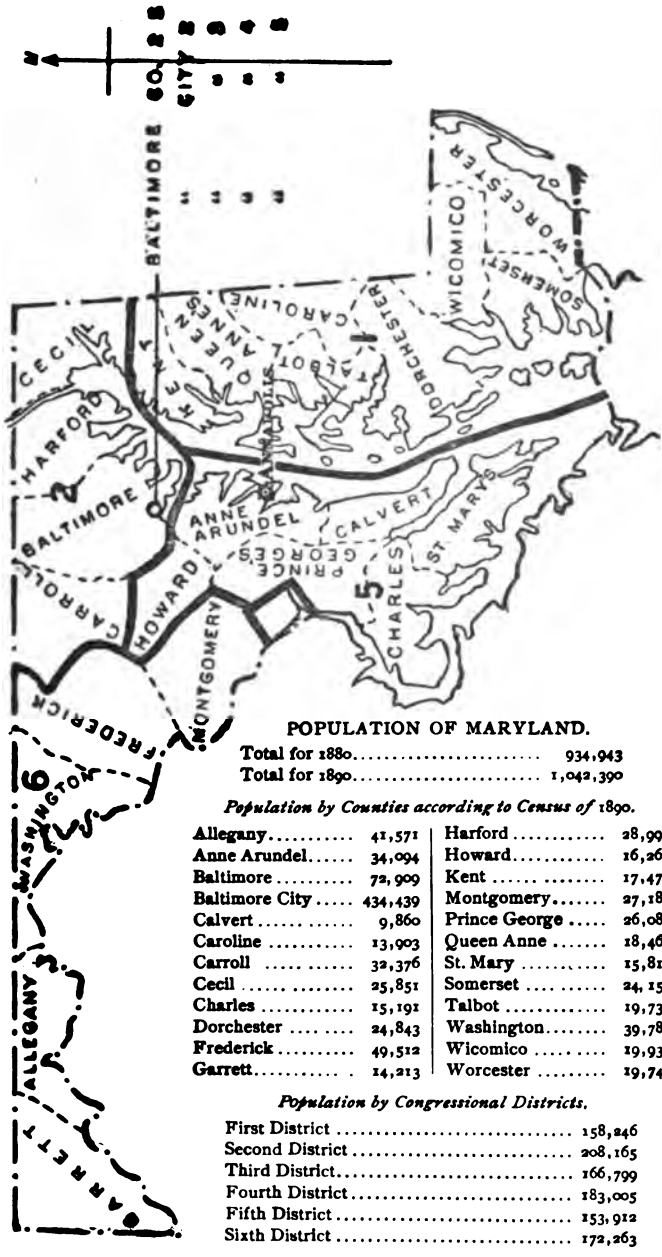
| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 48,968 | Hancock | 37,312 | Oxford | 30,586 | Somerset | 32,627 |
| Aroostook | 49,589 | Kennebec | 57,012 | Penobscot | 72,865 | Waldo | 27,759 |
| Cumberland | 90,949 | Knox | 31,473 | Piscataquis | 16,134 | Washington | 44,482 |
| Franklin | 17,053 | Lincoln | 21,996 | Sagadahoc | 19,452 | York | 62,829 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 153,778 | Third District | 154,710 |
| Second District | 169,528 | Fourth District | 183,070 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

## MARYLAND.




### POPULATION OF MARYLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 934,943 |
| Total for 1890 | 1,042,390 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 41,571 | Harford | 28,993 |
| Anne Arundel | 34,094 | Howard | 16,269 |
| Baltimore | 72,909 | Kent | 17,471 |
| Baltimore City | 434,439 | Montgomery | 27,185 |
| Calvert | 9,860 | Prince George | 26,080 |
| Caroline | 13,903 | Queen Anne | 18,461 |
| Carroll | 32,376 | St. Mary | 15,819 |
| Cecil | 25,851 | Somerset | 24,155 |
| Charles | 15,191 | Talbot | 19,736 |
| Dorchester | 24,843 | Washington | 39,782 |
| Frederick | 49,512 | Wicomico | 19,930 |
| Garrett | 14,213 | Worcester | 19,747 |

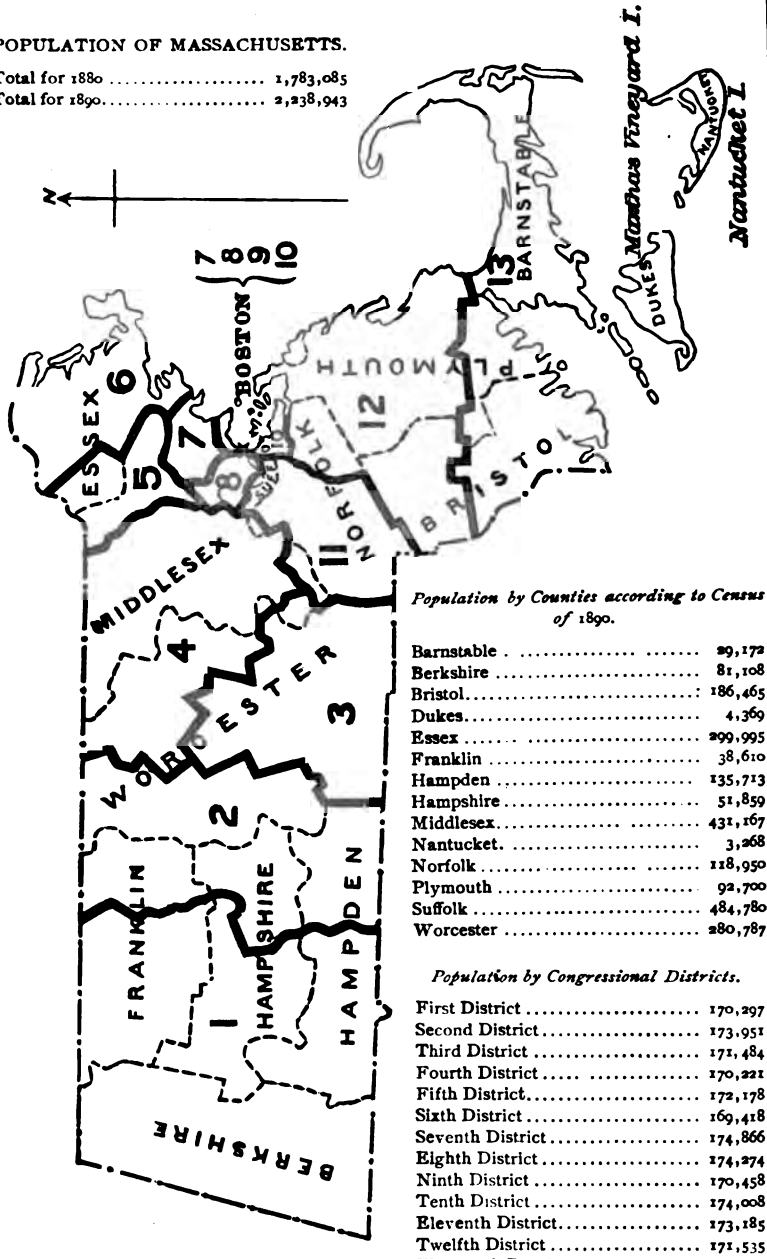
*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 158,246 |
| Second District | 208,165 |
| Third District | 166,799 |
| Fourth District | 183,005 |
| Fifth District | 153,912 |
| Sixth District | 172,263 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**As redistricted in 1891.**




### POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 1,783,085 |
| Total for 1890 | 2,238,943 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barnstable | 29,172 |
| Berkshire | 81,108 |
| Bristol | 186,465 |
| Dukes | 4,369 |
| Essex | 299,995 |
| Franklin | 38,610 |
| Hampden | 135,713 |
| Hampshire | 51,859 |
| Middlesex | 431,167 |
| Nantucket | 3,268 |
| Norfolk | 118,950 |
| Plymouth | 92,700 |
| Suffolk | 484,780 |
| Worcester | 280,787 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 170,297 |
| Second District | 173,951 |
| Third District | 171,484 |
| Fourth District | 170,221 |
| Fifth District | 172,178 |
| Sixth District | 169,418 |
| Seventh District | 174,866 |
| Eighth District | 174,274 |
| Ninth District | 170,458 |
| Tenth District | 174,008 |
| Eleventh District | 173,185 |
| Twelfth District | 171,535 |
| Thirteenth District | 173,068 |

## MICHIGAN.

As redistricted in 1891.

### POPULATION OF MICHIGAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 1,636,937 |
| Total for 1890 | 2,093,889 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcona | 5,409 |
| Alger | 1,238 |
| Allegan | 38,961 |
| Alpena | 15,581 |
| Antrim | 10,413 |
| Arenac | 5,683 |
| Baraga | 3,036 |
| Barry | 23,783 |
| Bay | 56,412 |
| Benzie | 5,237 |
| Berrien | 41,285 |
| Branch | 26,791 |
| Calhoun | 43,501 |
| Cass | 20,953 |
| Charlevoix | 9,686 |
| Cheboygan | 11,986 |
| Chippewa | 12,019 |
| Clare | 7,538 |
| Clinton | 26,509 |
| Crawford | 2,962 |
| Delta | 15,330 |
| *Dickinson | |
| Eaton | 32,094 |
| Emmet | 8,756 |
| Genesee | 39,430 |
| Gladwin | 4,208 |
| Gogebic | 13,166 |
| Grand Traverse | 13,355 |
| Gratiot | 28,668 |
| Hillsdale | 30,660 |
| Houghton | 35,389 |
| Huron | 28,545 |
| Ingham | 37,666 |
| Ionia | 32,801 |
| Iosco | 15,224 |
| Iron | 4,432 |
| Isabella | 18,784 |
| Isle Royal | 135 |
| Jackson | 45,031 |
| Kalamazoo | 39,273 |
| Kalkaska | 5,160 |
| Kent | 109,922 |
| Keweenaw | 2,894 |
| Lake | 6,505 |
| Lapeer | 29,213 |
| Leelanaw | 7,944 |
| Lenawee | 48,448 |
| Livingston | 20,858 |
| Luce | 2,455 |
| Mackinac | 7,830 |
| Macomb | 31,813 |
| Manistee | 24,230 |
| Manitou | 860 |
| Marquette | 39,521 |
| Mason | 16,385 |
| Mecosta | 19,697 |
| Menominee | 33,639 |
| Midland | 10,657 |
| Missaukee | 5,048 |
| Monroe | 32,337 |
| Montcalm | 32,637 |
| Montmorency | 1,487 |
| Muskegon | 40,013 |
| Newaygo | 20,476 |
| Oakland | 41,245 |
| Oceana | 15,698 |
| Ogemaw | 5,583 |
| Ontonagon | 3,756 |
| Osceola | 14,630 |
| Oscoda | 1,904 |
| Otsego | 4,272 |
| Ottawa | 35,358 |
| Presque Isle | 4,687 |
| Roscommon | 2,033 |
| Saginaw | 82,273 |
| St. Clair | 52,105 |
| St. Joseph | 25,356 |
| Sanilac | 32,589 |
| Schoolcraft | 5,818 |
| Shiawassee | 30,952 |
| Tuscola | 32,508 |
| Van Buren | 30,541 |
| Washtenaw | 42,210 |
| Wayne | 257,114 |
| Wexford | 11,278 |

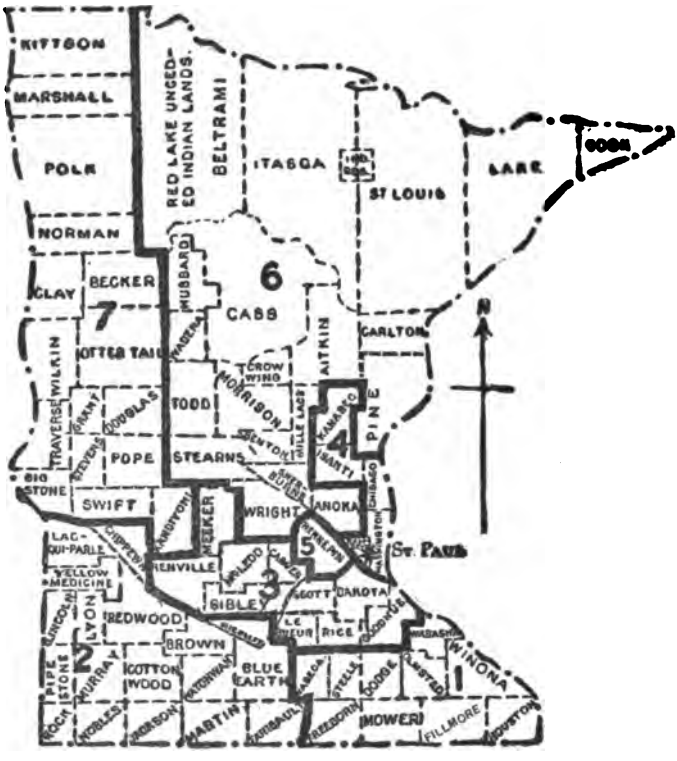
* Population embraced in Menominee, Marquette, and Iron Counties.

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 173,841 | Fifth District | 178,081 | Ninth District | 148,626 |
| Second District | 191,841 | Sixth District | 190,539 | Tenth District | 154,811 |
| Third District | 172,319 | Seventh District | 181,435 | Eleventh District | 167,669 |
| Fourth District | 180,879 | Eighth District | 172,242 | Twelfth District | 180,658 |

## MINNESOTA.

**As redistricted in 1891.**




### POPULATION OF MINNESOTA.

Total for 1880..... 780,773 | Total for 1890..... 1,301,826

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 2,462 | Hubbard | 1,412 | Polk | 30,192 |
| Anoka | 9,884 | Isanti | 7,607 | Pope | 10,032 |
| Becker | 9,401 | Itasca | 743 | Ramsey | 139,796 |
| Beltrami | 312 | Jackson | 8,924 | Redwood | 9,386 |
| Benton | 6,284 | Kanabec | 1,579 | Renville | 17,099 |
| Big Stone | 5,722 | Kandiyohi | 13,997 | Rice | 23,968 |
| Blue Earth | 29,210 | Kittson | 5,387 | Rock | 6,817 |
| Brown | 15,817 | Lac-qui-Parle | 10,382 | St. Louis | 44,862 |
| Carlton | 5,272 | Lake | 1,299 | Scott | 13,831 |
| Carver | 16,532 | Le Sueur | 19,057 | Sherburne | 5,908 |
| Cass | 1,247 | Lincoln | 5,691 | Sibley | 15,199 |
| Chippewa | 8,555 | Lyon | 9,501 | Stearns | 34,844 |
| Chisago | 10,359 | McLeod | 17,026 | Steele | 13,232 |
| Clay | 11,517 | Marshall | 9,130 | Stevens | 5,851 |
| Cook | 98 | Martin | 9,403 | Swift | 10,161 |
| Cottonwood | 7,412 | Meeker | 15,456 | Todd | 12,930 |
| Crow Wing | 8,852 | Mille Lacs | 2,845 | Traverse | 4,516 |
| Dakota | 20,240 | Morrison | 13,325 | Wabasha | 16,972 |
| Dodge | 10,864 | Mower | 18,019 | Wadena | 4,053 |
| Douglas | 14,606 | Murray | 6,692 | Waseca | 13,313 |
| Faribault | 16,708 | Nicollet | 13,382 | Washington | 25,992 |
| Fillmore | 25,966 | Nobles | 7,958 | Watonwan | 7,746 |
| Freeborn | 17,962 | Norman | 10,618 | Wilkin | 4,346 |
| Goodhue | 28,806 | Olmsted | 19,806 | Winona | 33,797 |
| Grant | 6,875 | Otter Tail | 34,232 | Wright | 24,164 |
| Hennepin | 185,294 | Pine | 4,052 | Yellow Medicine | 9,854 |
| Houston | 14,653 | Pipe Stone | 5,132 | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 185,584 | Fifth District | 185,294 |
| Second District | 188,480 | Sixth District | 183,937 |
| Third District | 187,215 | Seventh District | 185,983 |
| Fourth District | 185,333 | | |

## MISSISSIPPI.

### POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Total for 1880..1,131,597
Total for 1890..1,289,600

---

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District.... | 143,315 |
| Second District.. | 170,512 |
| Third District... | 184,297 |
| Fourth District.. | 213,256 |
| Fifth District... | 224,615 |
| Sixth District... | 166,913 |
| Seventh District. | 186,692 |

No changes in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

*Population by Counties according to Census of* 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 26,031 | Grenada | 14,974 | Lowndes | 27,047 | Sharkey | 8,382 |
| Alcorn | 13,115 | Hancock | 8,318 | Madison | 27,321 | Simpson | 10,138 |
| Amite | 18,198 | Harrison | 12,481 | Marion | 9,532 | Smith | 10,635 |
| Attala | 22,213 | Hinds | 39,279 | Marshall | 26,043 | Sunflower | 9,384 |
| Benton | 10,585 | Holmes | 30,970 | Monroe | 30,730 | Tallahatchie | 14,361 |
| Bolivar | 29,980 | Issaquena | 12,318 | Montgomery | 14,459 | Tate | 19,253 |
| Calhoun | 14,688 | Itawamba | 11,708 | Neshoba | 11,146 | Tippah | 12,951 |
| Carroll | 18,773 | Jackson | 11,251 | Newton | 16,625 | Tishomingo | 9,302 |
| Chickasaw | 19,891 | Jasper | 14,785 | Noxubee | 27,338 | Tunica | 12,158 |
| Choctaw | 10,847 | Jefferson | 18,947 | Oktibbeha | 17,694 | Union | 15,606 |
| Claiborne | 14,516 | Jones | 8,333 | Panola | 26,977 | Warren | 33,164 |
| Clarke | 15,826 | Kemper | 17,961 | Pearl River | 2,957 | Washington | 40,414 |
| Clay | 18,607 | La Fayette | 20,553 | Perry | 6,494 | Wayne | 9,817 |
| Coahoma | 18,342 | Lauderdale | 29,661 | Pike | 21,203 | Webster | 12,060 |
| Copiah | 30,233 | Lawrence | 12,318 | Pontotoc | 14,940 | Wilkinson | 17,592 |
| Covington | 8,299 | Leake | 14,803 | Prentiss | 13,679 | Winston | 12,089 |
| De Soto | 24,183 | Lee | 20,040 | Quitman | 3,286 | Yalobusha | 16,629 |
| Franklin | 10,424 | Le Flore | 16,869 | Rankin | 17,922 | Yazoo | 36,394 |
| Greene | 3,906 | Lincoln | 17,912 | Scott | 11,740 | | |

## MISSOURI.

**As redistricted in 1892.**

### POPULATION OF MISSOURI.

Total for 1880 ..... 2,168,380
Total for 1890 ..... 2,679,184

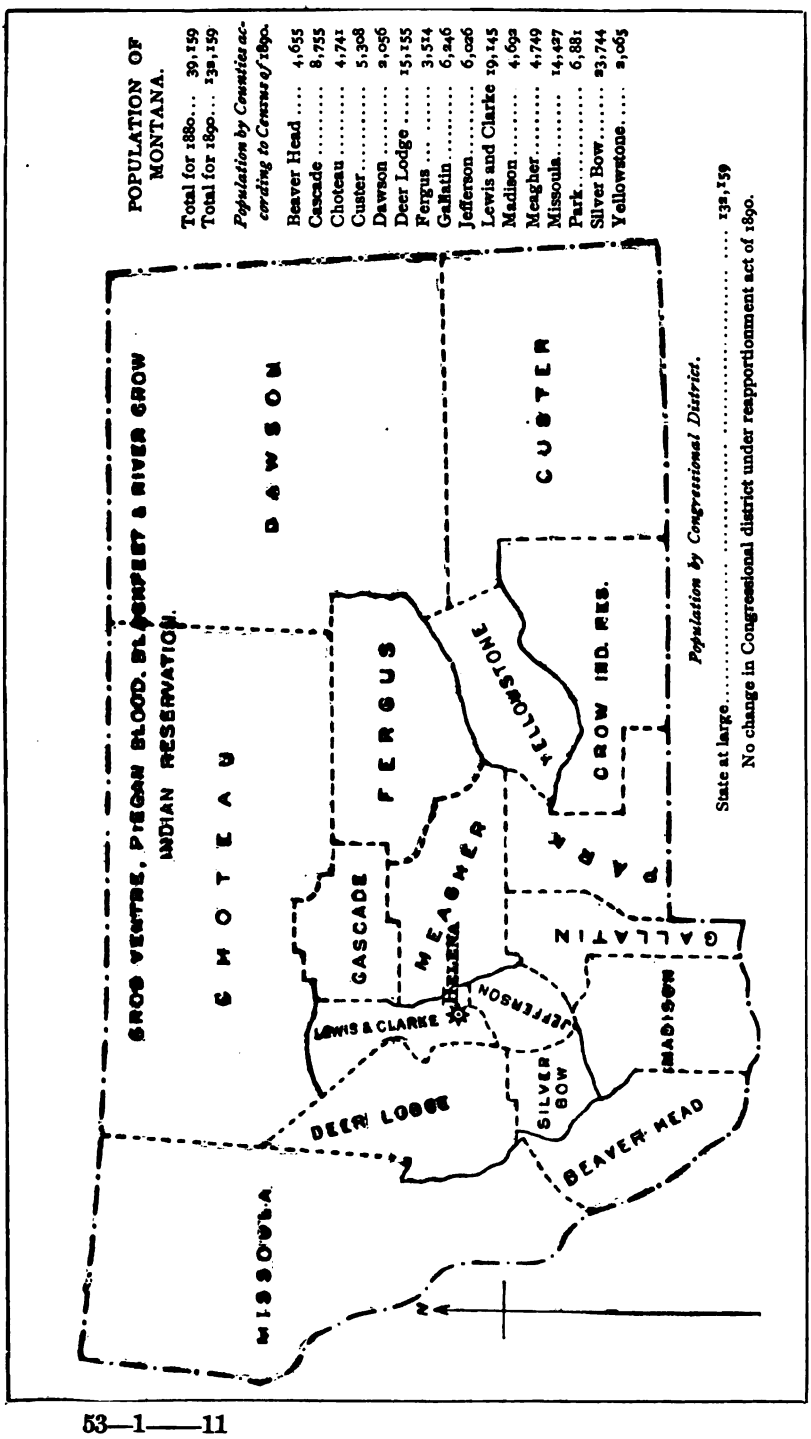
*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adair | 17,417 |
| Andrew | 16,000 |
| Atchison | 15,533 |
| Audrain | 22,074 |
| Barry | 22,943 |
| Barton | 18,504 |
| Bates | 32,223 |
| Benton | 14,793 |
| Bollinger | 13,121 |
| Boone | 26,043 |
| Buchanan | 70,100 |
| Butler | 10,164 |
| Caldwell | 15,152 |
| Callaway | 25,131 |
| Camden | 10,040 |
| Cape Girardeau | 22,060 |
| Carroll | 25,742 |
| Carter | 4,659 |
| Cass | 23,301 |
| Cedar | 15,620 |
| Chariton | 26,254 |
| Christian | 14,017 |
| Clark | 15,126 |
| Clay | 19,856 |
| Clinton | 17,138 |
| Cole | 17,281 |
| Cooper | 22,707 |
| Crawford | 11,961 |
| Dade | 17,526 |
| Dallas | 12,647 |
| Daviess | 20,456 |
| De Kalb | 14,539 |
| Dent | 12,149 |
| Douglas | 14,111 |
| Dunklin | 15,085 |
| Franklin | 28,056 |
| Gasconade | 11,706 |
| Gentry | 19,018 |
| Greene | 48,616 |
| Grundy | 17,876 |
| Harrison | 21,033 |
| Henry | 28,235 |
| Hickory | 9,453 |
| Holt | 15,469 |
| Howard | 17,371 |
| Howell | 18,618 |
| Iron | 9,119 |
| Jackson | 160,510 |
| Jasper | 50,500 |
| Jefferson | 22,484 |
| Johnson | 28,132 |
| Knox | 13,501 |
| Laclede | 14,701 |
| La Fayette | 30,184 |
| Lawrence | 26,228 |
| Lewis | 15,935 |
| Lincoln | 18,346 |
| Linn | 24,121 |
| Livingston | 20,668 |
| McDonald | 11,283 |
| Macon | 30,575 |
| Madison | 9,268 |
| Maries | 8,600 |
| Marion | 26,233 |
| Mercer | 14,581 |
| Miller | 14,162 |
| Mississippi | 10,134 |
| Moniteau | 15,630 |
| Monroe | 20,790 |
| Montgomery | 16,850 |
| Morgan | 12,311 |
| New Madrid | 9,317 |
| Newton | 22,108 |
| Nodaway | 30,914 |
| Oregon | 10,467 |
| Osage | 13,080 |
| Ozark | 9,795 |
| Pemiscot | 5,975 |
| Perry | 13,237 |
| Pettis | 31,151 |
| Phelps | 12,636 |
| Pike | 26,321 |
| Platte | 16,248 |
| Polk | 20,339 |
| Pulaski | 9,387 |
| Putnam | 15,365 |
| Ralls | 12,294 |
| Randolph | 24,893 |
| Ray | 24,215 |
| Reynolds | 6,803 |
| Ripley | 8,512 |
| St. Charles | 22,977 |
| St. Clair | 16.747 |
| Ste. Genevieve | 9,883 |
| St. Francois | 17.347 |
| St. Louis | 36,307 |
| St. Louis City | 451.770 |
| Saline | 33,762 |
| Schuyler | 11,249 |
| Scotland | 12,674 |
| Scott | 11,228 |
| Shannon | 8,898 |
| Shelby | 15,642 |
| Stoddard | 17,327 |
| Stone | 7,090 |
| Sullivan | 19,000 |
| Taney | 7,973 |
| Texas | 19,406 |
| Vernon | 31,505 |
| Warren | 9,913 |
| Washington | 13,153 |
| Wayne | 11,927 |
| Webster | 15,177 |
| Worth | 8,738 |
| Wright | 14,484 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

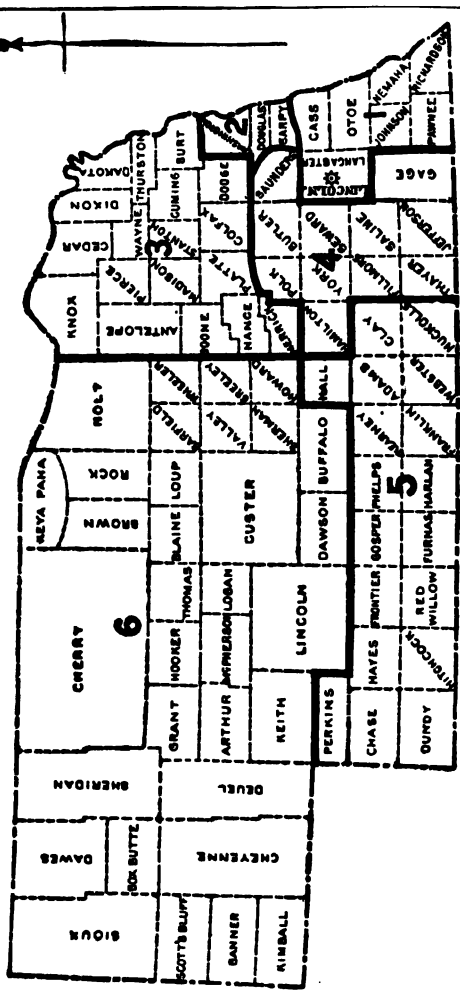
| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st District | 173,717 | 5th District | 190,694 | 9th District | 152,442 | 13th District | 162,510 |
| 2d District | 179,344 | 6th District | 161,784 | 10th District | 172,447 | 14th District | 230,478 |
| 3d District | 174,726 | 7th District | 201,708 | 11th District | 187,802 | 15th District | 183,071 |
| 4th District | 164,264 | 8th District | 188,313 | 12th District | 155,884 | | |

MONTANA.


POPULATION OF MONTANA.
Total for 1880... 39,159
Total for 1890... 132,159
Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.
Beaver Head .... 4,655
Cascade ..... 8,755
Choteau ..... 4,741
Custer ..... 5,308
Dawson ..... 2,056
Deer Lodge ..... 15,155
Fergus ..... 3,574
Gallatin ..... 6,246
Jefferson ..... 6,226
Lewis and Clarke 19,145
Madison ..... 4,692
Meagher ..... 4,749
Missoula ..... 14,427
Park ..... 6,881
Silver Bow ..... 23,744
Yellowstone .... 2,065
Population by Congressional District.
State at large ..... 132,159
No change in Congressional district under reapportionment act of 1890.
GROS VENTRE, PIEGAN BLOOD, BLACKFEET & RIVER CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
DAWSON
CUSTER
CHOTEAU
FERGUS
YELLOWSTONE
CROW IND. RES.
PARK
GASCADE
MEAGHER
HELENA
GALLATIN
LEWIS & CLARKE
JEFFERSON
MADISON
SILVER BOW
DEER LODGE
BEAVER HEAD
MISSOULA
N

## NEBRASKA.

As redistricted in 1891.




### POPULATION OF NEBRASKA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 452,402 |
| Total for 1890 | 1,058,910 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

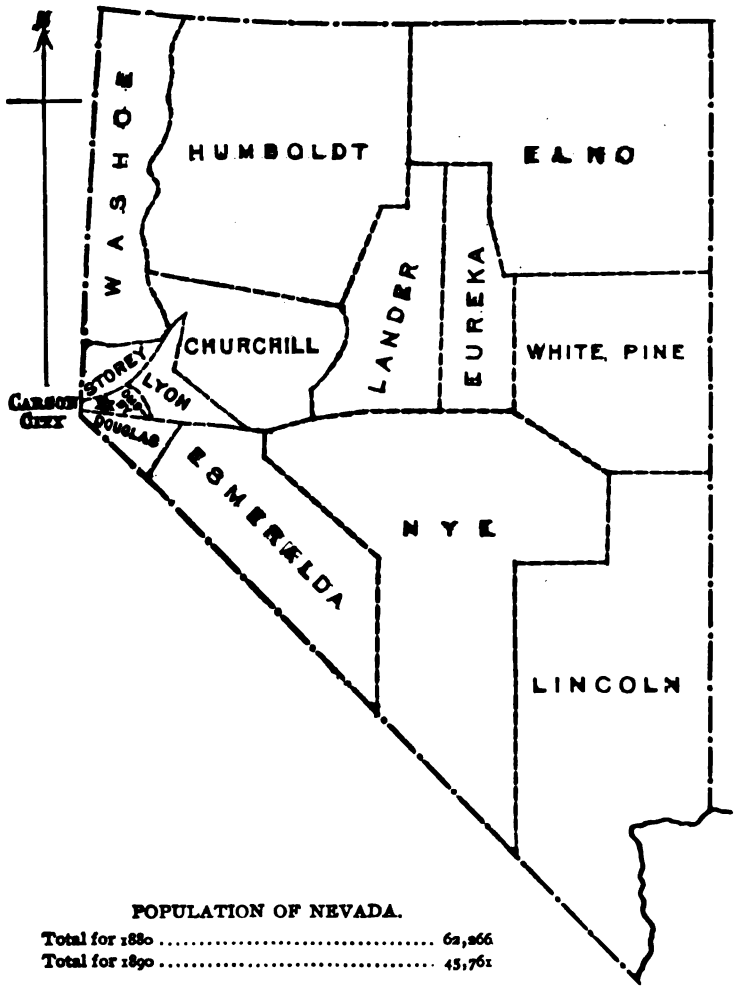
| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 177,055 |
| Second District | 176,752 |
| Third District | 163,674 |
| Fourth District | 195,414 |
| Fifth District | 169,459 |
| Sixth District | 176,556 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 24,323 | Cheyenne | 5,693 | Furnas | 9,840 | Johnson | 10,333 |
| Antelope | 10,399 | Clay | 16,310 | Gage | 36,344 | Kearney | 9,061 |
| Arthur | 91 | Colfax | 10,453 | Garfield | 1,659 | Keith | 2,556 |
| Banner | 2,435 | Cuming | 12,965 | Gosper | 4,816 | Keya Paha | 3,920 |
| Blaine | 1,146 | Custer | 21,677 | Grant | 458 | Kimball | 959 |
| Boone | 8,683 | Dakota | 5,386 | Greeley | 4,869 | Knox | 8,582 |
| Box Butte | 5,494 | Dawes | 9,722 | Hall | 16,513 | Lancaster | 76,395 |
| Boyd | 695 | Dawson | 10,129 | Hamilton | 14,096 | Lincoln | 10,441 |
| Brown | 4,359 | Deuel | 2,893 | Harlan | 8,158 | Logan | 1,378 |
| Buffalo | 22,162 | Dixon | 8,084 | Hayes | 3,953 | Loup | 1,662 |
| Burt | 11,069 | Dodge | 19,260 | Hitchcock | 5,799 | McPherson | 401 |
| Butler | 15,454 | Douglas | 158,008 | Holt | 13,672 | Madison | 13,669 |
| Cass | 24,080 | Dundy | 4,012 | Howard | 496 | Merrick | 8,758 |
| Cedar | 7,028 | Fillmore | 16,022 | Jefferson | 9,430 | Nance | 5,773 |
| Chase | 4,807 | Franklin | 7,693 | Jefferson | 14,850 | Nemaha | 12,930 |
| Cherry | 6,488 | Frontier | 8,497 | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nuckolls | 11,477 | Seward | 16,140 |
| Otoe | 25,403 | Sheridan | 8,687 |
| Pawnee | 10,340 | Sherman | 6,399 |
| Perkins | 4,364 | Sioux | 2,452 |
| Phelps | 9,069 | Stanton | 4,619 |
| Pierce | 4,864 | Thayer | 12,738 |
| Platte | 15,437 | Thomas | 517 |
| Polk | 10,817 | Thurston | 3,176 |
| Red Willow | 8,837 | Valley | 7,092 |
| Richardson | 17,574 | Washington | 11,869 |
| Rock | 3,083 | Wayne | 6,169 |
| Saline | 20,097 | Webster | 11,210 |
| Sarpy | 6,875 | Wheeler | 1,683 |
| Saunders | 21,577 | York | 17,979 |
| Scott's Bluff | 1,888 | | |

NEVADA.




POPULATION OF NEVADA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 62,266 |
| Total for 1890 | 45,761 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Churchill | 703 | Lincoln | 2,466 |
| Douglas | 1,551 | Lyon | 1,987 |
| Elko | 4,794 | Nye | 1,290 |
| Esmeralda | 2,148 | Ormsby | 4,883 |
| Eureka | 3,275 | Storey | 8,806 |
| Humboldt | 3,434 | Washoe | 6,437 |
| Lander | 2,266 | White Pine | 1,721 |

*Population by Congressional District.*

| | |
|---|---|
| State at large | 45,761 |

No change in Congressional district under reapportionment act of 1890.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

**POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 346,991 |
| Total for 1890 | 376,530 |

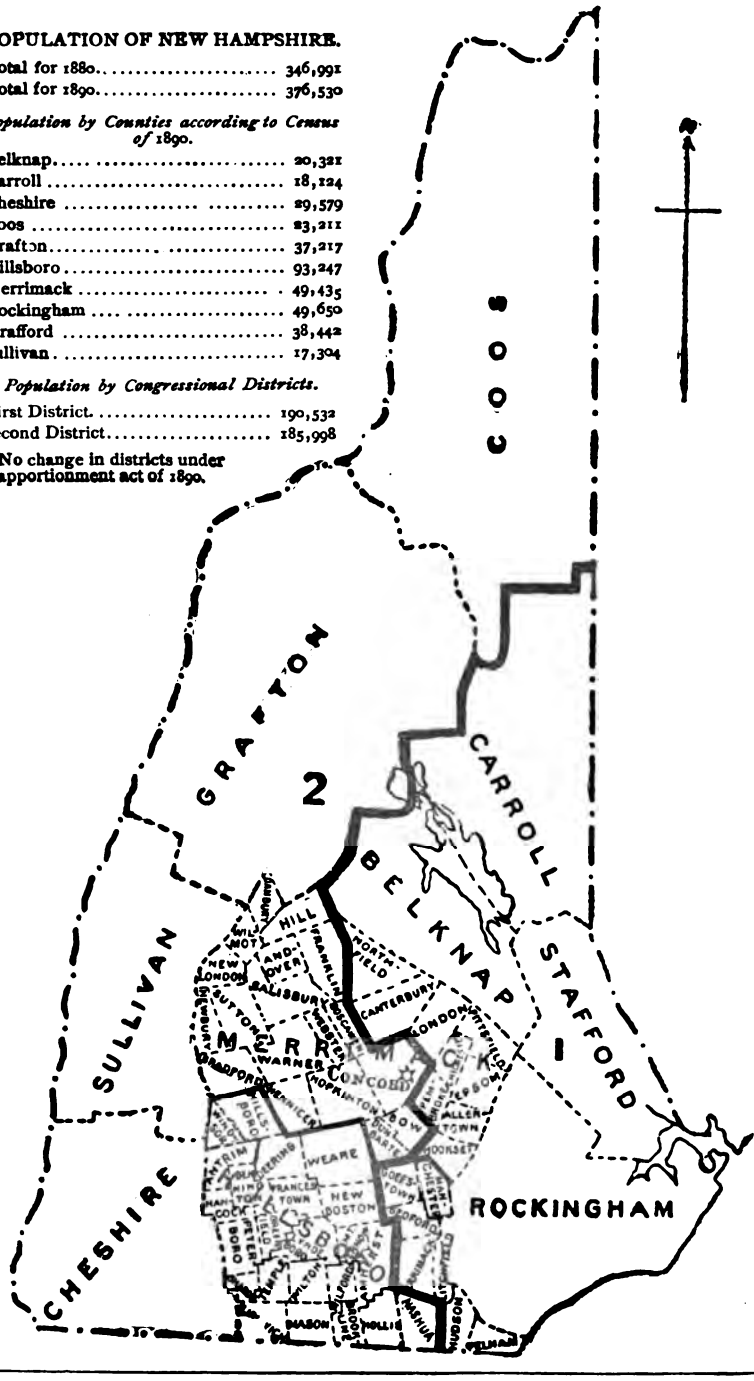
*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Belknap | 20,321 |
| Carroll | 18,124 |
| Cheshire | 29,579 |
| Coos | 23,211 |
| Grafton | 37,217 |
| Hillsboro | 93,247 |
| Merrimack | 49,435 |
| Rockingham | 49,650 |
| Strafford | 38,442 |
| Sullivan | 17,304 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

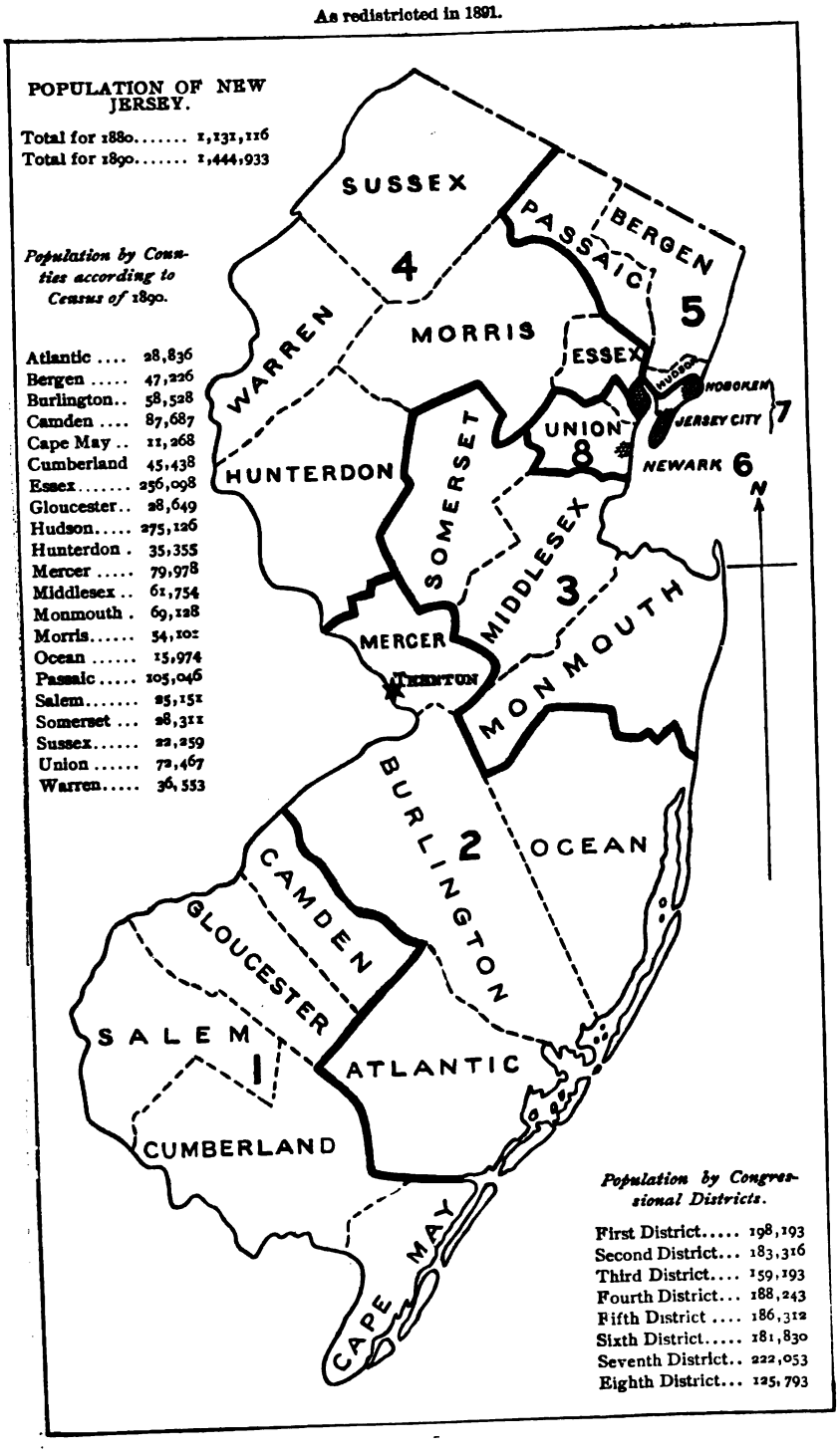
| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 190,532 |
| Second District | 185,998 |

No change in districts under reapportionment act of 1890.



NEW JERSEY.

As redistricted in 1891.



## NEW YORK.

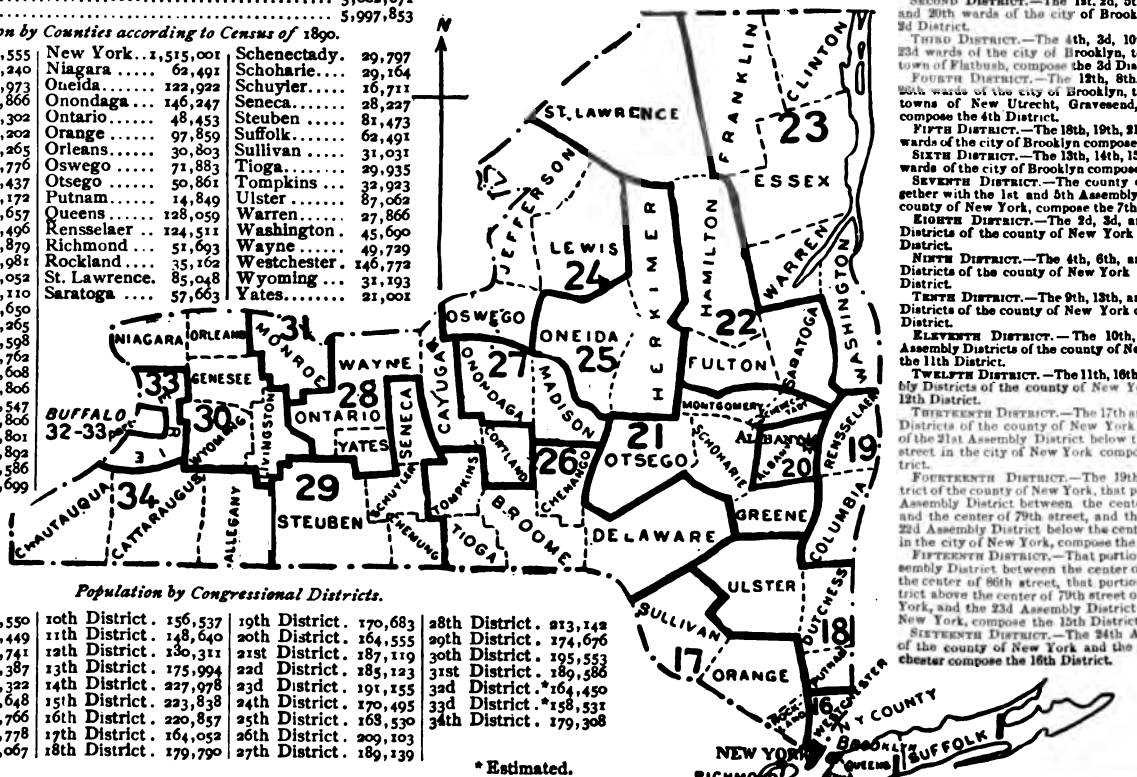
As redistricted in 1892.

### POPULATION OF NEW YORK.

Total for 1880 ..... 5,082,871
Total for 1890 ..... 5,997,853

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 164,555 | New York | 1,515,001 | Schenectady | 29,797 |
| Allegany | 43,240 | Niagara | 62,491 | Schoharie | 29,164 |
| Broome | 62,973 | Oneida | 122,922 | Schuyler | 16,711 |
| Cattaraugus | 60,866 | Onondaga | 146,247 | Seneca | 28,227 |
| Cayuga | 65,302 | Ontario | 48,453 | Steuben | 81,473 |
| Chautauqua | 75,202 | Orange | 97,859 | Suffolk | 62,491 |
| Chemung | 48,265 | Orleans | 30,803 | Sullivan | 31,031 |
| Chenango | 37,776 | Oswego | 71,883 | Tioga | 29,935 |
| Clinton | 46,437 | Otsego | 50,861 | Tompkins | 32,923 |
| Columbia | 46,172 | Putnam | 14,849 | Ulster | 87,062 |
| Cortland | 28,657 | Queens | 128,059 | Warren | 27,866 |
| Delaware | 45,496 | Rensselaer | 124,511 | Washington | 45,690 |
| Dutchess | 77,879 | Richmond | 51,693 | Wayne | 49,729 |
| Erie | 322,981 | Rockland | 35,162 | Westchester | 146,772 |
| Essex | 33,052 | St. Lawrence | 85,048 | Wyoming | 31,193 |
| Franklin | 38,110 | Saratoga | 57,663 | Yates | 21,001 |
| Fulton | 37,650 | | | | |
| Genesee | 33,265 | | | | |
| Greene | 31,598 | | | | |
| Hamilton | 4,762 | | | | |
| Herkimer | 45,608 | | | | |
| Jefferson | 68,806 | | | | |
| Kings | 838,547 | | | | |
| Lewis | 29,806 | | | | |
| Livingston | 37,801 | | | | |
| Madison | 42,892 | | | | |
| Monroe | 189,586 | | | | |
| Montgomery | 45,699 | | | | |




*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st District | 190,550 | 10th District | 156,537 | 19th District | 170,683 | 28th District | 213,142 |
| 2d District | 169,449 | 11th District | 148,640 | 20th District | 164,555 | 29th District | 174,676 |
| 3d District | 174,741 | 12th District | 130,311 | 21st District | 187,119 | 30th District | 195,553 |
| 4th District | 169,387 | 13th District | 175,994 | 22d District | 185,123 | 31st District | 189,586 |
| 5th District | 161,322 | 14th District | 227,978 | 23d District | 191,155 | 32d District | *164,450 |
| 6th District | 163,648 | 15th District | 223,838 | 24th District | 170,495 | 33d District | *158,531 |
| 7th District | 114,766 | 16th District | 220,857 | 25th District | 168,530 | 34th District | 179,308 |
| 8th District | 125,778 | 17th District | 164,052 | 26th District | 209,103 | | |
| 9th District | 189,067 | 18th District | 179,790 | 27th District | 189,139 | | |

* Estimated.

### CITY DISTRICTS.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, and 20th wards of the city of Brooklyn compose the 2d District.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The 4th, 3d, 10th, 22d, 9th, and 23d wards of the city of Brooklyn, together with the town of Flatbush, compose the 3d District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The 12th, 8th, 24th, 25th, and 26th wards of the city of Brooklyn, together with the towns of New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Flatlands, compose the 4th District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The 18th, 19th, 21st, 27th, and 28th wards of the city of Brooklyn compose the 5th District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th wards of the city of Brooklyn compose the 6th District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The county of Richmond, together with the 1st and 5th Assembly Districts of the county of New York, compose the 7th District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The 2d, 3d, and 7th Assembly Districts of the county of New York compose the 8th District.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The 4th, 6th, and 8th Assembly Districts of the county of New York compose the 9th District.

TENTH DISTRICT.—The 9th, 13th, and 15th Assembly Districts of the county of New York compose the 10th District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—The 10th, 12th, and 14th Assembly Districts of the county of New York compose the 11th District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—The 11th, 16th, and 18th Assembly Districts of the county of New York compose the 12th District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—The 17th and 20th Assembly Districts of the county of New York and that portion of the 21st Assembly District below the center of 59th street in the city of New York compose the 13th District.

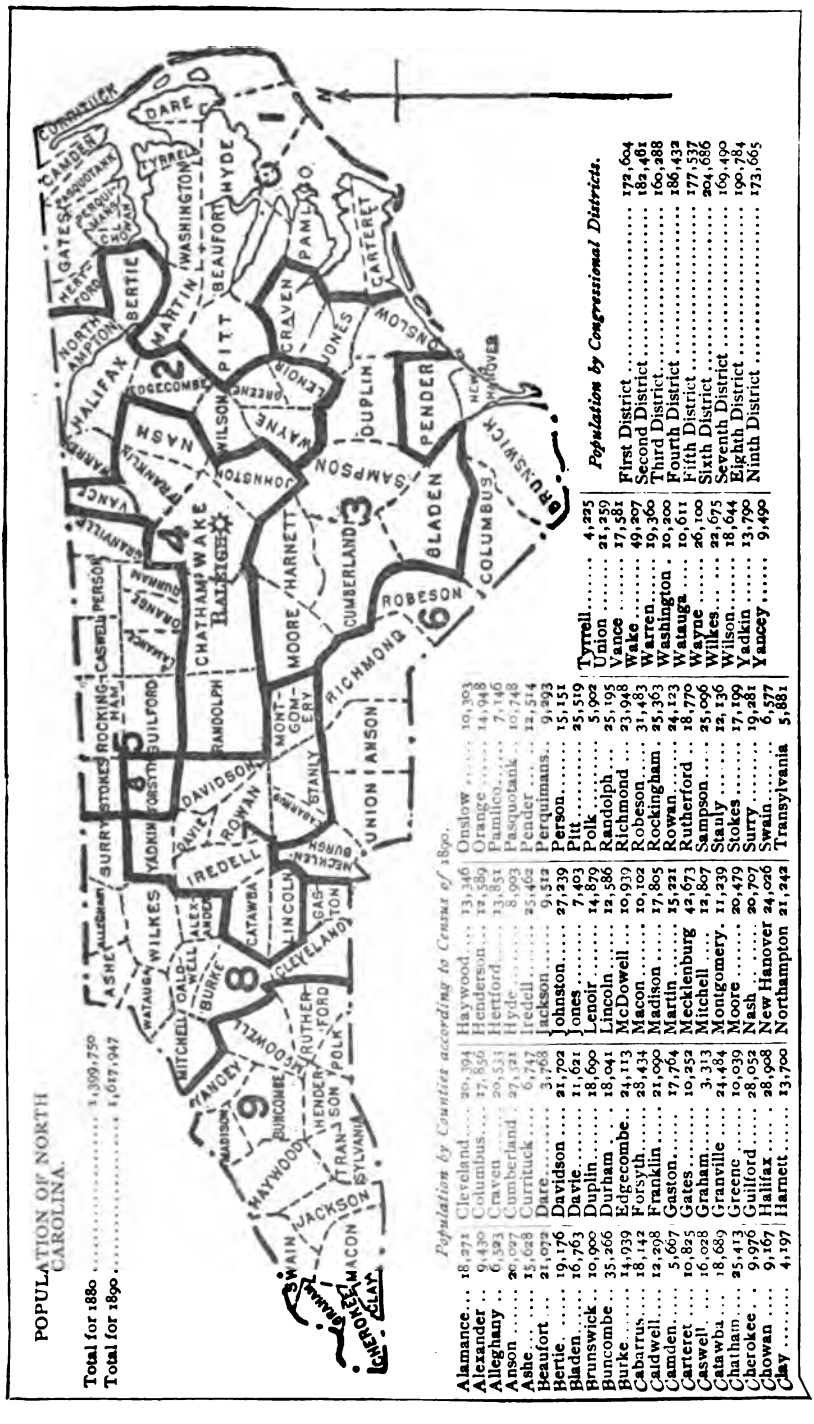
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—The 19th Assembly District of the county of New York, that portion of the 21st Assembly District between the center of 59th street and the center of 79th street, and that portion of the 22d Assembly District below the center of 79th street, in the city of New York, compose the 14th District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—That portion of the 21st Assembly District between the center of 79th street and the center of 86th street, that portion of the 22d District above the center of 79th street of the city of New York, and the 23d Assembly District of the county of New York, compose the 15th District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—The 24th Assembly District of the county of New York and the county of Westchester compose the 16th District.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**As redistricted in 1891.**



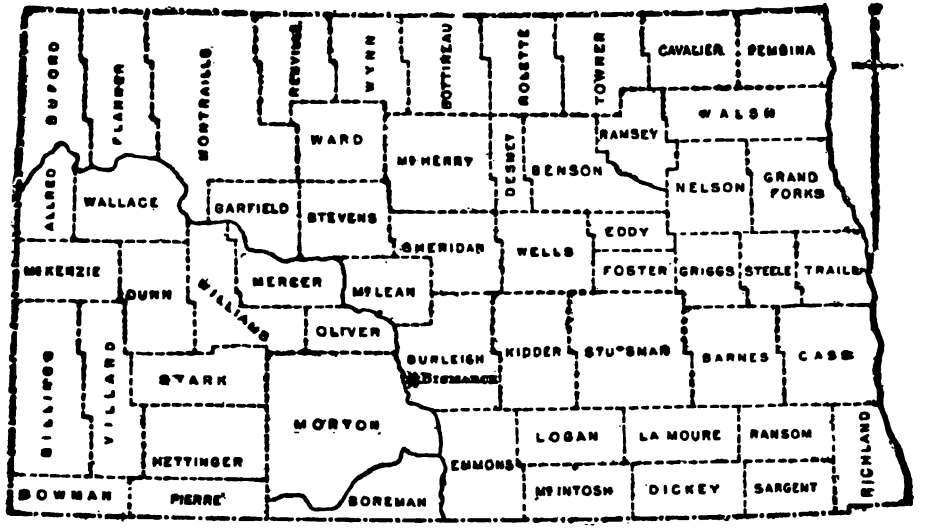
## POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Total for 1880 ..... 36,909
Total for 1890 ..... 182,719

*Population by Congressional District.*

State at large..... 182,719

No change in Congressional district under reapportionment act of 1890.




*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allred | (*) | Cass | 19,613 | Garfield | 33 | McKenzie | 3 | Ramsey | 4,418 | Stevens | 16 |
| Barnes | 7,045 | Cavalier | 6,471 | Grand Forks | 18,357 | McLean | 860 | Ransom | 5,393 | Stutsman | 5,266 |
| Benson | 2,460 | Church | 74 | Griggs | 2,817 | Mercer | 428 | Renville | 99 | Towner | 1,450 |
| Billings | 170 | Dickey | 5,573 | Hettinger | 81 | Morton | 4,728 | Richland | 10,751 | Traill | 10,217 |
| Boreman† | 511 | Dunn | 159 | Kidder | 1,211 | Mountraille | 128 | Rolette | 2,427 | Wallace | 83 |
| Bottineau | 2,893 | Eddy | 1,377 | La Moure | 3,187 | Nelson | 4,293 | Sargent | 5,076 | Walsh | 16,587 |
| Bowman | 6 | Emmons | 1,971 | Logan | 597 | Oliver | 464 | Sheridan | 5 | Ward | 1,681 |
| Buford | 803 | Flannery | 79 | McHenry | 1,584 | Pembina | 14,334 | Stark | 2,304 | Wells | 1,219 |
| Burleigh | 4,247 | Foster | 1,810 | McIntosh | 3,246 | Pierce | 905 | Steele | 3,777 | Williams | 109 |

*No returns.

† Unorganized territory in North Dakota, formerly in Boreman County, Dakota.

OHIO.

Showing Congressional districts as constituted by statute of 1892.

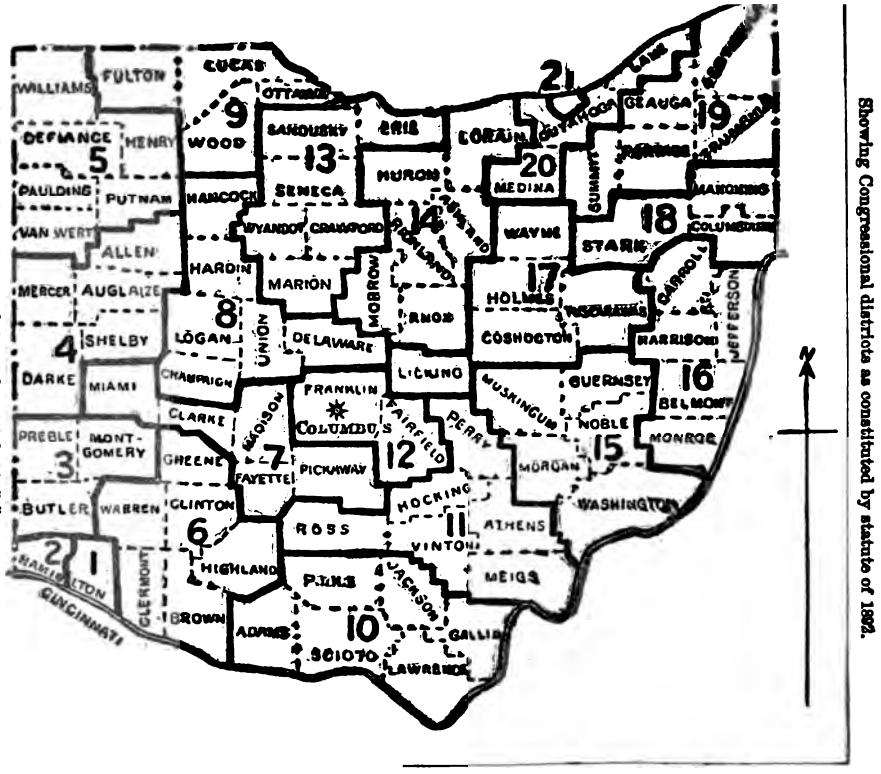
| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 3,198,062 |
| Total for 1890 | 3,672,316 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 26,093 | Hamilton | 374,573 | Noble | 20,753 |
| Allen | 40,644 | Hancock | 42,563 | Ottawa | 21,974 |
| Ashland | 22,223 | Hardin | 28,939 | Paulding | 25,932 |
| Ashtabula | 43,655 | Harrison | 20,830 | Perry | 31,151 |
| Athens | 35,194 | Henry | 25,080 | Pickaway | 26,959 |
| Auglaize | 28,100 | Highland | 29,048 | Pike | 17,482 |
| Belmont | 57,413 | Hocking | 22,658 | Portage | 27,868 |
| Brown | 29,899 | Holmes | 21,139 | Preble | 23,421 |
| Butler | 48,597 | Huron | 31,949 | Putnam | 30,188 |
| Carroll | 17,566 | Jackson | 28,408 | Richland | 38,072 |
| Champaign | 26,980 | Jefferson | 39,415 | Ross | 39,454 |
| Clark | 52,277 | Knox | 27,600 | Sandusky | 30,617 |
| Clermont | 33,553 | Lake | 18,235 | Scioto | 35,377 |
| Clinton | 24,240 | Lawrence | 39,556 | Seneca | 40,869 |
| Columbiana | 59,029 | Licking | 43,279 | Shelby | 24,707 |
| Coshocton | 26,703 | Logan | 27,386 | Stark | 84,170 |
| Crawford | 31,927 | Lorain | 40,295 | Summit | 54,089 |
| Cuyahoga | 309,970 | Lucas | 102,296 | Trumbull | 42,373 |
| Darke | 42,961 | Madison | 20,057 | Tuscarawas | 46,618 |
| Defiance | 25,769 | Mahoning | 55,979 | Union | 22,860 |
| Delaware | 27,189 | Marion | 24,727 | Van Wert | 29,671 |
| Erie | 35,462 | Medina | 21,742 | Vinton | 16,045 |
| Fairfield | 33,939 | Meigs | 29,813 | Warren | 25,468 |
| Fayette | 22,309 | Mercer | 27,220 | Washington | 42,380 |
| Franklin | 124,087 | Miami | 39,754 | Wayne | 39,005 |
| Fulton | 22,023 | Monroe | 25,175 | Williams | 24,897 |
| Gallia | 27,005 | Montgomery | 100,852 | Wood | 44,392 |
| Geauga | 13,489 | Morgan | 19,143 | Wyandot | 21,722 |
| Greene | 29,820 | Morrow | 18,120 | | |
| Guernsey | 28,645 | Muskingum | 51,210 | | |

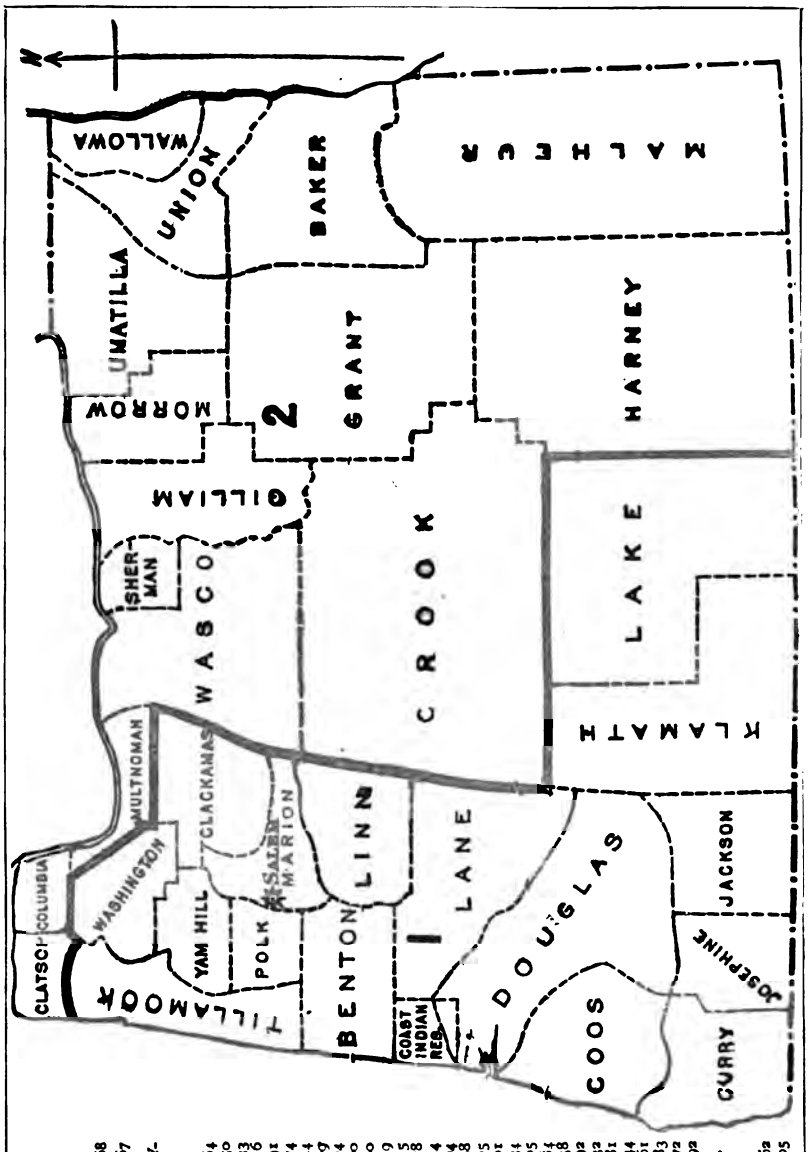
*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 169,280 | Twelfth District | 158,026 |
| Second District | 205,293 | Thirteenth District | 185,324 |
| Third District | 172,870 | Fourteenth District | 178,259 |
| Fourth District | 163,632 | Fifteenth District | 162,131 |
| Fifth District | 161,537 | Sixteenth District | 160,399 |
| Sixth District | 172,028 | Seventeenth District | 176,744 |
| Seventh District | 161,356 | Eighteenth District | 199,178 |
| Eighth District | 175,917 | Nineteenth District | 181,474 |
| Ninth District | 190,685 | Twentieth District | 177,240 |
| Tenth District | 173,921 | Twenty-first District | 172,707 |
| Eleventh district | 174,315 | | |



## OREGON.

As redistricted in 1891.




### POPULATION OF OREGON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 174,768 |
| Total for 1890 | 313,767 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Baker | 6,764 |
| Benton | 8,650 |
| Clackamas | 15,233 |
| Clatsop | 10,016 |
| Columbia | 5,191 |
| Coos | 8,874 |
| Crook | 3,244 |
| Curry | 1,707 |
| Douglas | 11,864 |
| Gilliam | 3,600 |
| Grant | 5,080 |
| Harney | 2,559 |
| Jackson | 11,455 |
| Josephine | 4,878 |
| Klamath | 2,444 |
| Lake | 2,604 |
| Lane | 15,198 |
| Linn | 16,265 |
| Malheur | 2,601 |
| Marion | 22,934 |
| Morrow | 4,205 |
| Multnomah | 74,884 |
| Polk | 7,858 |
| Sherman | 1,792 |
| Tillamook | 2,932 |
| Umatilla | 13,381 |
| Union | 12,044 |
| Wallowa | 3,661 |
| Wasco | 9,183 |
| Washington | 11,972 |
| Yam Hill | 10,692 |

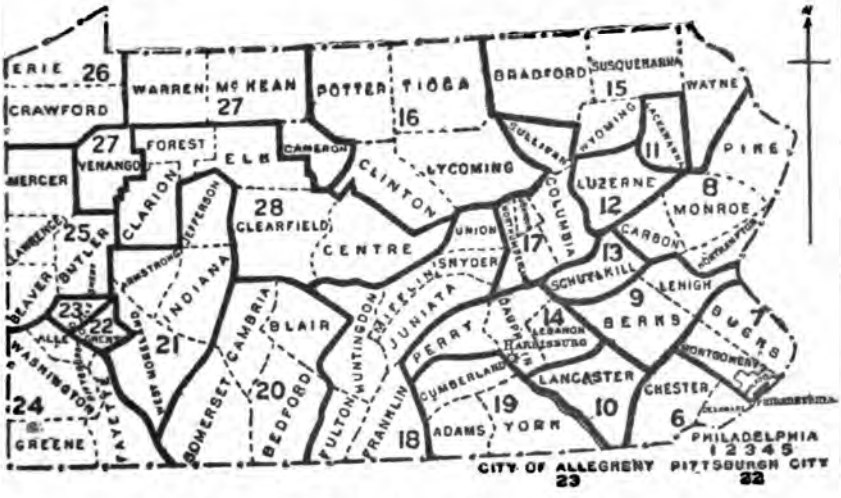
*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 155,562 |
| Second District | 158,205 |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Total for 1880 ..... 4,282,891
Total for 1890 ..... 5,258,014




*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

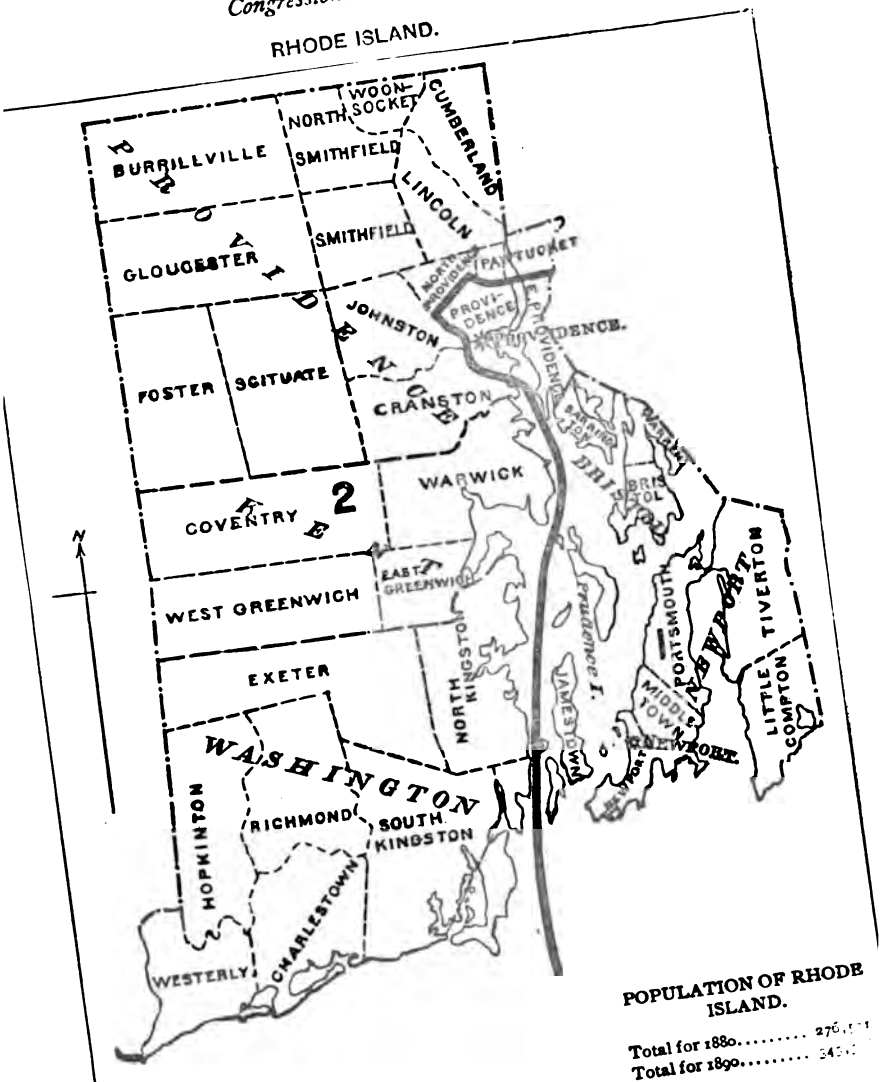
| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 33,486 | Elk | 22,239 | Montgomery | 123,290 |
| Allegheny | 551,959 | Erie | 86,074 | Montour | 15,645 |
| Armstrong | 46,747 | Fayette | 80,006 | Northampton | 84,220 |
| Beaver | 50,077 | Forest | 8,482 | Northumberland | 74,698 |
| Bedford | 38,644 | Franklin | 51,433 | Perry | 26,276 |
| Berks | 137,327 | Fulton | 10,137 | Philadelphia | 1,046,964 |
| Blair | 70,866 | Greene | 28,935 | Pike | 9,412 |
| Bradford | 59,233 | Huntingdon | 35,751 | Potter | 22,778 |
| Bucks | 70,615 | Indiana | 42,175 | Schuylkill | 154,163 |
| Butler | 55,339 | Jefferson | 44,005 | Snyder | 17,651 |
| Cambria | 66,375 | Juniata | 16,655 | Somerset | 37,317 |
| Cameron | 7,238 | Lackawanna | 142,088 | Sullivan | 11,620 |
| Carbon | 38,624 | Lancaster | 149,095 | Susquehanna | 40,093 |
| Center | 43,269 | Lawrence | 37,517 | Tioga | 52,313 |
| Chester | 89,377 | Lebanon | 48,131 | Union | 17,820 |
| Clarion | 36,802 | Lehigh | 76,631 | Venango | 46,640 |
| Clearfield | 69,565 | Luzerne | 201,203 | Warren | 37,585 |
| Clinton | 28,685 | Lycoming | 70,579 | Washington | 71,155 |
| Columbia | 36,832 | McKean | 46,863 | Wayne | 31,010 |
| Crawford | 65,324 | Mercer | 55,744 | Westmoreland | 112,819 |
| Cumberland | 47,271 | Mifflin | 19,996 | Wyoming | 15,891 |
| Dauphin | 96,977 | Monroe | 20,111 | York | 99,489 |
| Delaware | 74,683 | | | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 208,376 | Fifteenth District | 146,227 |
| Second District | 131,416 | Sixteenth District | 174,355 |
| Third District | 129,764 | Seventeenth District | 138,795 |
| Fourth District | 309,986 | Eighteenth District | 169,443 |
| Fifth District | 267,422 | Nineteenth District | 180,246 |
| Sixth District | 164,060 | Twentieth District | 213,202 |
| Seventh District | 193,905 | Twenty-first District | 245,746 |
| Eighth District | 152,367 | Twenty-second District | 279,355 |
| Ninth District | 213,958 | Twenty-third District | 164,215 |
| Tenth District | 149,095 | Twenty-fourth District | 288,485 |
| Eleventh District | 142,088 | Twenty-fifth District | 198,677 |
| Twelfth District | 201,203 | Twenty-sixth District | 151,398 |
| Thirteenth District | 154,163 | Twenty-seventh District | 138,326 |
| Fourteenth District | 171,384 | Twenty-eighth District | 180,357 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890. Two additional Representatives will be elected at large.

RHODE ISLAND.




**POPULATION OF RHODE ISLAND.**

Total for 1880..... 276,[illegible]
Total for 1890..... 34[illegible]

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bristol | 11,428 |
| Kent | 26,754 |
| Newport | 28,552 |
| Providence | 255,123 |
| Washington | 23,649 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 180,548 |
| Second District | 164,958 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 995,577 |
| Total for 1890 | 1,151,149 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbeville | 46,854 | Edgefield | 49,259 | Marlboro | 23,500 |
| Aiken | 31,822 | Fairfield | 28,599 | Newberry | 26,434 |
| Anderson | 43,696 | Florence | 25,027 | Oconee | 18,687 |
| Barnwell | 44,613 | Georgetown | 20,857 | Orangeburg | 49,393 |
| Beaufort | 34,119 | Greenville | 44,310 | Pickens | 16,389 |
| Berkeley | 55,428 | Hampton | 20,544 | Richland | 36,821 |
| Charleston | 59,903 | Horry | 19,256 | Spartanburg | 55,385 |
| Chester | 26,660 | Kershaw | 22,361 | Sumter | 43,605 |
| Chesterfield | 18,468 | Lancaster | 20,761 | Union | 25,363 |
| Clarendon | 23,233 | Laurens | 31,610 | Williamsburg | 27,777 |
| Colleton | 40,293 | Lexington | 22,181 | York | 38,831 |
| Darlington | 29,134 | Marion | 29,976 | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 134,369 |
| Second District | 151,220 |
| Third District | 152,060 |
| Fourth District | 196,387 |
| Fifth District | 141,750 |
| Sixth District | 158,851 |
| Seventh District | 216,512 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

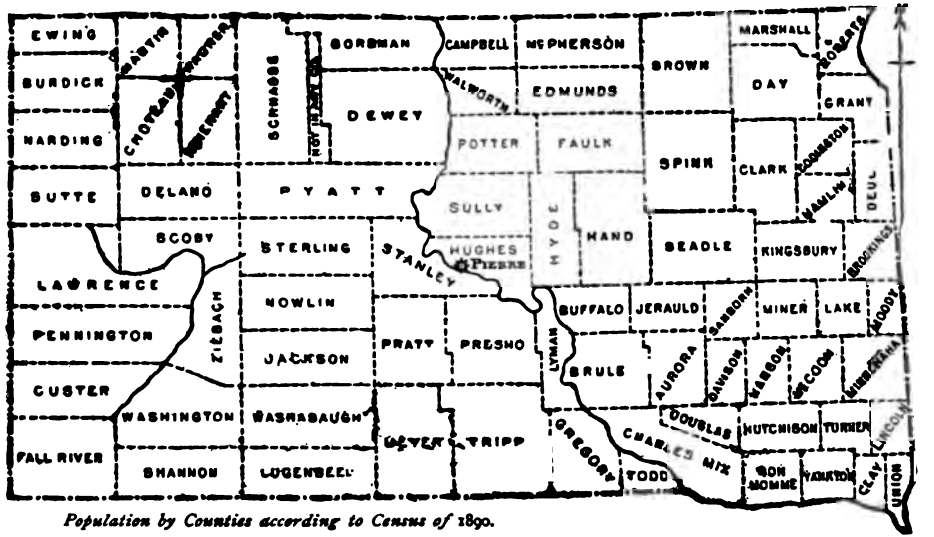
## POPULATION OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Total for 1880 ..... 98,268
Total for 1890 ..... 328,808

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

First district ..... } State at large.... 328,808
Second district .... }

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890. Two members are elected at large.




*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurora | 5,045 | Clay | 7,509 | Grant | 6,814 | Lawrence | 11,673 | Nowlin | 149 | Stanley | 1,028 |
| Beadle | 9,586 | Codington | 7,037 | Gregory | 295 | Lincoln | 9,143 | Pennington | 6,540 | Sterling | 96 |
| Bon Homme | 9,057 | Custer | 4,891 | Hamlin | 4,625 | Lugenbeel* | | Potter | 2,910 | Sully | 2,412 |
| Boreman* | | Davison | 5,449 | Hand | 6,546 | Lyman | 233 | Pratt | 23 | Todd | 188 |
| Brookings | 10,132 | Day | 9,168 | Hanson | 4,267 | McCook | 6,448 | Presho | 181 | Tripp* | |
| Brown | 16,855 | Delano | 40 | Harding | 167 | McPherson | 5,940 | Pyatt | 34 | Turner | 10,256 |
| Brule | 6,737 | Deuel | 4,574 | Hughes | 5,044 | Marshall | 4,544 | Rinehart* | | Union | 9,130 |
| Buffalo | 993 | Dewey* | | Hutchinson | 10,469 | Martin | 7 | Roberts | 1,997 | Wagner* | |
| Butte | 1,037 | Douglas | 4,600 | Hyde | 1,860 | Meade | 4,640 | Sanborn | 4,610 | Walworth | 2,153 |
| Campbell | 3,510 | Edmunds | 4,399 | Jackson | 30 | Meyer* | | Schnasse* | | Washa' augh* | |
| Charles Mix | 4,178 | Ewing | 16 | Jerauld | 3,605 | Miner | 5,165 | Scobey | 32 | Washington | 40 |
| Choteau | 8 | Fall River | 4,478 | Kingsbury | 8,562 | Minnehaha | 21,879 | Shannon* | | Yankton | 10,444 |
| Clark | 6,728 | Faulk | 4,062 | Lake | 7,508 | Moody | 5,941 | Spink | 10,581 | Ziebach | 510 |

* No returns.

## TENNESSEE.

**As redistricted March 30, 1892.**

### POPULATION OF TENNESSEE.

Total for 1880 ..... 1,542,359
Total for 1890 ..... 1,767,518

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson.... | 15,128 | Cocke ..... | 16,523 | Grainger .... | 13,196 | Humphreys . | 11,720 | Macon..... | 10,878 | Polk..... | 8,361 | Tipton..... | 24,271 |
| Bedford ..... | 24,739 | Coffee ... ... | 13,827 | Greene ..... | 26,614 | Jackson ..... | 13,325 | Madison..... | 30,497 | Putnam..... | 13,683 | Trousdale ... | 5,850 |
| Benton ..... | 11,230 | Crockett .... | 15,146 | Grundy ..... | 6,345 | James ..... | 4,903 | Marion ..... | 15,411 | Rhea ..... | 12,647 | Unicoi..... . | 4,619 |
| Bledsoe..... | 6,134 | Cumberland. | 5,376 | Hamblen .... | 11,418 | Jefferson..... | 16,478 | Marshall .... | 18,906 | Roane ..... | 17,418 | Union ..... | 11,459 |
| Blount..... | 17,589 | Davidson .... | 108,174 | Hamilton .... | 53,482 | Johnson ..... | 8,858 | Maury..... | 38,112 | Robertson... | 20,078 | Van Buren... | 2,863 |
| Bradley . ... | 13,607 | Decatur . ... | 8,995 | Hancock . . . | 10,342 | Knox..... | 59,557 | Meigs ..... | 6,930 | Rutherford .. | 35,097 | Warren..... | 14,413 |
| Campbell.... | 13,486 | De Kalb..... | 15,650 | Hardeman... | 21,029 | Lake ..... | 5,304 | Monroe ..... | 15,329 | Scott ..... | 9,794 | Washington . | 20,354 |
| Cannon... . | 12,197 | Dickson ..... | 13,645 | Hardin ..... | 17,698 | Lauderdale .. | 18,756 | Montgomery. | 29,697 | Sequatchie .. | 3,027 | Wayne ..... | 11,471 |
| Carroll ..... | 23,630 | Dyer ..... | 19,878 | Hawkins .... | 22,246 | Lawrence ... | 12,286 | Moore..... | 5,975 | Sevier ..... | 18,761 | Weakley .... | 28,955 |
| Carter ..... | 13,389 | Fayette ..... | 28,878 | Haywood ... | 23,558 | Lewis ..... | 2,555 | Morgan ..... | 7,639 | Shelby ..... | 112,740 | White ..... | 12,348 |
| Cheatham ... | 8,845 | Fentress..... | 5,226 | Henderson .. | 16,336 | Lincoln..... | 27,382 | Obion ..... | 27,273 | Smith..... | 18,404 | Williamson .. | 26,321 |
| Chester..... | 9,069 | Franklin .... | 18,929 | Henry ..... | 21,070 | Loudon..... | 9,273 | Overton ..... | 12,039 | Stewart..... | 12,193 | Wilson ..... | 27,148 |
| Claiborne ... | 15,103 | Gibson ..... | 35,859 | Hickman .... | 14,499 | McMinn..... | 17,890 | Perry ..... | 7,785 | Sullivan ..... | 20,879 | | |
| Clay..... | 7,260 | Giles ..... | 34,957 | Houston..... | 5,390 | McNairy .... | 15,510 | Pickett ..... | 4,736 | Sumner..... | 23,668 | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First District..... | 183,541 | Sixth District ..... | 196,097 |
| Second District..... | 196,582 | Seventh District ..... | 153,846 |
| Third District ..... | 199,972 | Eighth District ..... | 161,820 |
| Fourth District..... | 159,940 | Ninth District..... | 174,729 |
| Fifth District..... | 153,773 | Tenth District ..... | 186,918 |

## TEXAS.

As redistricted in 1892.

### *Population by Counties according to Census of* 1890.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | 20,993 | Dimmit | 1,049 | Johnson | 22,313 | Presidio | 1,698 |
| Andrews | 94 | Donley | 1,056 | Jones | 3,797 | Rains | 3,909 |
| Angelina | 6,206 | Duval | 7,598 | Karnes | 3,637 | Randall | 187 |
| Aransas | 1,824 | Eastland | 10,373 | Kaufman | 21,598 | Red River | 21,452 |
| Archer | 2,101 | Ector | 294 | Kendall | 3,826 | Reeves | 1,947 |
| Armstrong | 944 | Edwards | 1,970 | Kent | 324 | Refugio | 1,229 |
| Atascosa | 8,459 | Ellis | 31,774 | Kerr | 4,462 | Roberts | 326 |
| Austin | 17,859 | El Paso | 15,678 | Kimble | 2,943 | Robertson | 26,506 |
| Bailey* | | Encinal | 2,774 | King | 173 | Rockwall | 5,972 |
| Bandera | 3,795 | Erath | 21,594 | Kinney | 3,781 | Runnels | 3,193 |
| Bastrop | 20,736 | Falls | 20,706 | Knox | 1,134 | Rusk | 18,559 |
| Baylor | 2,595 | Fannin | 38,709 | Lamar | 37,302 | Sabine | 4,969 |
| Bee | 3,720 | Fayette | 31,481 | Lamb | 4 | San Augustine | 6,688 |
| Bell | 33,377 | Fisher | 2,996 | Lampasas | 7,584 | San Jacinto | 7,360 |
| Bexar | 49,266 | Floyd | 529 | La Salle | 2,139 | San Patricio | 1,319 |
| Blanco | 4,649 | Foley | 16 | Lavaca | 21,887 | San Saba | 4,641 |
| Borden | 222 | Fort Bend | 10,586 | Lee | 11,952 | Schleicher | 155 |
| Bosque | 14,224 | Franklin | 6,481 | Leon | 13,841 | Scurry | 1,415 |
| Bowie | 20,267 | Freestone | 15,987 | Liberty | 4,230 | Shackelford | 2,012 |
| Brazoria | 11,506 | Frio | 3,112 | Limestone | 21,678 | Shelby | 14,365 |
| Brazos | 16,650 | Gaines | 68 | Lipscomb | 632 | Sherman | 34 |
| Brewster | 710 | Galveston | 31,476 | Live Oak | 2,055 | Smith | 28,324 |
| Briscoe* | | Garza | 14 | Llano | 6,772 | Somervell | 3,419 |
| Brown | 11,421 | Gillespie | 7,056 | Loving | 3 | Starr | 10,749 |
| Buchel | 207 | Glasscock | 208 | Lubbock | 33 | Stephens | 4,926 |
| Burleson | 13,001 | Goliad | 5,910 | Lynn | 24 | Stonewall | 1,094 |
| Burnet | 10,747 | Gonzales | 18,016 | McCulloch | 3,217 | Sutton | 658 |
| Caldwell | 15,769 | Gray | 203 | McLennan | 39,204 | Swisher | 100 |
| Calhoun | 815 | Grayson | 53,211 | McMullen | 1,038 | Tarrant | 41,142 |
| Callahan | 5,457 | Greer | 5,338 | Madison | 8,512 | Taylor | 4,967 |
| Cameron | 14,424 | Gregg | 9,402 | Marion | 10,862 | Terry | 21 |
| Camp | 6,694 | Grimes | 21,312 | Martin | 264 | Throckmorton | 202 |
| Carson | 856 | Guadalupe | 15,217 | Mason | 5,180 | Titus | 8,190 |
| Cass | 22,554 | Hale | 791 | Matagorda | 3,985 | Tom Green | 5,158 |
| Castro | 9 | Hall | 703 | Maverick | 3,698 | Travis | 38,222 |
| Chambers | 2,941 | Hamilton | 9,313 | Medina | 5,730 | Trinity | 7,649 |
| Cherokee | 22,975 | Hansford | 133 | Menard | 1,215 | Tyler | 10,877 |
| Childress | 1,175 | Hardeman | 3,904 | Midland | 1,033 | Upshur | 12,695 |
| Clay | 7,503 | Hardin | 3,956 | Milam | 24,773 | Upton | 52 |
| Cochran* | | Harris | 27,949 | Mills | 5,493 | Uvalde | 3,804 |
| Coke | 2,059 | Harrison | 26,721 | Mitchell | 2,059 | Val Verde | 2,874 |
| Coleman | 6,112 | Hartley | 252 | Montague | 18,863 | Van Zandt | 16,225 |
| Collin | 36,736 | Haskell | 1,665 | Montgomery | 11,765 | Victoria | 6,787 |
| Collinsworth | 857 | Hays | 11,359 | Moore | 15 | Walker | 13,874 |
| Colorado | 19,512 | Hemphill | 519 | Morris | 6,580 | Waller | 10,888 |
| Comal | 6,398 | Henderson | 19,285 | Motley | 139 | Ward | 77 |
| Comanche | 15,608 | Hidalgo | 6,534 | Nacogdoches | 15,984 | Washington | 29,161 |
| Concho | 1,065 | Hill | 27,583 | Navarro | 26,373 | Webb | 14,842 |
| Cooke | 24,696 | Hockley* | | Newton | 4,650 | Wharton | 7,584 |
| Coryell | 16,873 | Hood | 7,614 | Nolan | 1,573 | Wheeler | 778 |
| Cottle | 240 | Hopkins | 20,572 | Nueces | 8,093 | Wichita | 4,831 |
| Crane | 15 | Houston | 19,360 | Ochiltree | 198 | Wilbarger | 7,092 |
| Crockett | 134 | Howard | 1,910 | Oldham | 270 | Williamson | 25,909 |
| Crosby | 346 | Hunt | 31,885 | Orange | 4,770 | Wilson | 10,665 |
| Dallam | 112 | Hutchinson | 58 | Palo Pinto | 8,320 | Winkler | 12 |
| Dallas | 67,042 | Irion | 870 | Panola | 14,398 | Wise | 24,184 |
| Dawson | 29 | Jack | 9,740 | Parker | 21,689 | Wood | 13,928 |
| Deaf Smith | 179 | Jackson | 3,981 | Parmer | 7 | Yoakum | 4 |
| Delta | 9,117 | Jasper | 5,599 | Pecos | 1,396 | Young | 5,049 |
| Denton | 21,280 | Jeff Davis | 1,294 | Polk | 10,332 | Zapata | 2,462 |
| De Witt | 14,307 | Jefferson | 5,857 | Potter | 849 | Zavalla | 1,097 |
| Dickens | 995 | | | | | | |

### POPULATION OF TEXAS.

Total for 1880 ..... 1,591,749
Total for 1890 ..... 2,235,523

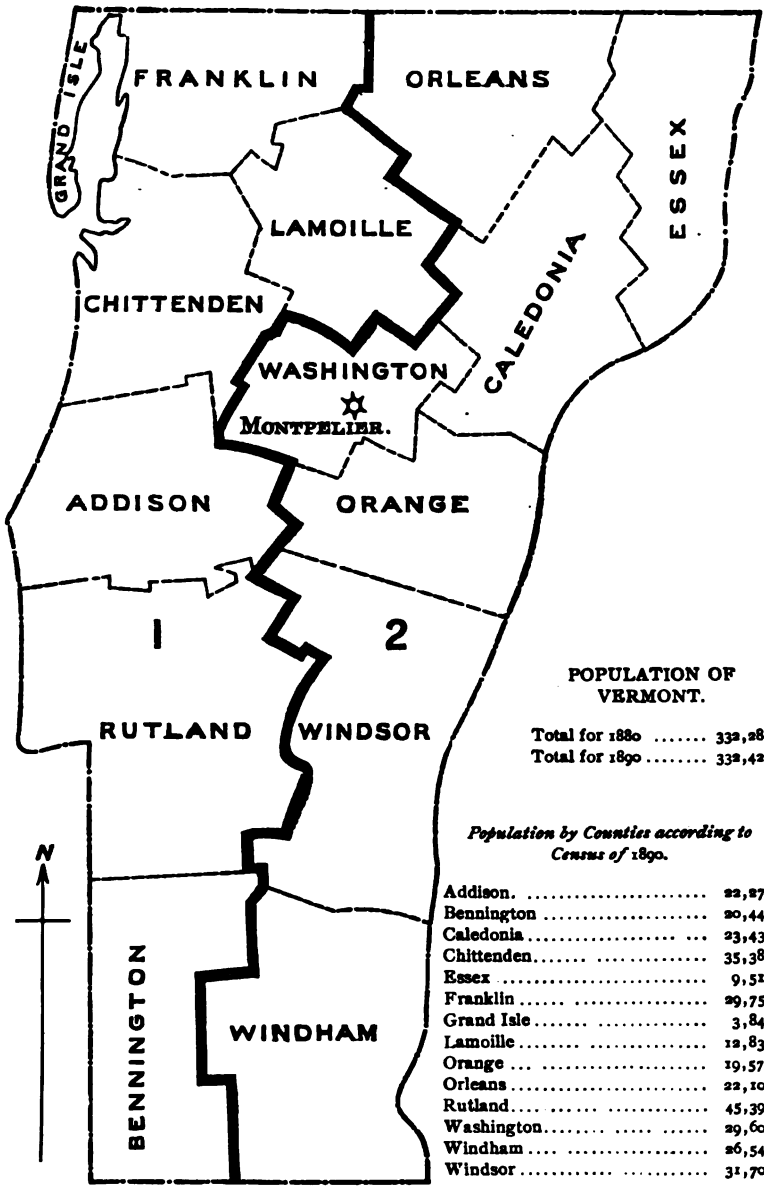
### *Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 102,827 | Eighth District | 174,048 |
| Second District | 210,238 | Ninth District | 175,149 |
| Third District | 133,188 | Tenth District | 166,668 |
| Fourth District | 170,001 | Eleventh District | 189,958 |
| Fifth District | 193,477 | Twelfth District | 136,088 |
| Sixth District | 210,907 | Thirteenth District (75 counties) | 190,080 |
| Seventh District | 182,894 | | |

Total number of counties, 237.

*No returns. † Including Greer County, population 5,338. Greer County is claimed by Oklahoma.

VERMONT.




POPULATION OF VERMONT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 332,286 |
| Total for 1890 | 332,422 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Addison | 22,277 |
| Bennington | 20,448 |
| Caledonia | 23,436 |
| Chittenden | 35,389 |
| Essex | 9,511 |
| Franklin | 29,755 |
| Grand Isle | 3,843 |
| Lamoille | 12,831 |
| Orange | 19,575 |
| Orleans | 22,101 |
| Rutland | 45,397 |
| Washington | 29,606 |
| Windham | 26,547 |
| Windsor | 31,706 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| First district | 169,940 |
| Second district | 162,482 |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

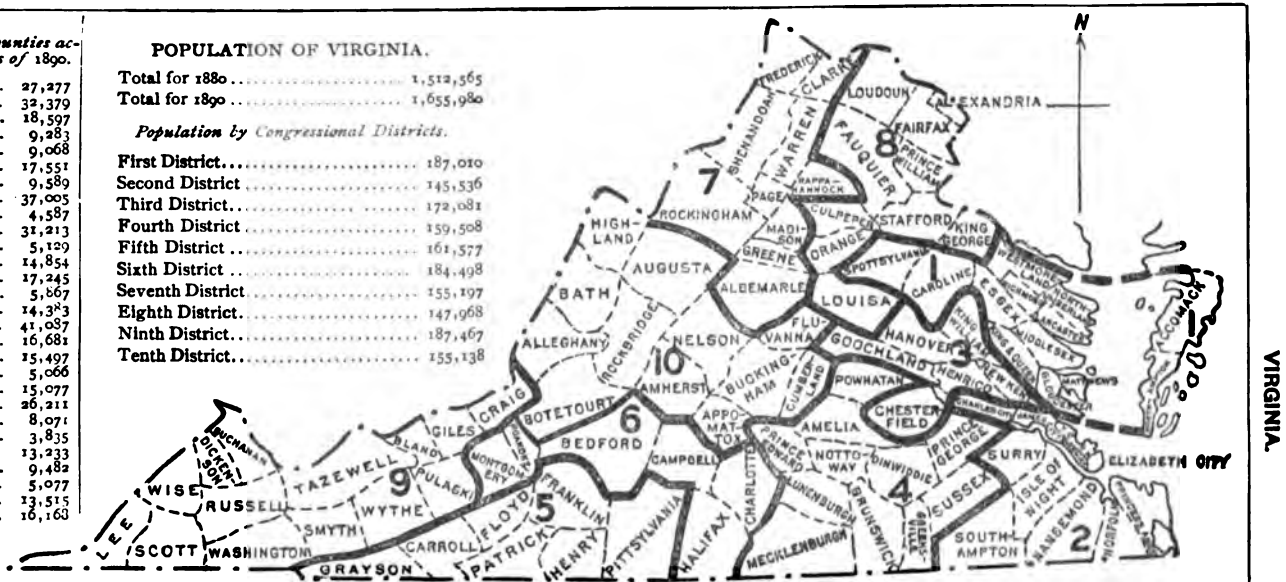
| | |
|---|---|
| Accomack | 27,277 |
| Albemarle | 32,379 |
| Alexandria | 18,597 |
| Alleghany | 9,283 |
| Amelia | 9,068 |
| Amherst | 17,551 |
| Appomattox | 9,589 |
| Augusta | 37,005 |
| Bath | 4,587 |
| Bedford | 31,213 |
| Bland | 5,129 |
| Botetourt | 14,854 |
| Brunswick | 17,245 |
| Buchanan | 5,867 |
| Buckingham | 14,383 |
| Campbell | 41,037 |
| Caroline | 16,681 |
| Carroll | 15,497 |
| Charles City | 5,066 |
| Charlotte | 15,077 |
| Chesterfield | 26,211 |
| Clarke | 8,071 |
| Craig | 3,835 |
| Culpeper | 13,233 |
| Cumberland | 9,482 |
| Dickenson | 5,077 |
| Dinwiddie | 13,515 |
| Elizabeth City | 16,163 |

POPULATION OF VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 1,512,565 |
| Total for 1890 | 1,655,980 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

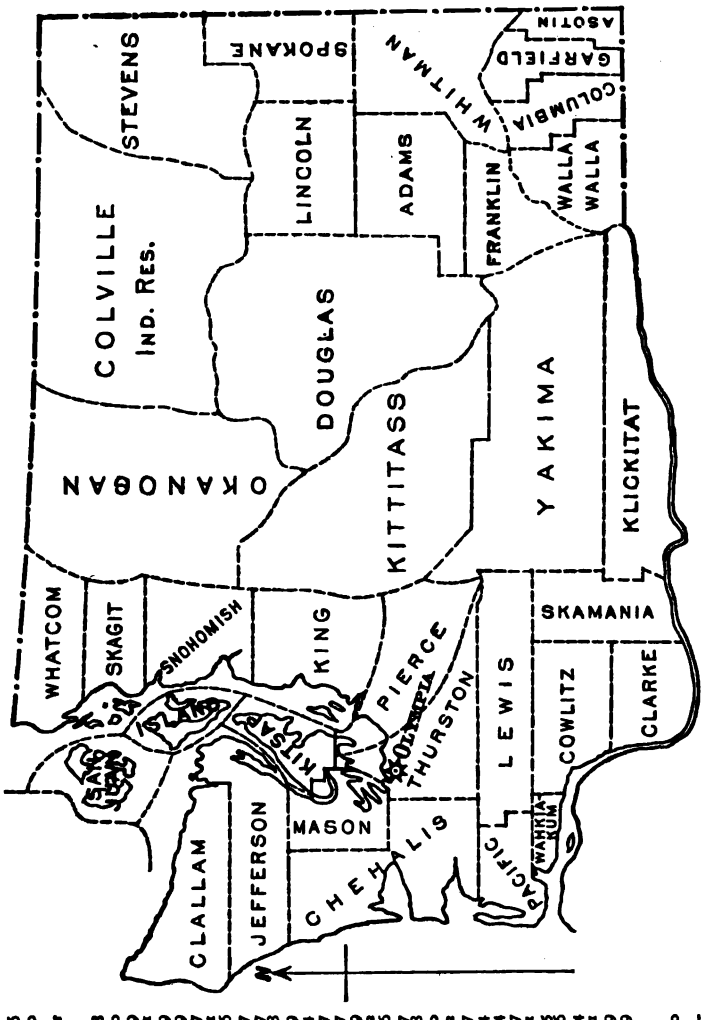
| | |
|---|---|
| First District | 187,010 |
| Second District | 145,536 |
| Third District | 172,081 |
| Fourth District | 159,508 |
| Fifth District | 161,577 |
| Sixth District | 184,498 |
| Seventh District | 155,197 |
| Eighth District | 147,968 |
| Ninth District | 187,467 |
| Tenth District | 155,138 |




| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Essex | 10,047 | Greene | 5,622 | King George | 6,641 | Montgomery | 17,742 | Patrick | 14,147 | Richmond | 7,146 | Surry | 8,256 |
| Fairfax | 16,655 | Greensville | 8,230 | King William | 9,605 | Nansemond | 19,692 | Petersburg City | 22,680 | Roanoke | 30,101 | Sussex | 11,100 |
| Fauquier | 22,590 | Halifax | 34,424 | Lancaster | 7,191 | Nelson | 15,336 | Pittsylvania | 59,941 | Rockbridge | 23,062 | Tazewell | 19,809 |
| Floyd | 14,405 | Hanover | 17,402 | Lee | 18,216 | New Kent | 5,511 | Powhatan | 6,791 | Rockingham | 31,299 | Warren | 8,280 |
| Fluvanna | 9,508 | Henrico | 103,394 | Loudoun | 23,274 | Norfolk | 77,038 | Prince Edward | 14,694 | Russell | 16,126 | Warwick | 6,650 |
| Franklin | 24,985 | Henry | 18,208 | Louisa | 16,997 | Northampton | 10,313 | Prince George | 7,872 | Scott | 21,694 | Washington | 29,080 |
| Frederick | 17,280 | Highland | 5,352 | Lunenburg | 11,372 | Northumberland | 7,885 | Princess Anne | 9,510 | Shenandoah | 19,671 | Westmoreland | 8,399 |
| Giles | 9,090 | Isle of Wight | 11,313 | Madison | 10,225 | Nottoway | 11,582 | Prince William | 9,805 | Smyth | 13,360 | Wise | 9,345 |
| Gloucester | 11,653 | James City | 5,643 | Mathews | 7,584 | Orange | 12,814 | Pulaski | 12,790 | Southampton | 20,078 | Wythe | 18,019 |
| Goochland | 9,958 | King and Queen | 9,669 | Mecklenburg | 25,359 | Page | 13,092 | Rappahannock | 8,678 | Spottsylvania | 14,233 | York | 7,596 |
| Grayson | 14,394 | | | Middlesex | 7,458 | | | | | Stafford | 7,362 | | |

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

## WASHINGTON.




POPULATION OF WASHINGTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 75,116 |
| Total for 1890 | 349,390 |

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams | 2,098 |
| Asotin | 1,580 |
| Cheballs | 9,249 |
| Clallam | 2,771 |
| Clarke | 11,709 |
| Columbia | 6,709 |
| Cowlitz | 5,917 |
| Douglas | 3,161 |
| Franklin | 696 |
| Garfield | 3,897 |
| Island | 1,787 |
| Jefferson | 8,368 |
| King | 63,989 |
| Kitsap | 4,624 |
| Kittitass | 8,777 |
| Klickitat | 5,167 |
| Lewis | 11,499 |
| Lincoln | 9,312 |
| Mason | 2,826 |
| Okanogan | 1,467 |
| Pacific | 4,358 |
| Pierce | 50,940 |
| San Juan | 2,072 |
| Skagit | 8,747 |
| Skamania | 774 |
| Snohomish | 8,514 |
| Spokane | 37,487 |
| Stevens | 4,341 |
| Thurston | 9,675 |
| Wahkiakum | 2,526 |
| Walla Walla | 12,224 |
| Whatcom | 18,591 |
| Whitman | 19,109 |
| Yakima | 4,429 |

*Population by Congressional District.*

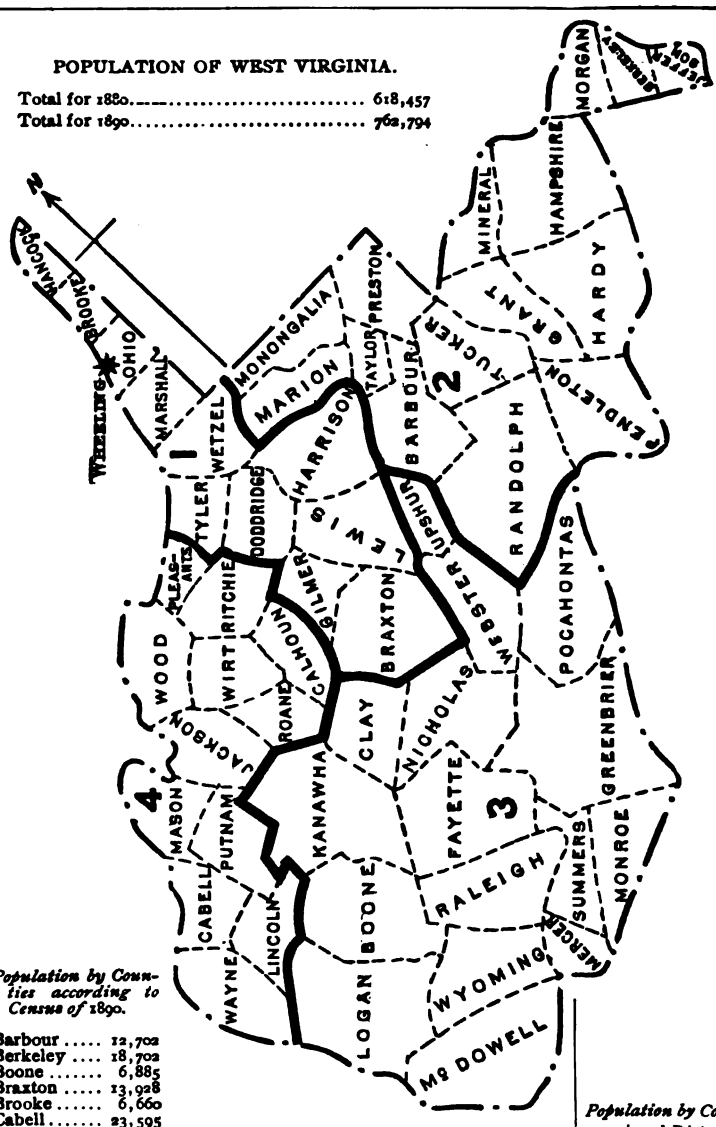
| | |
|---|---|
| State at large | 349,390 |

No change in Congressional district under reapportionment act of 1890.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

### POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Total for 1880..... 618,457
Total for 1890..... 762,794




*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barbour | 12,702 | Logan | 11,101 | Putnam | 14,342 |
| Berkeley | 18,702 | McDowell | 7,300 | Raleigh | 9,597 |
| Boone | 6,885 | Marion | 20,721 | Randolph | 11,633 |
| Braxton | 13,928 | Marshall | 20,735 | Ritchie | 16,621 |
| Brooke | 6,660 | Mason | 22,863 | Roane | 15,303 |
| Cabell | 23,595 | Mercer | 16,002 | Summers | 13,117 |
| Calhoun | 8,155 | Mineral | 12,085 | Taylor | 12,147 |
| Clay | 4,659 | Monongalia | 15,705 | Tucker | 6,459 |
| Doddridge | 12,183 | Monroe | 12,429 | Tyler | 11,962 |
| Fayette | 20,542 | Morgan | 6,744 | Upshur | 12,714 |
| Gilmer | 9,746 | Nicholas | 9,309 | Wayne | 18,652 |
| Grant | 6,802 | Ohio | 41,557 | Webster | 4,783 |
| Greenbrier | 18,034 | Pendleton | 8,711 | Wetzel | 16,841 |
| Hampshire | 11,419 | Pleasants | 7,539 | Wirt | 9,411 |
| Hancock | 6,414 | Pocahontas | 6,814 | Wood | 28,612 |
| Hardy | 7,567 | Preston | 20,355 | Wyoming | 6,247 |
| Harrison | 21,919 | | | | |
| Jackson | 19,021 | | | | |
| Jefferson | 15,553 | | | | |
| Kanawha | 42,756 | | | | |
| Lewis | 15,895 | | | | |
| Lincoln | 11,246 | | | | |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

First District . 177,840
Second District 187,305
Third District. 202,289
Fourth District 195,360

No change in Congressional districts under reapportionment act of 1890.

## WISCONSIN.

As redistricted in 1890.

### POPULATION OF WISCONSIN.

Total for 1880 ..... 1,315,497
Total for 1890 ..... 1,686,880

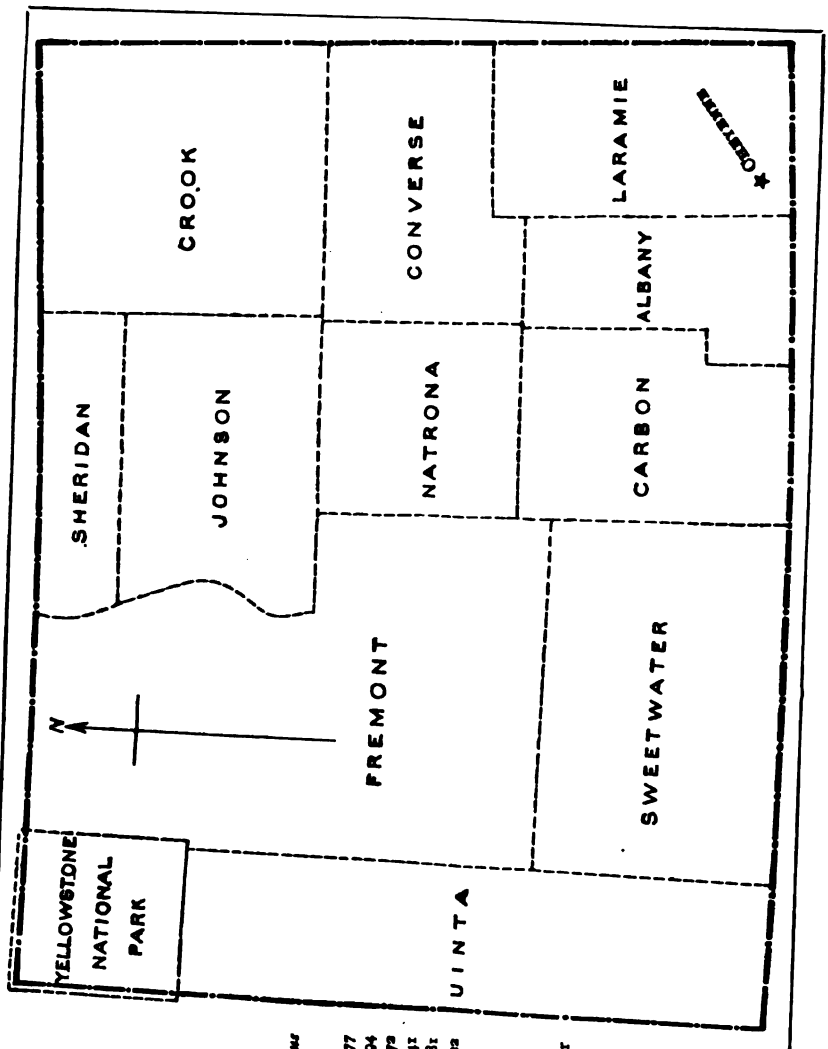
*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 6,889 | Eau Claire | 30,673 | Manitowoc | 37,831 | Rock | 43,220 |
| Ashland | 20,063 | Florence | 2,604 | Marathon | 30,369 | St. Croix | 23,139 |
| Barron | 15,416 | Fond du Lac | 41,088 | Marinette | 20,304 | Sauk | 30,575 |
| Bayfield | 7,390 | Forest | 1,012 | Marquette | 9,676 | Sawyer | 1,977 |
| Brown | 39,164 | Grant | 36,651 | Milwaukee | 236,101 | Shawano | 19,236 |
| Buffalo | 15,997 | Green | 22,732 | Monroe | 23,211 | Sheboygan | 42,489 |
| Burnett | 4,393 | Green Lake | 15,163 | Oconto | 15,009 | Taylor | 6,731 |
| Calumet | 16,639 | Iowa | 22,117 | Oneida | 5,010 | Trempealeau | 18,920 |
| Chippewa | 25,143 | Jackson | 15,797 | Outagamie | 38,690 | Vernon | 25,111 |
| Clark | 17,708 | Jefferson | 33,530 | Ozaukee | 14,943 | Walworth | 27,860 |
| Columbia | 28,350 | Juneau | 17,121 | Pepin | 6,932 | Washburn | 2,926 |
| Crawford | 15,987 | Kenosha | 15,581 | Pierce | 20,385 | Washington | 22,751 |
| Dane | 59,578 | Kewaunee | 16,153 | Polk | 12,968 | Waukesha | 33,270 |
| Dodge | 44,984 | La Crosse | 38,801 | Portage | 24,798 | Waupaca | 26,794 |
| Door | 15,682 | La Fayette | 20,265 | Price | 5,258 | Waushara | 13,507 |
| Douglas | 13,468 | Langlade | 9,465 | Racine | 36,268 | Winnebago | 50,097 |
| Dunn | 22,664 | Lincoln | 12,008 | Richland | 19,121 | Wood | 18,127 |

*Population by Congressional Districts.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 165,926 | Sixth District | 181,001 |
| Second District | 166,342 | Seventh District | 150,331 |
| Third District | 173,572 | Eighth District | 179,408 |
| Fourth District | 236,101 | Ninth District | 164,777 |
| Fifth District | 113,453 | Tenth District | 149,845 |

## WYOMING.




**POPULATION OF WYOMING.**

Total for 1880..... 20,789
Total for 1890..... 60,705

*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

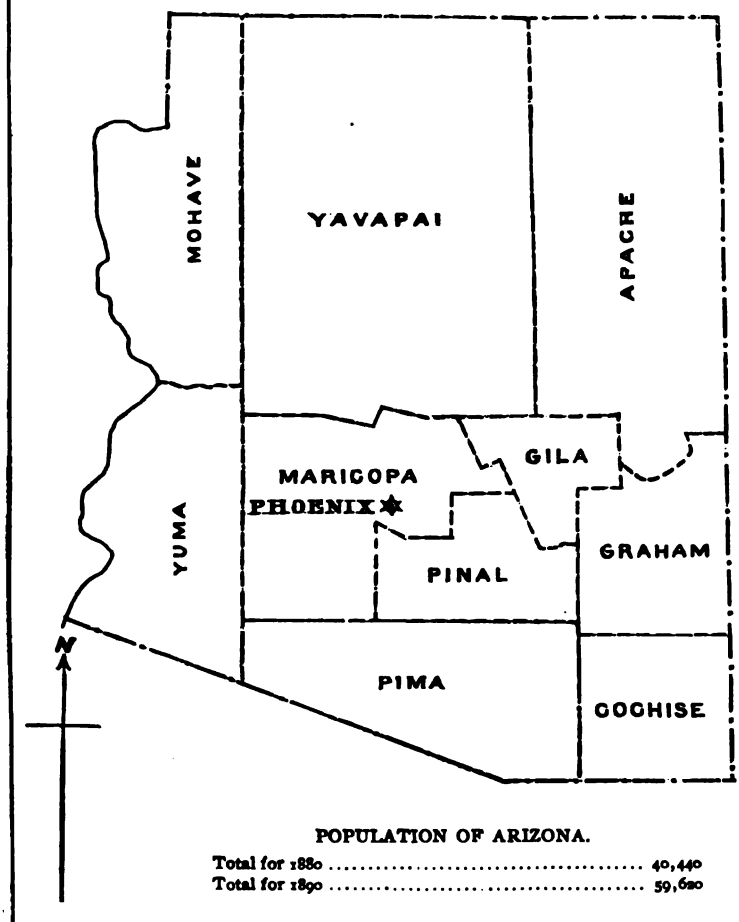
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany..... | 8,865 | Laramie..... | 16,777 |
| Carbon..... | 6,857 | Natrona..... | 1,094 |
| Converse.... | 2,738 | Sheridan..... | 1,972 |
| Crook..... | 2,338 | Sweetwater.. | 4,941 |
| Fremont..... | 2,463 | Uinta..... | 7,881 |
| Johnson..... | 2,357 | Weston..... | 2,422 |

*Population by Congressional District.*

State at large..... 60,705

No change in Congressional district under reapportionment act of 1890.

ARIZONA.




POPULATION OF ARIZONA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 40,440 |
| Total for 1890 | 59,620 |

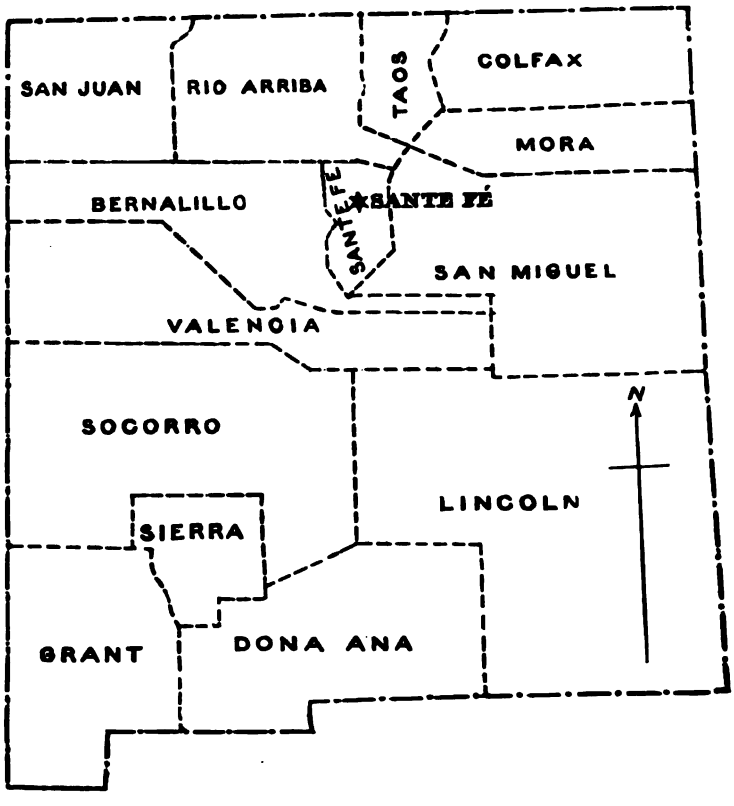
*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Apache | 4,281 |
| Cochise | 6,938 |
| Gila | 2,021 |
| Graham | 5,670 |
| Maricopa | 10,986 |
| Mohave | 1,444 |
| Pima | 12,673 |
| Pinal | 4,251 |
| Yavapai | 8,685 |
| Yuma | 2,671 |

*Population by Congressional District.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Territory at large | 59,620 |

NEW MEXICO.




POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 119,565 |
| Total for 1890 | 153,593 |

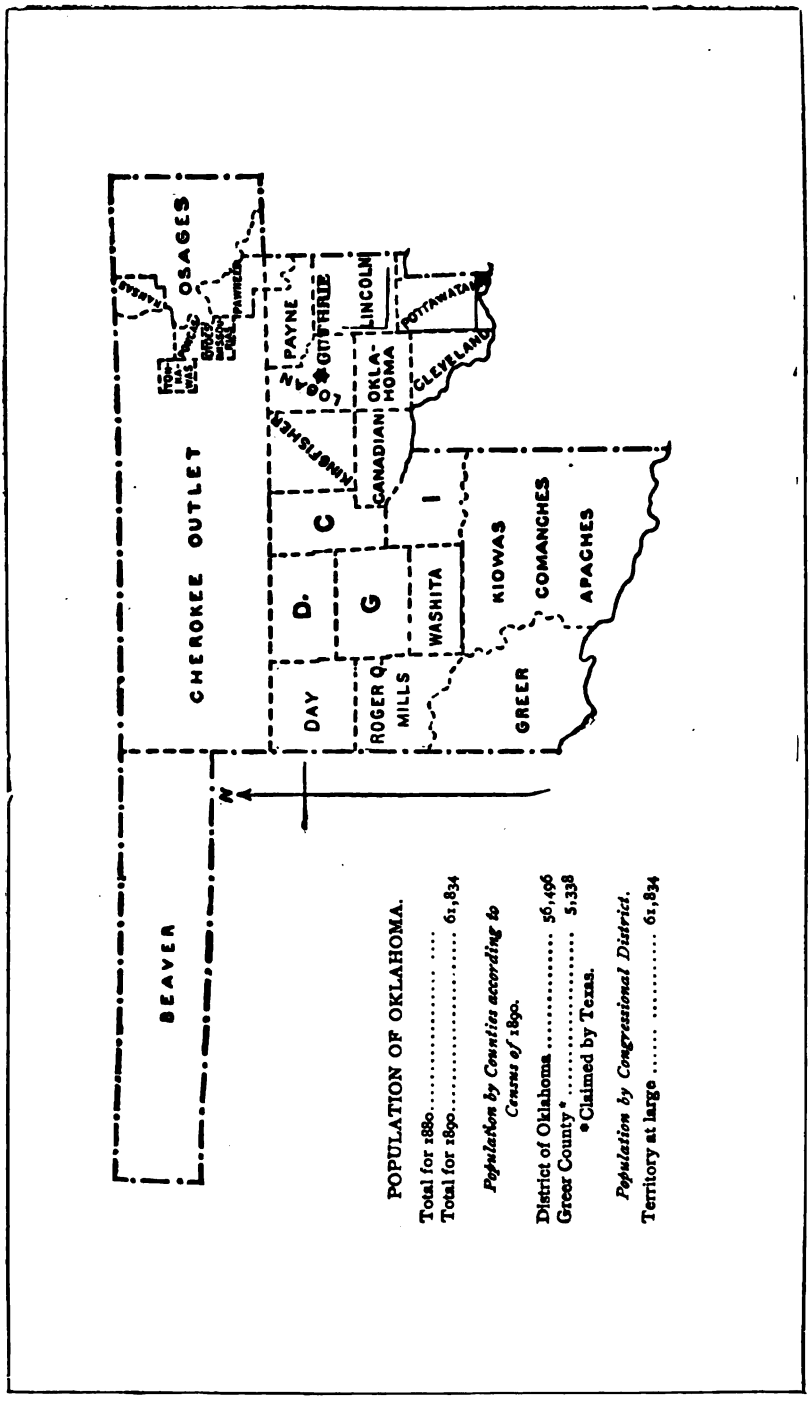
*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bernalillo | 20,913 | San Juan | 1,890 |
| Colfax | 7,974 | San Miguel | 24,204 |
| Dona Ana | 9,191 | Santa Fe | 13,562 |
| Grant | 9,657 | Sierra | 3,630 |
| Lincoln | 7,081 | Socorro | 9,595 |
| Mora | 10,618 | Taos | 9,868 |
| Rio Arriba | 11,534 | Valencia | 13,876 |

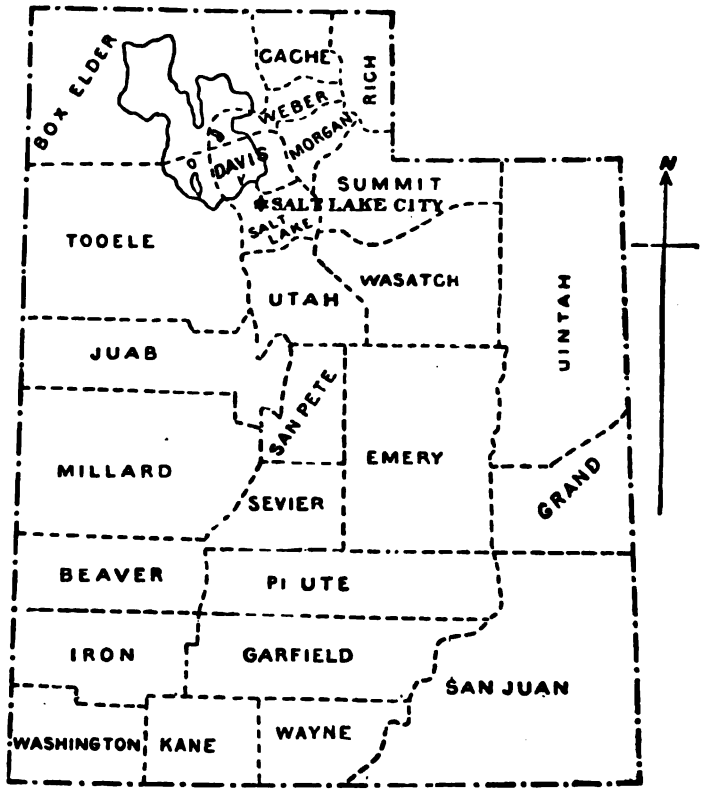
*Population by Congressional District.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Territory at large | 153,593 |

OKLAHOMA.


BEAVER
CHEROKEE OUTLET
OSAGES
PAWNEE
PONCA
PAYNE
GUTHRIE
LINCOLN
POTTAWATOMIE
LOGAN
OKLA-HOMA
CLEVELAND
KICKAPOOS
CANADIAN
DAY
D.
C
I
ROGER Q. MILLS
G
WASHITA
KIOWAS
COMANCHES
APACHES
GREER
N
POPULATION OF OKLAHOMA.
Total for 1880.....
Total for 1890..... 61,834
*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*
District of Oklahoma ..... 56,496
Greer County*..... 5,338
*Claimed by Texas.
*Population by Congressional District.*
Territory at large ..... 61,834

## UTAH.




### POPULATION OF UTAH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 143,963 |
| Total for 1890 | 207,905 |

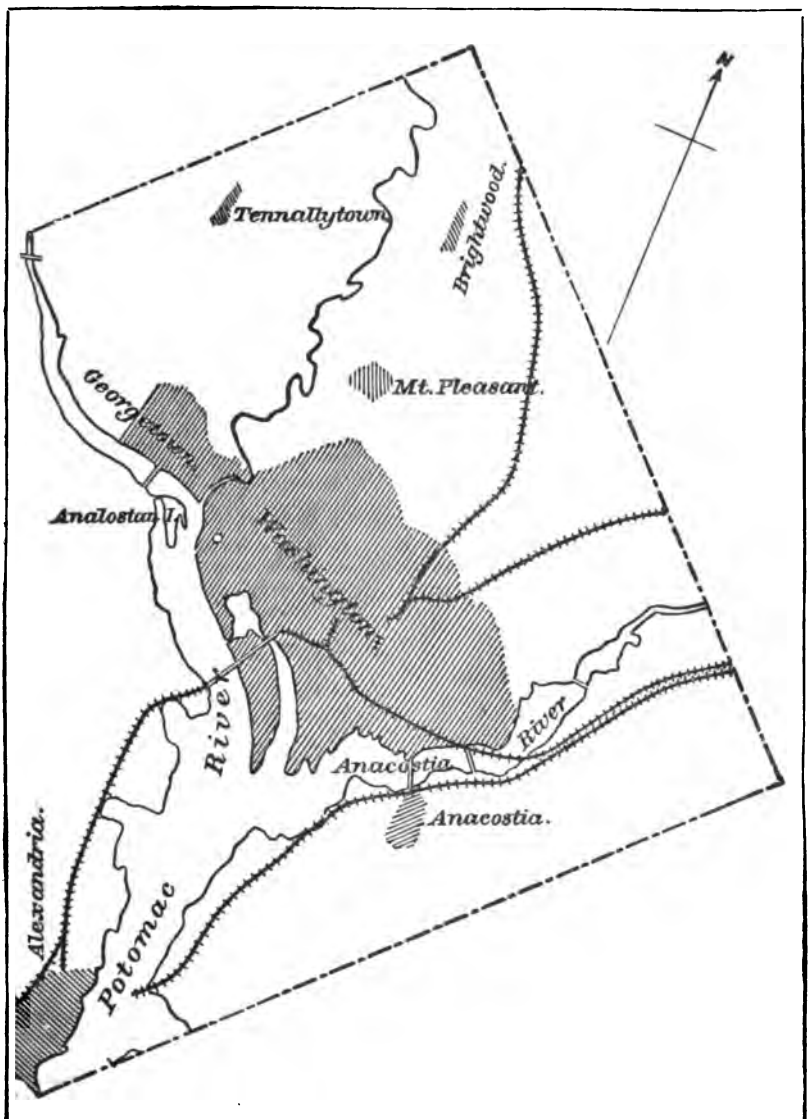
*Population by Counties according to Census of 1890.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver | 3,340 | Rich | 1,527 |
| Box Elder | 7,642 | Salt Lake | 58,457 |
| Cache | 15,509 | San Juan | 365 |
| Davis | 6,751 | San Pete | 13,146 |
| Emery | 5,076 | Sevier | 6,199 |
| Garfield | 2,457 | Summit | 7,733 |
| Grand | 541 | Tooele | 3,700 |
| Iron | 2,683 | Uintah | 2,762 |
| Juab | 5,582 | Utah | 23,768 |
| Kane | 1,685 | Wasatch | 3,595 |
| Millard | 4,033 | Washington | 4,009 |
| Morgan | 1,780 | Weber | 22,723 |
| Pi Ute | 2,842 | | |

*Population by Congressional District.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Territory at large | 207,905 |

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**




POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for 1880 | 177,624 |
| Total for 1890 | 230,392 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Outlying district | 28,200 |
| West Washington, or Georgetown | 14,046 |
| City of Washington | 188,146 |

Land area, 60 square miles; water, 10 square miles: total, 70 square miles.

⊙ Naval Observatory, the point from which longitude is reckoned from Washington.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Census of 1890.)

| States and Territories. | Population. |
|---|---|
| THE UNITED STATES | 62,622,250 |
| *North Atlantic division* | 17,401,545 |
| Maine | 661,086 |
| New Hampshire | 376,530 |
| Vermont | 332,422 |
| Massachusetts | 2,238,943 |
| Rhode Island | 345,506 |
| Connecticut | 746,258 |
| New York | 5,997,853 |
| New Jersey | 1,444,933 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,258,014 |
| *South Atlantic division* | 8,857,920 |
| Delaware | 168,493 |
| Maryland | 1,042,390 |
| District of Columbia | 230,392 |
| Virginia | 1,655,980 |
| West Virginia | 762,794 |
| North Carolina | 1,617,947 |
| South Carolina | 1,151,149 |
| Georgia | 1,837,353 |
| Florida | 391,422 |
| *North Central division* | 22,362,279 |
| Ohio | 3,672,316 |
| Indiana | 2,192,404 |
| Illinois | 3,826,351 |
| Michigan | 2,093,889 |
| Wisconsin | 1,686,880 |
| Minnesota | 1,301,826 |
| Iowa | 1,911,896 |
| *North Central division*—Continued. | |
| Missouri | 2,679,184 |
| North Dakota | 182,719 |
| South Dakota | 328,808 |
| Nebraska | 1,058,910 |
| Kansas | 1,427,096 |
| *South Central division* | 10,972,893 |
| Kentucky | 1,858,635 |
| Tennessee | 1,767,518 |
| Alabama | 1,513,017 |
| Mississippi | 1,289,600 |
| Louisiana | 1,118,587 |
| Texas | 2,235,523 |
| Indian Territory | (*) |
| Oklahoma | †61,834 |
| Arkansas | 1,128,179 |
| *West division* | 3,027,613 |
| Montana | 132,159 |
| Wyoming | 60,705 |
| Colorado | 412,198 |
| New Mexico | 153,593 |
| Arizona | 59,620 |
| Utah | 207,905 |
| Nevada | 45,761 |
| Idaho | 84,385 |
| Alaska | (*) |
| Washington | 349,390 |
| Oregon | 313,767 |
| California | 1,208,130 |

* Alaska has a population of 32,052, and Indian Territory, including all Indian reservations, 325,464. These figures are not included in the official count of the population of the United States.

† Including 5,338 persons in Greer County (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

### RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE UNITED STATES | 62,622,250 |
| North Atlantic division | 17,401,545 |
| South Atlantic division | 8,857,920 |
| North Central division | 22,362,279 |
| South Central division | 10,972,893 |
| West division | 3,027,613 |

# OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

## PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

*President of the Senate.*—ADLAI E. STEVENSON, The Ebbitt House.
*Chaplain of the Senate.*—Rev. William H. Milburn.
*Private Secretary.*—Lewis G. Stevenson, The Ebbitt House.
*Messenger to the Vice-President.*—W. S. Daniels, Brookland, D. C.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

*Secretary of the Senate.*—William R. Cox, The Shoreham.
*Chief Clerk.*—Charles W. Johnson, Hotel Normandie.
*Principal Legislative Clerk.*—Henry H. Gilfry, 322 B street, S. E.
*Reading Clerk.*—Charles S. Martin.
*Minute and Journal Clerk.*—William E. Spencer, 254 Delaware avenue, N. E.
*Financial Clerk.*—R. B. Nixon, 415 M street, N. W.
*Assistant Financial Clerk.*—Henry A. Pierce, The Varnum, New Jersey avenue, S. E.
*Enrolling Clerk.*—B. S. Platt, 802 L street, N. W.
*Clerks.*—M. R. Shankland, 1633 Twenty-ninth street, N. W.
H. B. McDonald, 1204 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Jere Williams, 114 Second street, S. E.
Jacob C. Donaldson, 1224 Thirteenth street, N. W.
J. W. Bartlett, 113 C street, N. E.
C. C. Morrow, 1110 Thirteenth street, N. W.
J. H. C. Wilson, 26 Myrtle street, N. E.
Charles Newell, 117 B street, N. E.
John R. Thompson, 508 C street, S. E.
A. F. Ely, 816 F street, S. W.
*Keeper of Stationery.*—Charles N. Richards, 101 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Assistant Keeper of Stationery.*—Frank M. Evans, 1807 Riggs street, N. W.
*Assistant in Stationery Room.*—John L. Nichols, 147 C street, N. E.
*Messengers.*—E. A. Hills, 901 French street.
Joseph McGuckian, 230 East Capitol street.

### LIBRARY OF THE SENATE.

*Librarian.*—A. W. Church, 1414 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*Assistant Librarian.*—E. T. Cressey, 52 B street, N. E.

## CLERKS AND MESSENGERS TO SENATE COMMITTEES.

*Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.*—Clerk, James S. Morrill.
*Agriculture and Forestry.*—Clerk, J. G. Hemingway; messenger, David Johnson.
*Appropriations.*—Clerk, Thomas P. Cleaves, 1819 Tenth street, N. W.; assistant clerk, F. M. Cockrell, jr.; messenger, Christian Chritzman, 7 B street, N. W.
*Census.*—Clerk, J. W. Dodd.
*Civil Service and Retrenchment.*—Clerk, Harry Gassaway; messenger, Henry Brady, 117 Fourth street, S. E.
*Claims.*—Clerk, A. H. Baker; assistant clerk, W. D. Pasco; messenger, James M. Pipes, 810 New Jersey avenue, N. W.
*Coast Defenses.*—Clerk, H. H. Gordon.

*Commerce.*—Clerk, G. E. Ransom, Metropolitan Hotel; assistant clerk, Otis H. Cutler, 704 New Jersey avenue.
*Conference of Minority.*—Clerk, E. J. Babcock, 1334 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Contingent Expenses.*—Clerk, Charles M Smith.
*Corporations in District of Columbia.*—Clerk, W. H. Smith.
*District of Columbia.*—Clerk, C. H. Harris, 120 C street, S. E; messenger, H. W. Wall.
*Education and Labor.*—Clerk, Duncan McFarlane; messenger, —.
*Engrossed Bills.*—Clerk, J. S. Morgan; messenger, E. Y. Mitchell, jr., 124 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.
*Enrolled Bills.*—Clerk, R. B. Matthews.
*Epidemic Diseases.*—Clerk, Eugene Davis.
*Establish the University of the United States.*—Clerk, H. O. Clagett.
*Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.*—Clerk, N. M. Peffer.
*Finance.*—Clerk, James P. Voorhees; messenger, George M. Taylor, 13 Third street, N. E.
*Fisheries.*—Clerk, George Pierce; messenger, W. Irving Latimer, 1139 Twelfth street, N. W.
*Five Civilised Tribes of Indians.*—Clerk, T. F. Dawson.
*Foreign Relations.*—Clerk, G. W. Morgan, 18 Quincy street, West Eckington; messenger, Henry A. Vale, 6 Iowa Circle.
*Forest Reservations.*—Clerk, T. F. Memminger.
*Immigration.*—Clerk, Peter J. Manwiller.
*Improvement Mississippi River.*—Clerk, R. W. Cantrell.
*Indian Affairs.*—Clerk, J. K. Jones, jr.; messenger, —.
*Indian Depredations.*—Clerk, J. C. Edwards; messenger, D. H. McPherson, 418 A street, S. E.
*Interstate Commerce.*—Clerk, D. C. Roper.
*Investigate Geological Survey.*—Clerk, Miles Taylor.
*Investigate Trespassers on Indian Lands.*—Clerk, James V. Brooke.
*Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.*—Clerk, Robert W. Gates.
*Judiciary.*—Clerk, H. L. Pugh, 1833 R street, N. W.; messenger, Edward W. Doherty, 229 Indiana avenue, N. W.
*Library.*—Clerk, C. H. Mills; messenger, Henry E. Hinman, 1512 U street, N. W.
*Manufactures.*—Clerk, R. M. Larner, 529 Eighteenth street, N. W; messenger, Cornelius P. Swain, 106 F street, N. E.
*Military Affairs.*—Clerk, J. H. Robinson; messenger, Frederick E. Chapin, 3043 P street, N. W.
*Mines and Mining.*—Clerk, Charles J. Kappler.
*National Banks.*—Clerk, F. A. Markle.
*Naval Affairs.*—Clerk, E. T. Mathews.
*Nicaraguan Claims.*—Clerk, W. C. Hubbell.
*Organization, etc., Executive Departments.*—Clerk, J. S. Flannery; messenger, O. H. Curtis, 1525 Corcoran street, N. W.
*Patents.*—Clerk, C. W. McFee.
*Pensions.*—Clerk, W. H. H. Johnston, 1329 G street, N. W.; assistant clerks, J. P. Weber; T. J. Donovan, 237 Thirteen-and-a-half street, S. W.
*Potomac River Front.*—Clerk, W. Pulsifer; messenger, Milo R. Adams, 820 A street, S. E.
*Post-Offices and Post-Roads.*—Clerk, Henry Jones; messenger, W. T. Colquitt.
*Pacific Railroads.*—Clerk, G. E. Gilliland, The Normandie.
*Printing.*—Clerk, F. M. Cox, 209 First street, S. E.
*Private Land Claims.*—Clerk, P. Pulsifer, 1618 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*Privileges and Elections.*—Clerk, C. N. Vance.
*Public Buildings and Grounds.*—Clerk, C. C. Coombs, 124 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.; messenger, Michael Conlan, 1612 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*Public Lands.*—Clerk, W. H. Hyatt, 922 I street, N. W.; messenger, W. S. Ballard, 1613 Marion street, N. W.
*Quadro-Centennial.*—Clerk, J. F. Wood.
*Railroads.*—Clerk, J. B. McCoy; messenger, H. E. Ward, 48 B street, S.W.
*Relations with Canada.*—Clerk, H. W. Walker; messenger, —.
*Revision of the Laws.*—Clerk, H. C. Snyder; messenger, Charles H. Hitchcock, 19 Fifth street, S. E.
*Revolutionary Claims.*—Clerk, H. J. Gensler.
*Rules.*—Clerk, Joseph Blackburn, jr., 501 Thirteenth street, N. W.; messenger, R. B. Tuley, 1533 Sixth street, N. W.
*Territories.*—Clerk, C. H. Syme; messenger, Thomas Keller.
*Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.*—Clerk, M. F. Tighe.
*Transportation and Sale of Meat Products.*—Clerk, E. T. Lee.
*Woman Suffrage.*—Clerk, E. C. Goodwin.

## OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

*Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.*—Richard J. Bright, 1 B street, N. W.
*Assistant Doorkeeper.*—Isaac Bassett, 18 Second street, N. E.
*Acting Assistant Doorkeeper.*—Charles B. Reade, Riggs House.
*Clerk to Sergeant-at-Arms.*—Kimball E. Valentine, 300 Delaware avenue, N. E.
*Messengers, Acting Assistant Doorkeepers.*—D. W. Wilson, 1406 T street, N. W.
C. S. Draper, 325 A street, S. E.
C. E. Steuven, 1006 F street, N. E.
*Assistant Messenger on floor of Senate.*—Alonzo H. Stewart, 204 Fourth street, S. E.
*Upholsterer and Locksmith.*—John R. Zimmerman, 201 C street, S. E.

### POST-OFFICE.

*Postmaster of the Senate.*—Stanley Plummer, 12 B street, N. E.
*Assistant Postmaster.*—Aaron W. Kellogg.
*Clerk in Post-Office.*—James A. Crystal, 108 Fifth street, N. E.

### MAIL MESSENGERS.

J. H. Sturtevant, 133 E street, N. W.
John D. Severn.
William N. Peck, 103 Third street, S. E.
Murray S. Dunbar, 623 Penn. ave., N. W.
Fred. L. Dennie.
Fred. M. Colwell, 1817 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Allison Merritt, 118 Maryland avenue, N. E.

### RIDING PAGES.

Moxley Ferris, 420 Massachusetts avenue.
Elwood Graver, 300 Delaware avenue, N. E.
S. W. Byington, 409 Fourth street, N. E.
Harry Nelson, 823 New Jersey avenue, N. W.

### DOCUMENT ROOM.

*Superintendent.*—Amzi Smith, 125 C street, S. E.
*First Assistant.*—George H. Boyd, 516 D street, S. E.
*Second Assistant.*—J. W. Hathaway, 217 Delaware avenue, N. E.
*Clerk.*—Frank Burton, 314 Delaware avenue, N. E.
*Assistant in Document Room.*—L. C. Baker, 1449 N street, N. W.

### FOLDING ROOM.

*Superintendent.*—J. S. Hickcox, 1329 Twenty-first street, N. W.
*Assistant.*—W. P. Brownlow, 310 Second street, S. E.
*Clerk.*—R. B. Tretler, 618 G street, N. E.
*Foreman.*—Hiram H. Brewer, Lanham's, Md.

### MESSENGERS.

Milo R. Adams, 820 A street, S. E.
J. J. G. Ball, 1016 Sixth street, N. W.
W. H. May, jr.
A. Barnes, 914 New York ave.
J. F. Edwards, Hillman House.
H. W. Wall, 246 Delaware ave.
William Griffis.
O. H. Curtis, 1525 Corcoran street.
J. M. Pipes, 810 New Jersey ave., N. W.
C. H. Hitchcock, 19 Fifth street, S. E.
W. I. Latimer, 1139 Twelfth street, N. W.
C. P. Swain, 106 F street, N. E.
Cliff Warden, 900 Twenty-third street, N. W.
Henry Brady.
C. W. Barrett.
Edward Ham, 306 B street, N. E.
Arthur M. Payne, 2215 Washington Circle.
H. E. Ward, 48 B street, S. W.
Horace Scudder, 227 East Capitol street.
T. W. Keller, 152 East Capitol street.
Preston L. Belden, 912 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
W. A. Peffer, jr., corner B street and New Jersey ave., N. W.
Frank F. T. Hall, 649 C street, S. E.
S. Birmingham, 1433 L street, N. W.
H. E. Hinman.
R. B. Tuley.
John J. Guheen.
W. F. Wright, 209 East Capitol street.
Clarence G. Northup, 56 N. Y. avenue.
W. E. Pressey, 14 Third street, N. E.
C. P. Crandall, 1228 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Lyman B. Cutler, 715 Ninth street, N. W.
L. Kimball, jr.
Chas. G. Phelps, 935 Rhode Island ave., N. W.
G. M. Taylor, 13 Third street, N. E.
C. W. Fitch, 1600 Sixteenth street, N. W.
F. E. Chapin, 3043 P street, N. W.
H. A. Vale.
E. Y. Mitchell, 124 Massachusetts ave., N. E.
C. Chritzman, 154 A street, N. E.
E. C. Moxley, 1503 Thirty-fifth street.
J. T. Gaskin, 416 Ninth street, S. W.
P. V. Roux.
W. J. Reed, 716 C street, N. E.
C. W. Sparr, 12 B street, N. E.
S. K. Hannegan, 25 Lafayette Place.
D. H. McPherson, 418 A street, S. E.
C. W. Draper, 110 Maryland avenue, N. E.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

*Chief Engineer.*—T. A. Jones, 946 F street, S. W.
*Assistants.*—E. C. Stubbs, Wheaton, Md.
W. H. Prescott, Hillman House.
F. E. Dodson, 710 Maryland avenue, N. E.
*Conductors of Elevators.*—A. D. Wiggin, 716 C street, N. E.
S. D. Sterne, 138 F street, N. E.
Alanson D. Gaston, 154 A street, N. E.
J. W. Nye.
H. B. Stout.
*Assistant.*—E. J. Atherton, 427 Third street, N. E.

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# OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

## SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

*The Speaker.*—CHARLES F. CRISP, The Metropolitan.
*Private Secretary.*—John T. Waterman, 618 Twelfth street, N. W.
*Clerk at the Speaker's Table.*—Charles R. Crisp,
*Clerk to the Speaker.*—Edward W. Barrett,
*Messenger.*—Henry Neal, 415 Fifth street, S. E.

## CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway, 321 Eleventh street, S. W.

## OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHERS TO COMMITTEES.

Will J. Kehoe, 100 Fourth street, S. E.
George C. Lafferty.

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# OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

*Clerk of the House.*—James Kerr, 224 New Jersey avenue, S. E.
*Chief Clerk.*—Thomas O. Towles, 1518 R street, N. W.
*Journal Clerk.*—N. T. Crutchfield, 206 Delaware avenue, N. E.
*Assistant Journal Clerk.*—G. Walker Pratt,
*Reading Clerks.*—W. J. Houghtaling, 316 Sixth street, N. E.
Pembroke Pettit.
*Tally Clerk.*—Frank H. Hosford, 634 C street, N. E.
*Printing and Bill Clerk.*—John H. Rogers, 517 East Capitol street.
*Disbursing Clerk.*—J. Frank Snyder, The Varnum, corner New Jersey avenue and C street, S. E.
*File Clerk.*—Walter H. French, National Hotel.
*Enrolling Clerk.*—George B. Parsons, 701 A street, N. E.
*Assistant Disbursing Clerk.*—Thomas B. Kalbfus, Windsor Hotel.
*Assistant Enrolling Clerk.*—John Kelley.
*Resolution and Petition Clerk.*—G. G. Luke.
*Newspaper Clerk.*—H. H. Moler, 1339 Fourteenth street, N. W.
*Index Clerk.*—F. H. Tompkins, 608 C street, N. E.
*Assistant Index Clerk.*—J. H. Van Buren.
*Distributing Clerk.*—George M. Campbell.
*Stationery Clerk.*—Thaddeus Cahill, 1808 Sixteenth street, N. W.
*Bookkeeper.*—John B. McDonnell, Congressional Hotel.

*Clerks.*—P. E. Walsh, jr., Windsor Hotel.
W. R. Bell, 515 Fourteenth street, N. W.
J. G. Fraser.
Edward Millen, 116 F street, N. W.
Morgan Rawls.
Allen J. Hooker, 202 Delaware avenue, N. E.
*Locksmith.*—Joseph Isaacs, House of Representatives.
*Telegraph Operator.*—E. J. McCristal, 1104 Twelfth street, N. W.
*Assistant File Clerk.*—George A. Shower, 214 Four-and-a-half street, N. W.

DOCUMENT ROOM.

*Superintendent.*—E. B. Smith, 940 P street, N. W.
*Clerks.*—F. S. Bishop.
J. W. Hiatt, 517 E. Capitol street.

LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE.

*Librarian.*—Asher Barnett, 116 F street, N. W.
*Assistants.*—James R. Fisher, 1212 Ninth street, N. W.
W. W. Screws, jr.
*Messenger.*—Aaron Russell, 411 N street, N. W.
J. R. Conklin, 330 Missouri avenue.

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## SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE.

*Sergeant-at-Arms.*—Herman W. Snow, 211 North Capitol street.
*Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms.*—Isaac R. Hill, 408 A street, S. E.
*Cashier.*—J. Z. Yoder, 210 Fifth street, N. E.
*Teller.*—Henry L. Ballentine, 1531 I street, N. W.
*Bookkeeper.*—W. W. Pennell, 10 Fourth street, S. E.
*Messenger.*—Felix McCloskey, Windsor Hotel.
*Page.*—E. D. Yoder, 203 Maryland avenue, N. E.
*Laborer.*—Charles H. Christian, 621½ B street, N. E.

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## DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

*Doorkeeper of the House.*—A. B. Hurt, Metropolitan Hotel.
*Assistant Doorkeeper.*—W. H. Nichols, Hillman House.
*Clerk.*—W. A. Bryant, The Fredonia.
*Special Employés.*—John T. Chancey, 221 I street, N. W.
Thos. A. Coakley, 814 B street, N. E.
*Messengers.*—Charles H. Mann, Reporters' Gallery, 627 A street, N. E.; R. H. Betts, 637 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.; Geo. F. Bristol, 628 I street, N. E.; W. F. Drummey, 719 Sixth street, N. E.; J. S. Dunham, Belvedere; M. H. Ellis; Sumpter Phillips, 209 C street, N. W.; George Jenison, The Dunbarton; Burt W. Kennedy; E. L. Currier; Daniel Mahoney; Samuel Luckett; M. F. Sterett; H. C. Littlefield; John E. Betts, 720 Eleventh street, N. W.; W. S. Copeland, 449 First street, S. E.; Charles Weber, 330 Missouri avenue, N. W.; Martin Gardner, 1719 Gough street, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hursey, 908 S street, N. W.; C. C. Wilson, 621 Fourth street, N. W.; Charles Ostelder, 405 G street, N. W.; J. S. Cultino; H. B. Lingenfelter, Belvedere; A. D. Watts, 940 I street, N. W.
*Acting Messengers.*—G. W. Feelemyer, Catonsville, Md.; Albert C. Davis, 618 Twelfth street, N. W.; J. V. Cunningham, 415 Third street, N. W.; J. A. Newsom, 359 Pennsylvania avenue; E. D. Eaton, 620 E street, N. W.; H. B. Keffer, 1810½ Sixth street, N. W.; G. M. Le Fevre, 2028 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Soldiers' Roll.*—S. H. Decker, 515 A street, S. E.; W. T. Fitch, 210 A street, N. E.; William Irving, 321 A street, N. E.; Hugh Lewis, 222 G street, N. W.; J. I. McConnell, 905 East Capitol street; Fernando Page, 495 C street, S. W.; John Rome, 106 Fifth street, N. E.; John Ryan, 210 Fourth street, S. E.; J. A. Stewart, 127 Third street, N. E.; J. A. Travis, 1008 East Capitol street; J. F. Wilson, 1315 Clifton street, N. W.; J. W. White, 134 Tenth street, N. E.; E. S. Williams, 242 North Capitol street; J. R. Whitacre, 320 Tenth street, S. E.
*Chief Pages.*—E. L. Phillips, 1003 East Capitol street.
James F. English, 115 Pennsylvania avenue.

FOLDING ROOM.

*Superintendent.*—George M. Cruikshank, 413 Sixth street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—George Sawter, 245 North Capitol street.
*Clerks.*—A. Gibbs, Hillman House.
George L. Browning, 1511 Twentieth street, N. W.
*Assistant Clerk.*—Fred N. Murray, 227 East Capitol street.
*Foreman.*—J. M. McKay, 2101 K street, N. W.
*Department Messenger.*—C. W. Coombs, 101 F street, N. E.

DOCUMENT ROOM.

*Superintendent.*—John A. Hannay, 415 Sixth street, N.W.
*Assistant Superintendent.*—H. G. Williams, 1212 G street, N.W.
*File Clerk.*—Thomas O'Connor.
*Assistant File Clerk.*—C. W. Crockett.

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## POST-OFFICE OF THE HOUSE.

*Postmaster.*—Lycurgus Dalton, 216 North Capitol street.
*Assistant Postmaster.*—John T. Ross, 1737 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
*Messengers.*—John Stack, 618 New Jersey avenue; John H. Pratt, 307 C street, N. W.; John R. Grace, 20 Third street, S. E.; Ralph B. Carlton; Reuben Bourn, 6 B street, N. E.; W. M. Prescott, 810 Sixth street, N. W.; W. A. Horbach, 1335 N street, N. W.; W. C. Crawley, 306 Fourth street, S. E.; Henry Yates, 529 Third street, N. E.; R. H. Woolfolk, 6 B street, N. E.
*Laborer.*—Daniel B. Webster, 1127 C street, S. E.

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## HEATING AND VENTILATING OF THE HOUSE.

*Chief Engineer.*—Wm. Lannan, 52 I street, N. W.
*Assistant Engineers.*—H. W. Taylor, 100 Fifth street, N. E.
B. H. Morse, 1905 F street, N. W.
*Electrician.*—A. B. Talcott, 1339 E street, S. E.

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## CLERKS TO HOUSE COMMITTEES.

*Digest of Claims.*—Clerk, J. P. Holloway.
*Accounts.*—Clerk, Henry T. Lyle, Laurel, Md.
*Agriculture.*—Clerk, R. M. Wallace, 1010 East Capitol street.
*Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.*—Clerk,
*Appropriations.*—Clerk, James C. Courts, 416 Second street, N. W.; assistant clerk, J. D. Cremer, 647 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.; messenger, Kennedy F. Rea, Hillman House.
*Banking and Currency.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Claims.*—Clerk, John T. Morgan, corner Sixth street and Louisiana avenue, N. W.; assistant clerk, ; messenger,
*Coinage, Weights, and Measures.*—Clerk,
*Columbian Exposition.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*District of Columbia.*—Clerk, Paul Hemphill; messenger, Chas. Osthelder, 113 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.
*Education.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Elections.*—Clerk, Alfred J. Stofer, 930 I street, N. W.; messenger, E. L. Currier, 1613 Florida avenue.
*Election of President.*—Clerk, ; messenger,

*Eleventh Census.*—Clerk,
*Enrolled Bills.*—Clerk, messenger,
*Expenditures in the Department of Justice.*—Clerk,
*Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.*—Clerk,
*Expenditures in the Interior Department.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Expenditures in the Navy Department.*—Clerk,
*Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.*—Clerk,
*Expenditures on Public Buildings.*—Clerk,
*Expenditures in the State Department.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Expenditures in the Treasury Department.*—Clerk,
*Expenditures in the War Department.*—Clerk,
*Foreign Affairs.*—Clerk, B. S. Willingham, 420 Sixth street, N. W.; messenger, William T. Fitch.
*Immigration and Naturalisation.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Indian Affairs.*—Clerk, David W. Peel, 227 Four-and-a-half street, N. W.; messenger, William Irving, 321 A street, N. E.
*Interstate and Foreign Commerce.*—Clerk, Peyton Wise, 825 Vermont avenue.
*Invalid Pensions.*—Clerk, William H. Wilson, 244 Delaware avenue, N. E.; first assistant Clerk, ; second assistant clerk, ; special detail from Pension Bureau ; messenger, H. B. Lingenfelter, Lupton House, 218 Third street, N. W.
*Irrigation of Arid Lands.*—Clerk, Robert T. Hill, 1806 Sixteenth street, N. W.; messenger, John S. Cuttine, 1334 S street, N. W.
*Judiciary.*—Clerk, B. A. Read, Metropolitan Hotel; messenger, E. Meredith, American House.
*Labor.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Library.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Manufactures.*—Clerk, messenger,
*Merchant Marine and Fisheries.*—Clerk, Richard Hawkey, 226 First street, S. E.; messenger, George Janeson, Dunbarton Hotel.
*Mileage.*—Clerk,
*Military Affairs.*—Clerk, Nathan Gumble, Windsor Hotel; assistant clerk, messenger, Hugh Lewis, 222 G street, N. W.
*Militia.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Mines and Mining.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Mississippi River Improvements and Levees.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Naval Affairs.*—Clerk, Joseph Baumer, Brookland, D. C.; messenger, Geo. M. Le Fevre.
*Pacific Railroads.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Patents.*—Clerk; ; messenger,
*Pensions.*—Clerk, ; assistant clerk, ; messenger,
*Post-Office and Post-Roads.*—Clerk, Archibald H. Boyden, Metropolitan Hotel.
*Printing.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Private Land Claims.*—Clerk,
*Public Buildings and Grounds.*—Clerk, John H. Bankhead, jr., 335 C street, N. W.; messenger, C. C. Wilson, 212 Fifth street, N. W.
*Public Lands.*—Clerk, Samuel T. White, 1 B street, N. W.; messenger, E. B. Hursey, 908 S street, N. W.
*Railways and Canals.*—Clerk,
*Reform in the Civil Service.*—Clerk,
*Revision of the Laws.*—Clerk,
*Rivers and Harbors.*—Clerk, James P. Hickman, Metropolitan Hotel.
*Rules.*—Clerk, John T. Waterman, 1025 Eighth street, N. W.
*Territories.*—Clerk, ; messenger,
*Ventilation and Acoustics.*—Clerk,
*War Claims.*—Clerk, Edward M. Biddle, jr., 1718 I street, N. W.; assistant, R. W. Short, The Belvedere; messenger,
*Ways and Means.*—Clerk, Ruter W. Springer, 43 B street, S. E.; assistant clerk, Alexander J. Jones; messenger, John D. Darneille, 408 A street, S. E.

# OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES.

SENATE.

D. F. Murphy, 314 C street, N. W.
*Assistants.*—Theo. F. Shuey, St. James Hotel.
E. V. Murphy, 419 2d st., N. W.
Henry J. Gensler, 1318 13th st.
Dan. B. Lloyd, Bowie, Md.

HOUSE.

David Wolfe Brown, 1702 Q street, N. W.
John H. White, 1502 Vermont avenue.
Andrew Devine, 1408 Thirty-first st., N. W.
A. C. Welch, 222 Third street, N. W.
Fred Irland, 1319 Vermont avenue.
John J. Cameron, assistant official reporter, Myer's Hotel.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

(Office in Statuary Hall.)

*Clerk.*—W. A. Smith, 2004 Fourteenth street, N. W.

## ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

Edward Clark, 417 Fourth street, N. W.; office, sub-basement of the Capitol.

## THE NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN.

*Superintendent.*—William R. Smith, at the Garden, west of the Capitol Grounds.
*Assistant Superintendent.*—C. Leslie Reynolds, 1718½ Tenth street, N. W.

## THE CAPITOL POLICE.

(Headquarters in room 4, House terrace.)

*Captain.*—H. L. Street, 619 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.
*Lieutenants.*—D. B. Bradley, 720 C street, N. E.
S. W. Baxter, 718 C street, N. E.
J. W. Jones, 115 Carroll street, S. E.
*Privates.*—Joseph Gilbert, 457 Missouri avenue.
L. D. Bumpus, 131 California street, N. E.
Charles Stone, 134 East Capitol street.
J. A. Burrows, 218 Third street, S. E.
G. W. Hazer, American House.
Geo. P. Butler, 104 Eighth street, N. E.
O. A. Hamblett, 133 California street, N. E.
A. W. Cook, 118 Seventh street, N. E.
Thomas D. Crowe, 418 Sixth street, N. W.
F. G. Jones, 312 E street, N. E.
A. J. Eaton, Anacostia.
H. H. Lemon, 503 Maryland avenue, S. W.
James Byrne, 243 New Jersey avenue, N. W.
George A. Rahm, 715 North Carolina avenue, S. E.
A. F. Rudolph, 601 Tenth street, N. E.
John Gates, 306 A street, S. E.
Dan O'Neill, 121 Sixth street, S. E.
Geo. C. Gumm, 411 East Capitol street.
T. Pierson, Tremont House.
S. H. Kerr, 411 Ninth street, N. E.
J. H. Dougherty, 1203 Wylie street, N. E.
C. H. Saffell, 1227 Ninth street, N. W.
W. L. Walter, 408 New Jersey avenue, S. E.
F. P. Pingree, 126 Eleventh street, N. E.
*Watchmen.*—A. H. Pruitt, 222 Third street, N. W.
James Stump, 242 North Capitol street.
W. R. Blackford, 714 North Capitol street.
Geo. T. Goshorn, 915 Fourth street, N. W.
S. A. Boyden, 317 Fifth street, N. E.
R. A. McCormick, 117 Tenth street, N. E.
M. M. Robinson.
W. B. Drury, 15 Grant Place.

# THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac.

### THE ORIGINAL BUILDING.

The southeast corner-stone of the original building was laid on the 18th of September, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. It is constructed of sandstone from quarries in Aquia Creek, Virginia. The work was done under the direction of Stephen H. Hallett, James Hoban, George Hadfield, and B. H. Latrobe, architects. The north wing was finished in 1800, and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passage way connected them. On the 24th of August, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British. The damage to the building was immediately repaired. In 1818 the central portion of the building was commenced, under the architectural superintendence of Charles Bulfinch. The original building was finally completed in 1827. Its cost, including the grading of the grounds, alterations, and repairs, up to 1827, was $2,433,844.13.

### THE EXTENSIONS.

The corner-stone of the extensions was laid on the 4th of July, 1851, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. This work was prosecuted under the architectural direction of Thomas U. Walter, till 1865, when he resigned. It was completed under the supervision of Edward Clark, the present Architect of the Capitol. The material used in the walls is white marble from the quarries at Lee, Massachusetts, and that in the columns from the quarries at Cockeysville, Maryland. These extensions were first occupied for legislative purposes January 4, 1859.

### DIMENSIONS OF THE BUILDING.

The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is one hundred and fifty-three thousand one hundred and twelve square feet.

### THE DOME.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast-iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

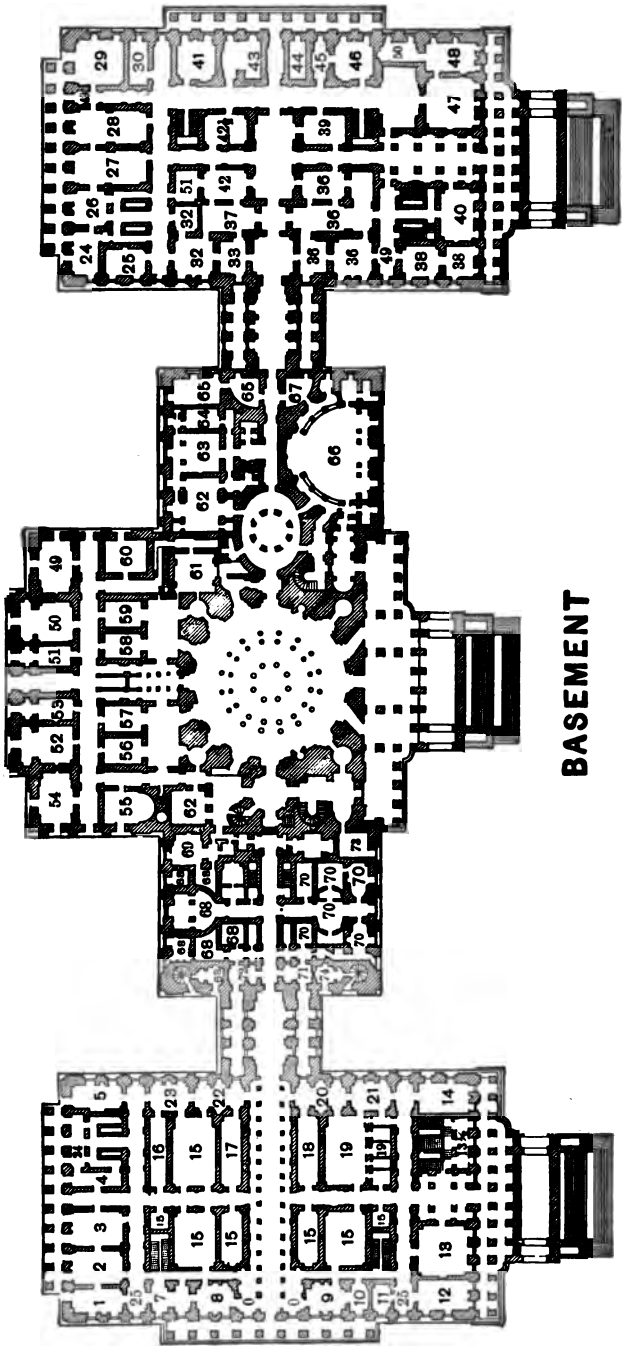
The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high, and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modeled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-five feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length by eighty feet three inches in width and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length by ninety-three feet in width and thirty-six feet in height.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.


BASEMENT

# THE BASEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.

*Room.* HOUSE WING.

1. Committee on Invalid Pensions.
2. Committee on Claims.
3. Committee on Agriculture.
4. Stationery Room.
5. Committee on War Claims.
6. Official Reporters of Debates.
7. Official Stenographer to Committees.
8. Official Reporters of Debates.
9. Committee on the Territories.
10. Occupied by the Speaker as a private room.
11. Committee on Library.
12. Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
13. Post-Office.
13½. Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
14. Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.
15. Clerk's Document Room.
16. Closets.
17. Box Room.
18, 19 20. Restaurant.
21. Committee on Printing.
22. Committee on Indian Affairs.
23. { Committee on Accounts. / Committee on Mileage. }
24. Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
25. Elevator.

HOUSE COMMITTEES. TERRACE, SOUTH SIDE.

1, 3, 5. Index Room.
2. Committee on the Columbian Exposition.
6. Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.
7. Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
9. Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands in the United States.
11. Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
13. Committee on the Eleventh Census.
15. Committee on Manufactures.

NOTE.—Rooms occupied by the House Committees on Reform in the Civil Service, Levees and Improvements of Mississippi River, Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Expenditures in the Navy Department, and Expenditures on Public Buildings are not shown on the diagrams. They are located in the sub-basement, west front, on the House side of center of buildings.

*Room.* MAIN BUILDING.

49. Senate Committee on Census.
50. Senate Committee on Manufactures.
51. Committee on Education and Labor.
52. Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.
53. Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
54. Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
55. { House Committee on Education and Labor. / House Committee on Acoustics and Ventilation. }
56. House Committee on Public Expenditures.
58, 59. Law Library.
60. Senate Committee on Revolutionary Claims.
61. Storeroom for Library.
62. Storeroom Supreme Court.
63. Senate Bath Room.
64, 65. . The Supreme Court—Consultation Room.
66. Congressional Law Library, formerly the Supreme Court Room.
67. Congressional Law Library.
68. Office of Doorkeeper of the House.
Superintendent of Folding Room.
House Document Room.
69. House Committee on Private Land Claims.
70. Offices of the Chief Clerk of the House.
71. House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.
72. House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.
73. { House Committee on Mines and Mining. / House Committee on Militia. }
74. House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

SENATE COMMITTEES. MALTBY BUILDING.

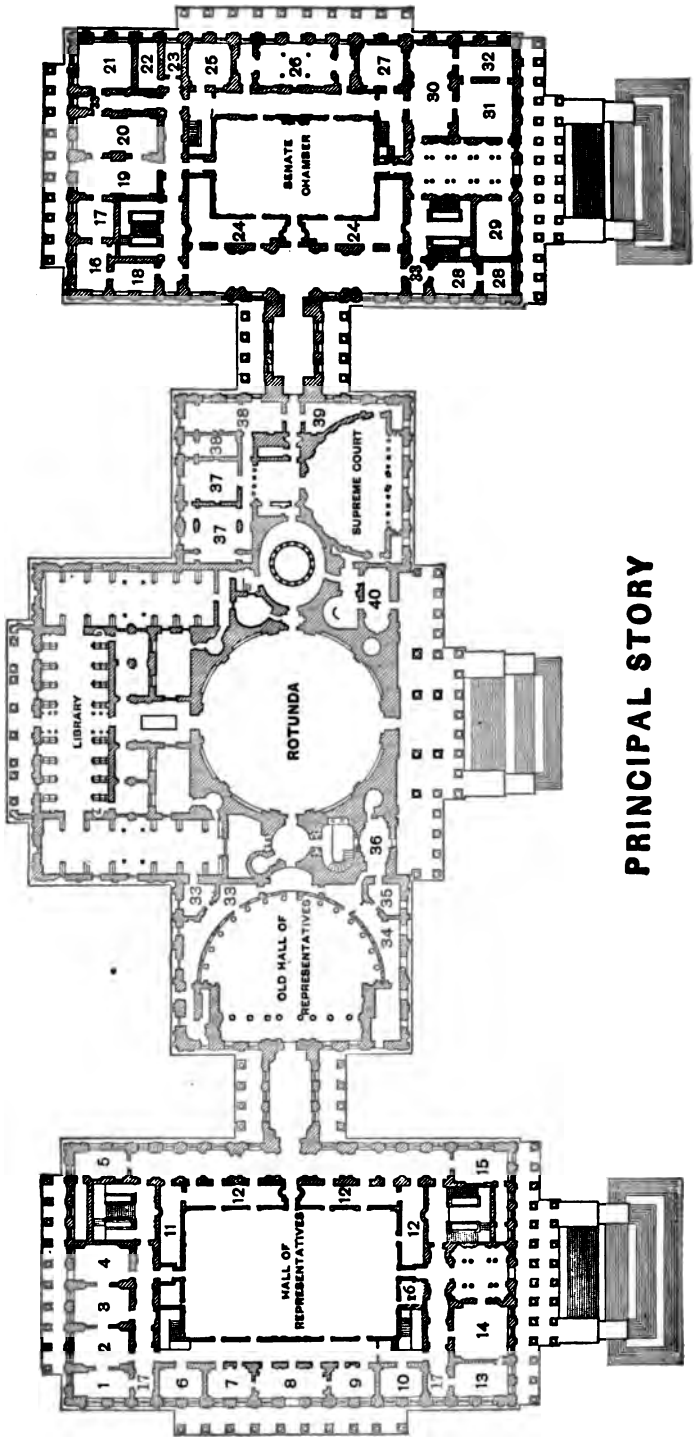
57, 58. Epidemic Diseases.
5. Examine the Branches of Civil Service.
73, 74. Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.
39. Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.
52, 53. Inquire into all claims against Nicaragua.
3. Quadro-Centennial.
77, 78. Relations with Canada.
7. Coast Defenses.
35. Civil Service and Retrenchment.
19, 21. Corporations in District of Columbia.
55. Forest Reservations.
25. Investigate Geological Survey.
76. Failed National Banks.
27. Trespassers on Indian Lands.

*Room.* SENATE WING.

24. Committee on Rules.
25. Committee on the Revision of the Laws.
26. Committee on Fish and Fisheries.
27. Committee on Military Affairs.
28. Committee on Naval Affairs.
29. Committee on the Judiciary.
30. Committee on Pacific Railroads.
32 Committee on Indian Affairs.
33. Stationery Room.
36. Restaurant.
37. Stationery Room.
38. Committee on Public Lands.
39. Office Superintendent Folding Room.
40. Committee on Pensions.
41. Committee on Territories.
42. Ladies' Room.
42½. Sergeant-at-Arms' Stores.
43. Committee on Agriculture.
44. Committee on Contingent Expenses.
45. Committee on Foreign Relations.
46. Committee on Foreign Relations.
47. Committee on Patents.
48. Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.
49. Elevator.
50. Senate Post-Office.
51. Gentlemen's Room.

SENATE COMMITTEES. TERRACE, NORTH SIDE.

1. To Establish the University of the United States.
2. On Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of Executive Departments.
3. On Indian Depredations.
5. On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.
4, 6. On the Library.
9. On Railroads.
11. On Immigration.
13. On Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.
15, 17. On Mines and Mining.




PRINCIPAL STORY

# THE PRINCIPAL STORY OF THE CAPITOL.

## HOUSE WING.

*Room.*

1. } Appropriations.
2. }

3. Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

4. Journal and Printing Clerks of the House.

5. Committee on Naval Affairs.

6. Closets.

7. }
8. } Members' Retiring Room.
9. }

10. Speaker's Room.

11. Hall Folding Room.

12. Cloak Rooms.

13. Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

14. Committee on Ways and Means.

15. Committee on Military Affairs.

16. House Library.

17. Elevator.

## MAIN BUILDING.

*Room.*

33. House Document Room.

34. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks of the House.

35. Committee on Enrolled Bills.

36. Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. It was in this room, then occupied by the Speaker of the House, that ex-President John Quincy Adams died, two days after he fell at his seat in the House, February 23, 1848.

37. Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

38. Robing Room of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

39. Withdrawing Room of the Supreme Court.

40. Office of the Marshal of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, formerly the Senate Chamber.

The Old Hall of the House of Representatives is now used as a statuary hall, to which each State has been invited to contribute two statues of its most distinguished citizens.

The Congressional Library contains 590,000 volumes and 180,000 pamphlets.

## SENATE WING.

*Room.*

16. Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

17. Executive Clerk of the Senate.

18. Financial Clerk of the Senate.

19. Chief Clerk of the Senate.

20. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks of the Senate.

21 } Committee on Appropriations.
22 }

23. Closets.

24. Cloak Rooms.

25. Room of the President.

26. The Senators' Reception Room.

27. The Vice-President's Room.

28. Committee on Finance.

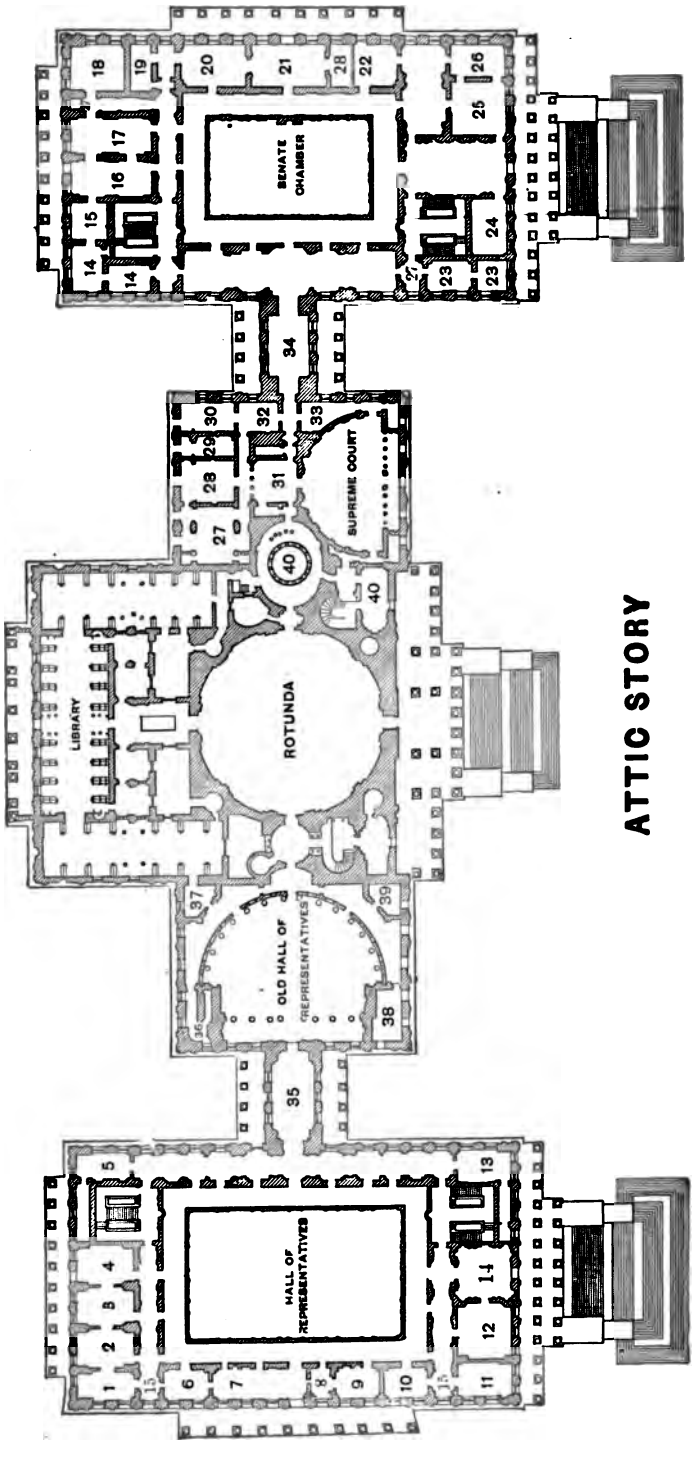
29. Official Reporters of Debates.

30. Public Reception Room.

31. Committee on the District of Columbia.

32. Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

33. Elevator.


SENATE CHAMBER
SUPREME COURT
LIBRARY
ROTUNDA
OLD HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES
HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES

ATTIC STORY

## THE ATTIC STORY OF THE CAPITOL.

### HOUSE WING.

*Room.*

1. Committees on Pacific Railroads, and Pensions.
2. Committee on Elections.
3. Committee on Railways and Canals. / Committee on Patents.
4. Committee on the District of Columbia.
5. Committee on Banking and Currency.
6. Lobby.
7. Correspondents and Journalists' Withdrawing Room.
8. Water-Closet.
9. Water-Closet.
10. Ladies' Retiring Room.
11. Committee on Public Lands.
12. Committee on Commerce.
13. Committee on Foreign Affairs. / Committee on Census.
14. Committee on the Judiciary.
15. Elevator.

### MAIN BUILDING.

*Room.*

27. Senate Library.
28. Senate Library—Librarian's Room.
30. Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills.
31. Senate Document Room.
32. Senate Document Room.
33. Senate Document Room.
34. Superintendent of the Senate Documents.
35. House Library.
36. House Document Room.
37. House Document Room.
38. House Document Room.
39. Clerk's Office.
40. Senate Document Room.

### SENATE WING.

*Room.*

14. Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. / Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.
15. Committee on Interstate Commerce.
16. Committee on Interstate Commerce.
17. Committee on Privileges and Elections.
18. Committee on Commerce.
19. Committee on Engrossed Bills.
20. Press.
21. Correspondents' Room. Western Union Telegraph.
22. Ladies' Room.
23. Senate and Joint Committees on Public Printing.
24. Conference Room of the Minority.
25. Committee on Claims.
26. Committee on Private Land Claims.
27. Elevator.
28. Correspondents' Room.

# THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(West front of Capitol, main floor.)

*Librarian of Congress.*—AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, 1621 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

*Assistants.*—Louis Solyom, Montgomery County, Md.
David Hutcheson, Harewood Road, Brookland, D. C.
James C. Strout, 124 E street, N. W.
John Savary, 2114 M street, N. W.
Paul Neuhaus, 607 Sixth street, N. W.
P. Lee Phillips, 1707 H street, N. W.
Vernon Dorsey, 2025 N street, N. W.
George F. Curtis, 3112 O street, N. W.
T. J. Putnam, Anacostia, D. C.
J. F. N. Wilkinson, 901 E street, S. W.
Arthur Crisfield, 2023 I street, N. W.
P. C. Nicholas, 818 Connecticut avenue.
Daniel Murray, 934 S street, N. W.
J. G. Morrison, 811 Thirteenth street, N. W.
W. T. Moore, 1318 S street, N. W.
George Kearney, 3425 Prospect avenue, West Washington.
Hugh A. Morrison, Baltimore, Md.
H. S. Cunningham, 816 Eighteenth street, N. W.
George T. Ritchie, Baltimore, Md.
Mark H. Hopkins, 225 Seventh street, N. E.
Martin Van Ness, 122 C street, S. E.
Lewis M. Turner, Lanham's Station, Md.
T. C. Cone, 505 Third street, N. W.

The Library of Congress occupies the entire western projection of the central Capitol building. The original library was commenced in 1800, but was destroyed with the Capitol in 1814 during the war with England. It was afterwards replenished by the purchase of the library belonging to ex-President Jefferson, by Congress, embracing about 7,000 volumesl In 1851 it contained 55,000 volumes, and by an accidental fire in that year the whole collec. tion was destroyed except 20,000 volumes. It was rebuilt in 1852, when $75,000 wa- appropriated in one sum to replenish the collection. The new library halls, three in numbers are fitted up with ornamental iron cases and iron ceilings, the whole being perfectly fire-proof. The library is recruited by regular appropriations made by Congress, which average about $11,000 per annum; also by additions received by copyright, by exchanges, and from the Smithsonian Institution. The library of the Smithsonian Institution has now been deposited in the Library of Congress, where it is secured against loss by fire. This collection is especially rich in scientific works, embracing the largest assemblage of the transactions of learned societies which exists in the country. The library was also enriched by the presentation to the Government, in 1882, of the large private library of Dr. Joseph M. Toner, of Washington, numbering over 27,000 volumes, besides nearly as many pamphlets. The donor, whose public spirit is worthy of emulation, adds to the collection annually. The library of copyright books was removed here from the Patent Office in 1870, and all copyrights issued in the United States are now recorded in the books deposited in the office of the Librarian of Congress. The present number of volumes in the whole library, including law books, which are kept in a separate library room under the Supreme Court, is over 665,000, besides about 220,000 pamphlets. A new building to contain its overflowing stores of learning and to afford room for their proper arrangement is in progress of erection, a liberal appropriation having been made by successive Congresses. This collection is very rich in history, political science, jurisprudence, and in books, pamphlets, and periodicals of American publication or relating in any way to America. At the same time the library is a universal one in its range, no department of literature or science being unrepresented. The public are privileged to use the books in the library, while members of Congress and about thirty official members of the Government only can take away books. The library is open every day (Sundays excepted) during the session of Congress from 9 a. m. to the hour of adjournment. In the recess of Congress it is open between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

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# THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

SENATE MANAGER,

E. E. Morison, The Aston.

HOUSE MANAGER,

E. J. McCristal, 1104 Twelfth street, N. W.

# MEMBERS OF THE PRESS

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO ADMISSION TO THE PRESS GALLERIES.

| Name. | Papers represented. | Office. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, Walter E | Boston Herald | 1406 G street, N. W. | 817 Fifteenth street. |
| Albert, C. S | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1303 E street, N. W. |
| Allison, James W | New York World | 702 Fourteenth street | 1331 G street, N. W. |
| Annin, W. E | Salt Lake Tribune, Nebraska State Journal. | 517 Fourteenth street | |
| Apperson, George H | Chicago Herald | 1417 G street, N. W. | The Rochester. |
| Atkins, Addison B | Brooklyn Daily Eagle | 608 Fourteenth street. | 1221 O street, N. W. |
| Austin, J. B | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1428 S street, N. W. |
| Austin, O. P | Interstate Press Association | 26 Corcoran Building | 1620 Mass. ave., N. W. |
| Ayers, E. W | San Antonio Express, Memphis Appeal-Avalanche. | Sun Building | 1114 New Hampshire avenue. |
| Bain, George Grantham | Cincinnati Times-Star | 515 Fourteenth street. | 1802 G street, N. W. |
| Barrett, E. W | Atlanta Constitution | 501 Fourteenth street | Metropolitan Hotel. |
| Barry, David S | New York Sun. | 1417 G street, N. W. | 1617 S street, N. W. |
| Bell, W. R | Pittsburg Leader, Newark (N. J.) News. | 515 Fourteenth street. | |
| Bertrand, E. L | San Francisco Chronicle | 501 Fourteenth street | |
| Bogart, Robert D | Chicago Herald | 1417 G street N. W. | 623 Thirteenth street. |
| Boyle, John | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1615 S street, N. W. |
| Boynton, Chas. A | Agent of the Associated Press. | 515 Fourteenth street | 1113 Seventeenth st. |
| Boynton, Chas. H | Evening Star, Washington | Cor. 11th st. and Pa. av. | 1113 Seventeenth st. |
| Boynton, H. V | Cincinnati Tribune | 511 Fourteenth street | 1321 R street. |
| Brady, E. W | Balt. News, Springfield Union. | B. & O. Building | |
| Brattan, J. Y | Baltimore Sun | Sun Building | |
| Brooks, Hobart | New York Herald | Fifteenth and G, N.W. | The Shoreham. |
| Butt, A. W | Louisville Evening Post | 501 Fourteenth street | 821 Vermont ave. |
| Canfield, H. S | Washington Post | Tenth and D streets | 905 Thirteenth street. |
| Carlton, Charles Carroll | California Asso. Press [Call, Bulletin, Record-Union]. | 1420 N. Y. avenue | Willard's Hotel. |
| Carson, John M | Philadelphia Ledger | 517 Fourteenth street | 1332 Vermont avenue. |
| Chapline, Albert | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1012 Twelfth street. |
| Clark, Selden N | New York Tribune | 1322 F street, N. W. | 725 Eighteenth street. |
| Clarke, Alfred J | Washington Star | Cor. 11th st. and Pa. av. | 612 Eighteenth street. |
| Clarke, H. Conquest | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1752 N street, N. W. |
| Conant, Charles A | N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Springfield Republican. | 29 Corcoran Building | 2321 Pennsylvania ave. |
| Coolidge, L. A | New York Recorder | 1406 G street, N. W. | 2321 Pennsylvania ave. |
| Cromwell, Cluskey | Washington Evening News | 929 D street, N. W. | 1411 Stoughton street. |
| Crounse, W. L | New York World | 702 Fourteenth street | 527 Eighteenth street. |
| Curtis, Sumner M | Milwaukee Sentinel | 1407 F street, N. W. | 208 Delaware av. N. E. |
| Decker, Karl | Baltimore American | 1420 Pennsylvania ave. | Thirtieth and M, N. W. |
| De Graw, P. V | Manager The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 9 Fifth street, S. E. |
| Dollenmayer, Albert | Minneapolis Tribune | 521 Fourteenth street | 627 C street, N. E. |
| Dunn, Arthur W | St. Paul Pioneer Press, Portland Oregonian. | 511 Fourteenth street | 1929 Fifteenth street. |
| Dunnell, E. G | New York Times | 515 Fourteenth street | |
| Dwyer, W. J | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1615 Eighth st., N. W. |
| Eland, Henry E | Washington Evening News | 929 D street, N. W. | The Morisett Hotel. |
| Emery, Ernest W | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 501 M street, N. W. |
| Ferris, F. P | Balt. Herald, N. Y. Journal | 515 Fourteenth street | 631 G street, S. E. |
| Fleming, Harvey | California Asso. Press [Call, Bulletin, Record-Union], and Kansas City Journal. | 1420 New York ave | 1008 I street, N. W. |
| Fry, Smith D | Des Moines Register, Detroit Tribune, Philadelphia Times. | 1407 F street, N. W. | 1720 Fourteenth street. |
| Gardiner, Cornelius | Chicago Evening Post | 1417 G street, N. W. | 1447 W street, N. W. |
| Garthe, Louis | Baltimore American | 1420 Pennsylvania ave. | Willard's. |
| Gibson, Edgar J | Philadelphia Press | 501 Fourteenth street | 907 Thirteenth, N. W. |
| Gilliland, George E | Cincinnati Enquirer | 1515 H street, N. W. | La Normandie. |
| Halford, A. J | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1519 O street, N. W. |
| Halstead, Albert | Brooklyn Standard-Union, Cin. Com. Gazette. | 519 Fourteenth street | Arlington Hotel. |
| Habercom, L. W | Westliche Post, St. Louis | 1416 F street, N. W. | Hyattsville, Md. |
| Hamilton, Chas. A | Brooklyn Times, Buffalo Times, Sioux City Journal. | 501 Fourteenth street | 311 Maple avenue. |
| Handy, Fred. A. G | New Orleans Times-Democrat. | 501 Fourteenth street | 1206 N street, N. W. |
| Hannum, T. C | Cin. Post, Cleveland Press, St. Louis Chronicle. | 515 Fourteenth street. | 515 Fourteenth street, N. W. |
| Harris, Cicero W | Charlotte Observer, Wilmington Messenger. | 1427 F street, N. W. | 1507 Vermont avenue. |
| Harries, Geo. H | Evening Star, Washington | 1101 Pennsylvania ave. | 401 P street, N. W. |
| Hatton, O. C | Southern Associated Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1604 Thirteenth street. |
| Hayes, Charles J | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | Fairlawn, Anacostia. |
| Hayes, Henry G | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 113 First street, N. E. |
| Heath, Perry S | Indianapolis Journal, Omaha Bee, and Columbus Dispatch. | 515 Fourteenth street | 1223 Fifteenth street, N. W. |
| Henry, James S | Pittsburg Times and Philadelphia Press. | 501 Fourteenth street | |

*Members of the Press who are entitled to admission to the Press Galleries*—Continued.

| Name. | Papers represented. | Office. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hodges, Fletcher | St. Louis Republic | 501 Fourteenth street | 1845 R street. |
| Holden, R. R. | Cleveland Plain Dealer | 501 Fourteenth street | 815 Vermont avenue. |
| Holland, James G. | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1133 Fifteenth street. |
| Hood, Edwin M | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 221 Twelfth st., S. W. |
| Hosford, Frank H | Detroit Free Press | 704 Fourteenth street | 634 C street, N. E. |
| Howland, E. C. | New York Press | 1406 G street | 817 Fifteenth street. |
| Hunt, C. P | Columbia State | 515 Fourteenth street | 1432 Corcoran street. |
| Johnson, S. E. | Cincinnati Enquirer | 1515 H street, N. W | 1206 East Capitol st. |
| Johnson, P. C | St. Louis Chronicle | Evening Star Bldg | 1020 Mass. ave., N. E. |
| Keim, De B. Randolph. | Philadelphia Inquirer, Harrisburg Telegraph. | 31 Corcoran Building | 1512 P street, N. W. |
| Kemp, Henry G | Baltimore Sun | Baltimore Sun Bldg | 1605 O street, N. W. |
| Kirby, Thomas B. | Syracuse Herald | 515 Fourteenth street | 515 Fourteenth street. |
| Lampton, W. J | Detroit Free Press | 608 Fourteenth street | 1510 H street, N. W. |
| Larner, R. M | Charleston News and Courier and Spokane Chronicle. | 1417 G street, N. W | 529 Eighteenth street, N. W. |
| Larner, W. S. | Chicago Tribune | 7 Corcoran Building | 529 Eighteenth street. |
| Leech, L. A. | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1211 T street, N. W. |
| Leupp, Francis E. | New York Evening Post | 71 Corcoran Building | 1813 Sixteenth st., N. W. |
| Lewis, A. H | Chicago Times | 501 Fourteenth street | 1107 B street, S. E. |
| Lindsay, R. H | Kansas City Times | | Willards Hotel. |
| Lightner, E. W | Pittsburg Dispatch | 85 Corcoran Building | 919 N. C. ave., S. E. |
| Lockwood, Charles B. | Kiernan News Co | 511 Fourteenth street | 1340 T street, N. W. |
| Low, A. Maurice | Boston Globe | 515 Fourteenth street | 1346 Riggs st., N. W. |
| MacBride, Wm. C | Cincinnati Enquirer | 1515 H street, N. W. | 1752 Corcoran street. |
| Macfarland, Henry B. F. | Boston Herald, Phila. Record. | 1406 G street, N. W | 1816 F street, N. W. |
| McPherson, William L. | New York Tribune | 1322 F street, N. W | University Club. |
| McSween, Angus | Union Press Exchange | 515 Fourteenth street | 2123 F street. |
| Markle, Frank | Evening Wisconsin, Milw'kee | 1527 I street, N. W | 1527 I street, N. W. |
| Mathews, J. A | Chicago Daily News, Indianapolis News. | 515 Fourteenth street | 907 Westminster street. |
| Matthews, R. Bowman. | New Orleans Picayune | 1427 F street, N. W | 1446 N street, N. W. |
| Merrick, H. L. | Ohio State Journal | 14th street and Pa. ave. | 1103 H street, N. W. |
| Merrillat, Charles H. | American Press Association | Post Building | 1430 Eighth st., N. W. |
| Messenger, N. O. | Washington Star | 1101 Pennsylvania ave. | 1216 Eighteenth street. |
| Metzgar, Chas. W. | Pittsburg Com. Gaz., Buffalo Express, and N. O. Item. | 603 Fifteenth street | 714 Eighth street, N. E. |
| Michels, Ivan C. | N. Y. Journal of Finance | 408 East Capitol st. | 408 East Capitol st. |
| Miller, Albert | Kansas City Star | Room F, Rapley Bdg. | 501 Maple avenue. |
| Miller, J. P | Wash'n Star, N. Y. Com'l Advertiser, and Phila. Telegraph | Star Office | 2408 Fourteenth street. |
| Moore, O'Brien | St. Louis Republic | 501 Fourteenth street | 1841 R street, N. W. |
| Morgan, Frank P. | Boston Traveller. | 501 Fourteenth street | 616 Pa. avenue, S. E. |
| Morrow, James B. | Cleveland Leader | 1427 F street, N. W | 1408 Stoughton, N. W. |
| Mudd, A. J | The Southern Ass. Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1925 Fifteenth street. |
| Mussey, Fred D. | Cinc'ti Commercial Gazette | 519 Fourteenth street | 1323 F street, N. W. |
| Noah, Jacob J. | Denver News | Sun Building | 505 M street, N. W. |
| Nowell, James A | St. Paul Globe | 1405 F street N. W | 1443 W street. |
| O'Neill, Francis J | Washington Evening News | 929 D street, N. W. | The Harrison. |
| Oulahan, R. V | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 616 A street, S. E. |
| Painter, U. H. | Washington Post | 900 Fourteenth street | 900 Fourteenth street. |
| Pepper, C. M | Chicago Tribune | 7 Corcoran Building | 1337 R street, N. W. |
| Randolph, Charles C. | New York Times | 515 Fourteenth street. | 924 New York ave. |
| Reade, Charles B. | Lewiston Journal | | Riggs House. |
| Reynolds, J. B. | Boston Advertiser and Record. | 501 Fourteenth street | 920 Nineteenth street. |
| Richardson, F. A | Baltimore Sun | Balto. Sun Building | 1308 Vermont avenue. |
| Rose, Clifford | Louisv'le Times, Houston Post | 704 Fourteenth street | 933 H street. |
| Rouzer, George W. | New York Herald | 15th and G sts., N. W. | 1403 Twelfth st., N. W. |
| Sarvis, J. M. | New York Daily News | 1419 F street | 2419 Pennsylvania ave. |
| Sawter, George | Bridgeport Post, Connecticut Associated Press. | | 245 North Capitol st. |
| Schrader, Frederick F. | St. Louis Globe-Democrat | 511 Fourteenth street | 907 Thirteenth street. |
| Schroeder, Reginald | New York Staats-Zeitung | 517 Fourteenth street | 602 Penna. ave. S. E. |
| Seckendorff, M. G. | New York Tribune | 1322 F street | 2018 Hillyer Place. |
| Shaw, W. B. | Boston Transcript | 31 Corcoran Building | 1829 G street. |
| Shriver, John S | N. Y. Mail and Express | 519 Fourteenth street | 1729 H street, N. W. |
| Smith, Edwin B | Fort Worth Gazette | 515 Fourteenth street | 2021 Portner Place. |
| Snowden, Harold | Alexandria Gazette | Alexandria, Va | Alexandria. |
| Splain, Maurice | Pittsburg Post | National Theater Bdg. | 1004 I street, N. W. |
| Stadden, Corry M | Toledo Commercial | 521 Fourteenth street | The Oxford. |
| Stealey, O. O | Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Ev'ng Times. | 704 Fourteenth street | 2134 L street, N. W. |
| Sterett, W. G. | Galveston and Dallas News | 511 Fourteenth street | 213 A street, N. E. |
| Stevens, Walter B | St. Louis Globe-Democrat | 511 Fourteenth street | 906 Fourteenth street. |
| Stofer, Alfred J | Richmond Dispatch | 1317 F street, N. W | 930 I street, N. W. |
| Tennant, John H | New York World | 702 Fourteenth street | |
| Thompson, Charles T. | Chicago Record, Detroit News. | 515 Fourteenth street | 2817 Q street, N. W. |
| Thompson, Howard N. | Cleveland Plain Dealer | 501 Fourteenth street | The Losekam. |
| Van Antwerp, J. S | Minneapolis Journal, Denver Times, San Francisco Examiner. | 501 Fourteenth street | 1514 Kingman Place. |
| *Walker, Geo. H* | San Francisco Chronicle | 501 Fourteenth street | 1242 Maryland av, N. E. |
| *Walker, Harry W* | St. Louis Post-Dispatch | | Arlington Hotel. |

*Members of the Press who are entitled to admission to the Press Galleries*—Continued.

| Name. | Papers represented. | Office. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Warden, Cliff | Concord Evening Monitor | 900 Twenty-third st. | 900 Twenty-third st. |
| Watkins, R. H | Montgomery Advertiser, Memphis Commercial. | 124 Corcoran Building. | |
| Wellman, Walter | Chicago Herald and American Press Association. | 1417 G street, N. W. | 1336 Massachusetts ave. |
| West, H. L | Washington Post | Tenth and D streets. | 134 C street, N. E. |
| Whitehead, F. I | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1729 H street, N. W. |
| Wight, E. B | Chicago Inter-Ocean and Boston Journal. | 1333 F street, N. W | 1803 Nineteenth street. |
| Wilber, Jerome J | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 1331 Wallach Place. |
| Williams, John C | Baltimore Sun | Balt. Sun Building | 311 First street, S. E. |
| Wilson, Harvey L | The Richmond (Va.) Times | Room A, Rapley Bldg. | Hotel Johnson. |
| Wright, H. S | The United Press | 515 Fourteenth street | 715 Tenth st., N. W. |

C. H. Mann, Doorkeeper House Press Gallery; residence, 627 A street, N. E.
Clifford Warden, Doorkeeper Senate Press Gallery; residence, 900 Twenty-third street, N. W.

## RULES GOVERNING PRESS GALLERIES.

1. Persons desiring admission to the Press Gallery shall make application to the Speaker, as required by Rule XXXVI of the House of Representatives; and shall also state, in writing, for what paper or papers they are employed; and shall further state that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims pending before Congress or the Departments, and will not become so engaged while allowed admission to the gallery; and that they are not in any sense the agents or representatives of persons or corporations having legislation before Congress, and will not become either while retaining their place in the gallery. Visiting journalists who may be allowed temporary admission to the gallery must conform to the restrictions of this rule.

2. The applications required by above rule shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the Standing Committee of Correspondents, who shall see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers, and not exceeding one seat shall be assigned to each paper; and it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee, at their discretion, to report violations of the privileges of the gallery to the Speaker, and pending his action thereon the offending correspondent shall be suspended.

3. Clerks in the Executive Departments of the Government, and persons engaged in other occupations whose chief attention is not given to newspaper correspondence, are not entitled to admission; and the Press list in the Congressional Directory shall be confined to telegraphic correspondents.

4. Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to admission.

5. The gallery, subject to the approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall be under the control of the Standing Committee of Correspondents.

——— ———,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Rules identical with the above have been approved by the Committee on Rules of the Senate.

JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN,
*Chairman Committee on Rules.*

FRED A. G. HANDY, *Chairman,*
JOHN M. CARSON,
PERRY S. HEATH,
JOHN P. MILLER,
W. G. STERETT,
*Standing Committee of Correspondents.*

# THE EXECUTIVE.

## THE PRESIDENT.

**Grover Cleveland, President,** was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837; removed with his parents when four years of age to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York; received an academic schooling in Fayetteville and Clinton, to which latter place the family had removed; at sixteen years of age he became a clerk and an assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind in New York City, in which his elder brother, William, was then teacher; in 1855 went West in search of employment; engaged with his uncle at Buffalo, New York, to aid in the compilation of the American Herd Book; in August, 1855, accepted a place as copyist in the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, Buffalo, in which office he began the study of the law; was admitted to the bar in 1859; was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie County January 1, 1863, and held the office three years; was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for District Attorney, but was defeated; formed a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 became a partner in the law firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom; was elected Sheriff of Erie County in 1870, and held the office three years; resumed the practice of law at the close of his term of office; in November, 1881, was elected mayor of the city of Buffalo; September 22, 1882, was nominated by the Democrats for Governor and was elected, receiving a majority of 151,742 votes over all candidates; July 8, 1884, was nominated for President and was elected, receiving 219 electoral votes, against 182 votes for James G. Blaine; was renominated for the Presidency in 1888, and was defeated by Benjamin Harrison by an electoral vote of 233 against 168; upon retiring from the Presidency located in New York City and resumed the practice of law; was again nominated for the Presidency in 1892 and was elected, receiving 276 electoral votes, against 145 votes for Benjamin Harrison, and was inaugurated March 4, 1893.

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## MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

**Walter Quinton Gresham,** of Chicago, Illinois, Secretary of State, was born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Indiana, March 17, 1832; received his education in the common schools and State University at Bloomington, Indiana; studied law in Corydon, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1853; was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, but resigned in August, 1861, to accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment; was promoted to Colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana Regiment in December, 1863, and to Brigadier-General in August following, after the fall of Vicksburg; commanded the Fourth Division of General Blair's corps before Atlanta, in which fighting he was severely wounded; was brevetted Major-General of volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallantry before Atlanta; at the close of the war resumed the practice of his profession in New Albany, Indiana; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1866; was Financial Agent for Indiana in New York, 1867–'68; was appointed United States Judge for the District of Indiana in 1869; resigned in April, 1882, to accept the position of Postmaster-General; was transferred to the Treasury portfolio in July, 1884, upon the death of Secretary Folger; in October, 1884, was appointed United States Judge for the 7th Judicial Circuit; was prominently before the National Repub-

lican Convention in 1888 as a candidate for President; was tendered the nomination for President by the Populist party in 1892, which he declined; was appointed to his present position by President Cleveland, and was confirmed March 6, 1893.

**John Griffin Carlisle**, of Covington, Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) County, Kentucky, September 5, 1835; received a common-school education; taught school in the county and afterwards at Covington; studied law with J. W. Stevenson and W. B. Kinkead; was admitted to the bar in March, 1858, and has practiced since; was a member of the State House of Representatives, 1859–'61; was nominated for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1864, but declined; was elected to the State Senate in February, 1866, and re-elected in August, 1869; was a Delegate at Large from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention at New York in July, 1868; was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky in May, 1871; resigned his seat in the Senate in June, 1871, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in August, 1871, serving until September, 1875; was Alternate Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1876; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses; was elected Speaker in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, and was elected to the United States Senate, May 17, 1890, as a Democrat, to fill the unexpired term of James B. Beck, deceased, and took his seat May 26, 1890; resigned to accept the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's Cabinet, and entered upon the duties of the office March 7, 1893; was confirmed March 6, 1893.

**Daniel Scott Lamont**, of New York City, New York, Secretary of War, was born in Cortlandville, New York, February 9, 1851, his parents, John B. Lamont and Elizabeth Scott Lamont, being of Scotch descent; was educated at the McGrawville Academy and Union College, New York; was legislative reporter and managing editor of the Albany Argus, of which he was one of the proprietors for some years; was Private Secretary and Military Secretary to Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York, from January 1, 1883, until March, 1885, and Private Secretary to the President of the United States from March 4, 1885, until March 4, 1889; was appointed to his present office by President Cleveland, and entered upon the duties of his office March 7, 1893.

**Richard Olney**, of Boston, Massachusetts, Attorney-General, was born in Oxford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, September 15, 1835; prepared for college at Leicester Academy, in Worcester County; graduated from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1856; attended the Harvard Law School, 1856–'59; in 1859 was admitted to the bar and entered the office of Hon. B. F. Thomas, of Boston, Massachusetts; served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the year 1874; and since 1859 has been continually in the practice of the law in Boston; was appointed Attorney-General by President Cleveland, and entered upon his duties March 6, 1893.

**Wilson Shannon Bissell**, of Buffalo, New York, Postmaster-General, was born in New London, Oneida County, New York, December 31, 1847; when he was five years of age his parents removed to Buffalo, where he attended the public schools; prepared for college at private school in New Haven, and subsequently graduated with honors from Yale University; at the age of twenty-one commenced the study of law with Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, in Buffalo; in 1872 formed a partnership with Lyman K. Bass, but about a year later, upon the admission of Grover Cleveland, the firm name was changed to Bass, Cleveland & Bissell; upon the removal of Lyman K. Bass to Colorado and election of Grover Cleveland as Governor of New York the firm was reorganized and for several years bore the name of Bissell, Sicard & Goodyear; the special character of his practice has been that of counsel for corporations; is a director in several railroad companies; always refused public office, but served as Presidential Elector at Large in 1884, and has been Delegate to several State conventions; in 1890 was a member of a commission to propose amendments to the judiciary article of the constitution of the State of New York; was appointed Postmaster-General March 6, 1893.

**Hilary A. Herbert**, of Montgomery, Alabama, Secretary of the Navy, was born at Lawrenceville, South Carolina; removed with his father at the age of twelve years to Greenville, Butler County, Alabama; was educated at the universities of Alabama and Virginia; studied law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Alabama; served in the Confederate Army as Captain and Colonel of the Eighth Alabama Infantry; was disabled in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; after the war resumed the practice of law at Greenville till 1872, when he removed to Montgomery, where he has practiced since; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and declined renomination for the Fifty-third; was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-second Congresses; was appointed Secretary of the Navy and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office March 7, 1893; was confirmed by the United States Senate March 6, 1893.

**Hoke Smith**, of Atlanta, Georgia, Secretary of the Interior, was born in Newton, North Carolina, September 2, 1855; was educated by his father, Dr. H. H. Smith; was admitted to the bar at Atlanta, Georgia, when seventeen years old, and began at once the practice of law; after being admitted to the bar devoted himself to the study of law, carefully reading all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the leading text-books; did not wait for a case to study the law applicable to it, but studied law to be ready for any case in which he might be employed; preferred the practice of law to office, and never held a political office until appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Cleveland, and entered upon the duties of the office March 7, 1893.

**Julius Sterling Morton**, of Nebraska City, Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture, was born April 27, 1832, in Jefferson County, New York; is of Scotch-English origin, his ancestors coming to this country in the first vessel after the *Mayflower*, one of them, Nathaniel, being Secretary of the colony; removed with his parents, when two years of age, to Michigan; was educated in the schools of Albion, the State University, at Ann Arbor, and Union College, from which latter institution he was graduated; was connected editorially with the Detroit Free Press and Chicago Times; located in Nebraska November 10, 1854, at Bellevue, and April 12, the following year, issued the first number of the Nebraska City News; was elected to the Territorial Legislature the same year and re-elected in 1857; was appointed Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Thomas B. Cuming in 1858, and served till May, 1861; in 1860 was nominated for Congress and was given the certificate of election, but was unseated by contest; in 1866 was nominated for Governor and was defeated by 145 votes, and has been the nominee of his party for that office three times since; has been the favorite candidate of his party several times for United States Senator; is a practical agriculturist and horticulturist, and has contributed largely to the best literature on those subjects; is the author of the Arbor Day legislation, which provides that one day in each year (April 22) be made a public holiday and be devoted to tree-planting, and which has been adopted in forty-two States; was appointed by President Cleveland and confirmed March 6, and entered upon his duties March 7, 1893.

## EXECUTIVE MANSION.

(Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets.)

*President of the United States.*—GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion.
*Private Secretary.*—Henry T. Thurber, The Arlington.
*Assistant Secretary.*—O. L. Pruden, 317 Eleventh street, S. W.
*Executive Clerks.*—William H. Crook, 809 Twelfth street, N. W.
Robert L. O'Brien, 916 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*United States District Marshal.*—Daniel M. Ransdell, 916 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*In Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds.*—Col. John M. Wilson, The Arlington.

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.)

*Secretary of State.*—WALTER Q. GRESHAM, The Arlington.
*Assistant Secretary.*—Josiah Quincy, The Albany.
*Second Assistant Secretary.*—Alvey A. Adee, 1019 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*Third Assistant Secretary.*—Edward H. Strobel, 1715 H street, N. W.
*Solicitor.*—Walter D. Dabney, 1538 I street.
*Chief Clerk.*—William W. Rockhill, Metropolitan Club.
*Chief of the Bureau of Archives and Indexes.*—John H. Haswell, 2025 G street, N. W.
*Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau.*—Thomas W. Cridler, 407 Eighth street, S. E.
*Chief of the Consular Bureau.*—Walter E. Faison, 1737 Corcoran street.
*Chief of the Bureau of Accounts.*—Francis J. Kieckhoefer, 1138 Connecticut avenue.
*Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.*—Edward I. Renick, 1139 Nineteenth street, N. W.
*Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library.*—Andrew H. Allen, 1633 Q street, N. W.
*Private Secretary.*—Kenesaw M. Landis, 1138 Connecticut avenue.

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## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

(Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.)

*Secretary of the Treasury.*—JOHN G. CARLISLE, 1426 K street, N. W.
*Assistant Secretaries.*—William Edmond Curtis, The Shoreham.
C. S. Hamlin, The Shoreham.
Scott Wike, The Elsmere.
*Chief Clerk.*—Logan Carlisle, 1426 K street, N. W.
*Appointment Division.—Chief,* Herman Kretz, The Metropolitan.
*Warrant Division.—Chief,* W. F. Maclennan, 728 Twentieth street, N. W.
*Public Moneys.—Chief,* Eugene B. Daskam, 1423 R street, N. W.
*Customs Division.—Chief,* John M. Comstock, Eckington.
*Revenue Marine Division.—Acting Chief,* L. G. Shepard, 1807 Nineteenth street, N. W.
*Stationery Division.—Chief,* Samuel Roads, Jr., 1901 Second street, N. W.
*Loans and Currency Division.—Chief,* A. T. Huntington, Vienna, Va.
*Mail and Files Division.—Chief,* S. M. Gaines, Falls Church, Va.
*Miscellaneous Division.—Chief,* Lewis Jordan.
*Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department.*—A. K. Tingle, Spring street, near Thirteenth street extended, county.
*Disbursing Clerks.*—George A. Bartlett, 1549 Park street, Mount Pleasant.
Thomas J. Hobbs, 1622 H street, N. W.
*Private Secretary to Secretary of the Treasury.*—H. W. Van Senden, 1433 L street, N. W.

### SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

(In Treasury Building.)

*Supervising Architect.*—Jeremiah O'Rourke, Normandie.
*Assistant and Chief Clerk.*—Charles E. Kemper, 1005 G street, N. W.
*Law and Contract Division.—Chief,* St. Julien B. Dapray, 1107 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Engineering and Drafting Division.—Chief,* James P. Low, 1328 Corcoran street, N. W.
*Computers' Division.—Chief,* F. W. Pease, 1800 Eighth street, N. W.
*Construction Division.—Chief,* John B. Clark, 3113 N street, N. W.
*Accounts Division.—Chief,* P. S. Garretson, 1341 T street, N. W.
*Repair Division.—Chief,*
*Tracers' Division.—Chief,* Chas. Ridgeway, 1326 Corcoran street, N. W.
*Records and Files Division.—Chief,* F. Milliken, 1526 P street, N. W.
*Copyists' Division.—Chief,* F. W. Flowers, 1010 Eleventh street, N. W.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

(Fourteenth and B streets, S. W.)

*Chief of Bureau.*—Claude M. Johnson, Forest Inn, Forest Glenn, Md.
*Assistant Chief.*—Thomas J. Sullivan, 1530 Ninth street, N. W.
*Accountant.*—Edwin Lamasure, 216 Twelfth street, S. W.
*Engraving Division.—Superintendent*, Geo. W. Casilear, 3019 N street, Georgetown.
*Custodian Dies, Rolls, and Plates.*—George W. Castle, 9 Fourth street, N. E.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.

(Treasury Department Building.)

*Chief.*—Andrew L. Drummond, 1527 I street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Andrew McWilliams, 1350 U street, N. W.

OFFICE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

(Maltby Building, New Jersey avenue and B street, N. W.)

*Supervising Inspector-General.*—James A. Dumont, 216 A street, S. E.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

(Adams Building, 1335 F street, N. W.)

*Chief of Bureau.*—Worthington C. Ford, Metropolitan Club.
*Chief Clerk.*—J. N. Whitney, 1403 H street, N. W.
*Examining and Revising Division.—Chief*, E. J. Keferstein, 1636 Sixteenth street, N. W.
*Compiling Division.—Chief*, William Burchard, 1216 O street, N. W.
*Miscellaneous Division.—Chief*, J. D. O'Connell, 513 H street, N. W.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

(Treasury Department Building.)

*General Superintendent.*—S. I. Kimball, 1316 Rhode Island avenue.
*Assistant General Superintendent.*—Horace L. Piper, 1505 L street, N. W.
*Principal Clerk and Accountant.*—David T. Jones, 637 B street, N. E.

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

(In Treasury Department Building.)

*Comptroller.*—Robert B. Bowler.
*Deputy Comptroller.*—J. R. Garrison, 1427 R street, N. W.
*Division of Judiciary Accounts.—Chief*,
*Division of Internal Revenue and Miscellaneous Accounts.—Chief*, W. O. Bradley.
*Division of Warrants and Records, Public Lands, and Territorial Accounts.—Chief*, E. W. Combs.
*Division of Foreign Intercourse and Public Debt.—Chief*, E. P. Speer, 121 Maryland avenue, N. E.
*Division of District of Columbia Accounts.—Acting Chief*, John J. Glover, 1505 R street, N. W.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

(In Treasury Department Building.)

*Comptroller.*—Charles H. Mansur, 921 I street, N. W.
*Deputy.*—E. N. Hartshorn, 805 O street, N. W.
*Army Back Pay and Bounty Division.*—George Fort.
*Navy Division.*—Geo. H. French, 1701 T street, N. W.
*Quartermasters' Division.*—Frank D. McDowell, 1326 I street, N. W.
*Army Paymasters' Division.*—T. O. W. Roberts, Brightseat, Md.
*Indian Division.*—W. M. Henry, 1915 H street, N. W.
*Miscellaneous Division.*—James R. Shields, 1326 I street, N. W.
*Army Pension Division.*—Benj. S. Pike, 2040 I street, N. W.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

(In Treasury Department Building.)

*Commissioner.*—William H. Pugh, 210 North Capitol street.
*Deputy.*—H. A. Lockwood, corner First and B streets, S. W.
*Customs Division.—Chief*, William Hinds, 1014 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Division of Appointments, Bonds, Refunds, and Records.—Chief*, C. N. McGroarty, 413 Sixth street, N. W.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

(In Treasury Department Building.)

*Register.*—J. Fount. Tillman, National Hotel.
*Assistant Register.*—Henry H. Smith, 1513 O street, N. W.

*Loan Division.—Chief*, J. E. R. Ray, 13 First street, N. E.
*Receipts and Expenditures Division.—Chief*, J. H. Beatty, 610 East Capitol street.
*Note, Coupon, and Currency Division.—Chief*, B. F. Worrell, 2000 F street, N. W.
*Interest, Expense, and Warrant Division.—Chief*, D. H. Yancey, 1246 Maryland avenue, N. E.

FIRST AUDITOR.

(In Treasury Department Building.)

*Auditor.*—Ernest P. Baldwin, Laurel, Md.
*Deputy.*—Robert M. Cousar, 1022 Twelfth street, N. W.
*Judiciary Division.—Chief*, W. W. Scott, 1723 H street, N. W.
*Customs Division.—Chief*, Henry K. Leaver, 1528 Sixteenth street, N. W.
*Public Debt Division.—Acting Chief*, J. G. Dill.
*Miscellaneous Division.—Chief*, C. E. Rees, The Woodmont, Iowa Circle.
*Warehouse and Bond Division.—Chief*, Ezekiel Dawson, 907 Twenty-second street, N. W.
*Mint and Subtreasury Division.—Acting Chief*, H. C. Stier, 1331 Corcoran street.

SECOND AUDITOR.

(Winder Building, corner of Seventeenth and F streets, N. W.)

*Auditor.*—T. Stobo Farrow.
*Deputy.*—John C. Edwards, 1337 Fifteenth street., N. W.
*Paymasters' Division.—Chief*, M. J. Hull, 635 Maryland avenue, N. E.
*Bookkeepers' Division.—Chief*, Thomas Rathbone, Hyattsville, Md.
*Indian Division.—Chief*, Charles C. Snow, 1737 Ninth street, N. W.
*Pay and Bounty Division.—Chief*, H. A. Whallon, Alexandria County, Va.
*Archives Division.—Chief*, Geo. A. Bailey, 455 Missouri avenue, N. W.
*Property Division.—Chief*, John C. Littlepage, 915 M street, N. W.
*Ordnance, Medical, and Miscellaneous Division.—Chief*, B. E. Sampson, The Anderson.
*Inquiries and Replies Division.—Chief*, S. E. Faunce, 929½ New York avenue, N. W.
*Division for Investigation of Fraud.—Chief*, J. Q. A. Pfeiffer, 121 C street, S. E.
*Mail Division.—Chief*, Charles W. Osenton, 222 Second street, N. E.
*Disbursing Clerk.*—Francis H. Goodall, 932 P street, N. W.

THIRD AUDITOR.

(In Treasury Building.)

*Auditor.*—Samuel Blackwell, The Varnum, New Jersey avenue, S. E.
*Deputy.*—Geo. W. Sanderlin, 920 New York avenue.
*Bookkeepers' Division.—Chief*, W. A. Rogers, 1737 S street, N. W.
*Military Division.—Chief*,
*Pension Division.—Chief*, Thomas F. Brantley, 1014 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*Claims Division.—Chief*, Willys S. Stetson, 1424 Sixth street, N. W.

FOURTH AUDITOR.

(In Treasury Building.)

*Auditor.*—John R. Lynch, 1511 Corcoran street, N. W.
*Deputy.*—Elliott N. Bowman.
*Claim Division.—In charge*, Robert Kearon, 614 M street, N. W.
*Navy Pay and Pension Division.—Chief*, Alfred Hebrard, 811 K street, N. W.
*Paymasters' Division.—Chief*, L. K. Brown, 134 C street, S. E.
*Record and Prize Division.—In charge*, B. P. Mimmack, 1763 Q street, N. W.
*Bookkeepers' Division.—Chief*, John M. Hoge.

FIFTH AUDITOR.

(In Treasury Department Building.)

*Auditor.*—Thomas Holcomb, 1919 I street, N. W.
*Deputy.*—J. J. Willie, 1719 Fourteenth street, N.W.
*Internal Revenue Collectors' Division. — Chief*, Edwin C. Fitz-Simons, 1619 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Miscellaneous Division.—Chief*, E. T. Marshall.
*Diplomatic and Consular Division.—Chief*, A. O. Latham, 1306 R street, N. W.

SIXTH AUDITOR.

(In Post-Office Department Building.)

*Auditor.*—John B. Brawley, 1 B street, N. W.
*Deputy.*—William G. Crawford, 1807 H street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Boone Chambers, 603 F street, N. W.
*Disbursing Clerk.*—T. D. Keleher, 409 A street, S. E.
*Examining Division.—Chief*, John W. Bennett, 220 Indiana avenue.
*Collecting Division.—Chief*, M. F. Eggerman, 212 A street, N. E.

*Bookkeeping Division.—Chief*, Edwin M. S. Young, 1723 De Sales street, N. W.
*Pay Division.—Chief*, John S. Denton, Cutler House, Third street, N. W.
*Review Division.—Chief*, Henry Cilley, 424 Fourth street, S. E.
*Inspecting Division.—Chief*, D. W. Gall, 620 I street, N. W.
*Checking Division.—Chief*, George Y. Scott, 1824 H street, N. W.
*Recording Division.—Chief*, W. E. Dougherty, Hillman House, North Capitol street.
*Foreign Division.—Chief*, D. N. Burbank, 732 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Assorting Division.—Chief*, William H. Bragaw, 620 I street, N. W.

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

(In Treasury Building.)

*Treasurer.*—Daniel N. Morgan, The Elsmere.
*Assistant Treasurer.*—James F. Meline, 1747 Corcoran street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—S. I. Bradley, corner Ninth and K streets, N. W.
*Cashier.*—E. R. True, 933 New York avenue.
*Assistant Cashier.*—
*Vault Clerk*—Alfred R. Quaiffe, The Portland.
*Receiving Teller.*—G. C. Bantz, 2107 Oak street, Baltimore, Md.
*Paying Teller.*—William Howard Gibson, 2136 L street, N. W.
*Assistant Tellers.*—R. H. Forsyth, 1455 S street, N. W.
D. W. Herriott, 1554 Howard avenue, Mount Pleasant.
*Redemption Division.—Chief*, Albert Relyea, Terrace Heights, West Washington.
*Loan Division.—Chief*, Ferdinand Weiler, 1316 V street, N. W.
*Accounts Division.—Chief*, D. W. Harrington, near Alexandria, Va.
*Division of Issues.—Chief*, James A. Sample, 1344 Riggs street, N. W.
*National Bank Division.—Chief*, Jason E. Baker, 2014 Portner place, N. W.
*Principal Bookkeeper.*—Sherman Platt, Brookland, D. C.
*Assistant Bookkeeper.*—A. D. Johnston, 1332 V street, N. W.
*National Bank Redemption Agency.—Superintendent*, Thos. E. Rogers, 523 Spruce street, Le Droit Park.

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

(In Treasury Building.)

*Comptroller.*—James H. Eckels, The Arlington.
*Deputy Comptroller.*—O. P. Tucker, 25 Lafayette Square.
*Chief Clerk.*—C. J. Stoddard, Eckington.
*Organization Division.—Chief*, A. R. Serven.
*Division of Reports.—Chief*, George M. Coffin, 1421 Twentieth street, N. W.
*Division of Issues.—Chief*, W. W. Eldridge, Kensington, Md.
*Redemption Division.—Superintendent*, G. W. Robertson, 1341 L street, N. W.
*Bond Clerk.*—W. D. Swan, 222 First street, S. E.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

(In Treasury Building.)

*Commissioner.*—Joseph S. Miller, The Anderson, Four-and-a-half and C streets, N. W.
*Deputy.*—George W. Wilson, 945 K street, N. W.
*Solicitor.*—Robert T. Hough, The Normandie.
*Chief Clerk and Appointment Division.*—Henry C. Rogers, 1746 M street, N. W.
*Tobacco Division.—Chief*, B. H. Collins, 612 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Law Division.—Chief*, O. F. Dana, 1529 Rhode Island avenue, N. W.
*Stamp Division.—Chief*, Charles M. Shinn, 633 East Capitol street.
*Assessment Division.—Chief*, Charles A. Bates, 1429 Corcoran street.
*Division of Distilled Spirits.—Chief*, Thomas A. Cushing, 1333 N street, N. W.
*Division of Revenue Agents.—Chief*, F. D. Sewall, 1338 H street, N. W.
*Division of Accounts.—Chief*, Samuel H. Goodman, Brown street, Mount Pleasant, D. C.
*Sugar Bounty Division.—Chief*, J. B. T. Tupper, 1316 Nineteenth street, N. W.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

(In Treasury Building.)

*Director of the Mint.*—
*Examiner.*—R. E. Preston, 53 K street, N. E.
*Computer of Bullion.*—B. F. Butler, 418 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park.
*Adjuster.*—Frank P. Gross, 1901 Harewood avenue, Le Droit Park.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

(In Treasury Building.)

*Commissioner of Navigation.*—E. C. O'Brien, The Arlington.
*Deputy Commissioner.*—Thomas B. Sanders, 2309 M street, N. W.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
(In Treasury Building.)

*Chairman.*—Rear-Admiral James A. Greer, U. S. N., 2010 Hillyer Place.
*Naval Secretary.*—Commander R. D. Evans, U. S. N., 324 Indiana avenue.
*Engineer Secretary.*—Capt. Fred. A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., 1604 K street, N.W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Arnold B. Johnson, 501 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.
(Coast and Geodetic Survey Building, New Jersey avenue, south of the Capitol.)

*Superintendent.*—T. C. Mendenhall, 8 B street, N. E.
*Assistant in charge of Office.*—B. A. Colonna, 138 B street, N. E.
*Hydrographic Inspector.*—Lieut. Commander J. F. Moser, U. S. N., 506 East Capitol street.
*Naval Paymaster.*—Paymaster H. T. Wright, 1516 P street, N. W.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.
(Supervising Surgeon-General's Office, 3 B street, S. E.)

*Supervising Surgeon-General.*—Walter Wyman, The Cochran.
*Assistants.*—Surg. H. W. Austin.
Surg. F. W. Mead, 25 Lafayette Square.
Passed Assistant Surg. J. J. Kinyoun, 210 New Jersey avenue, N. W.
Passed Assistant Surg. George T. Vaughan, 518 B street, N. E.
Assistant Surg. W. J. S. Stewart, 1538 I street, N. W.

SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

*Superintendent of Immigration.*—Herman Stump, Metropolitan Club.
*Chief Clerk.*—Henry T. Lyle, Laurel, Md.

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## WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Seventeenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue.)

*Secretary of War.*—DANIEL S. LAMONT, The Arlington Hotel.
*Assistant Secretary of War.*—Lewis A. Grant, 1217 K street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—John Tweedale, 1748 P street, N. W.
*Disbursing Clerk.*—William S. Yeatman, 505 Second street, N. W.
*Record Division.—Chief,* Samuel Hodgkins, 1337 Q street, N. W.
*Correspondence Division.—Chief,* John B. Randolph, 1636 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*Requisition and Accounts Division.*—Stephen Gambrill, Laurel, Md.
*Supply Division.—Chief,* Martin R. Thorp, 1709 G street, N. W.
*Private Secretary to Secretary of War.*—John Seager, 1815 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Stenographer.*—
*Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary of War.*—J. C. Grant.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
(In War Department Building.)

Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, Commanding the Army, 1224 Connecticut avenue.
*Aids-de-Camp.*—Capt. C. B. Schofield, Second Cavalry, Metropolitan Club.
Capt. T. H. Bliss, Subsistence Department, 1911 N street, N. W.
Second Lieut. R. M. Schofield, Fourth Cavalry.
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*—Bvt. Brig. Gen. T. M. Vincent, 1221 N street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—J. B. Morton, 127 D street, S. E.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.
(In War Department Building.)

*Adjutant-General.*—Brig. Gen. R. Williams, 2029 Hillyer Place.
*Assistants.*—Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. D. Ruggles, The Richmond.
Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, Huntington Place, University Park.
Maj. William J. Volkmar, The Cochran.
Maj. A. MacArthur, jr., 1618 Rhode Island avenue.
Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. C. Gilmore, The Portland.
Maj. J. B. Babcock, 2005 G street, N. W.
Capt. A. Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry, 1810 N street, N. W.
Capt. G. P. Scriven, Signal Corps, 1300 New Hampshire avenue.
First Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, Fifth Cavalry, Army and Navy Club.
*Chief Clerk.*—R. P. Thian, 3311 N street, Georgetown.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.
(In War Department Building.)

*Inspector-General.*—Brig. Gen. Jos. C. Breckinridge, 1314 Connecticut avenue.
*Assistants.*—Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, 1916 G street, N. W.
Maj. J. P. Sanger, 2020 R street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Warren H. Orcutt, 509 East Capitol street.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

*Acting Judge-Advocate-General.*—Col. G. N. Lieber, 1322 Eighteenth street, N. W.
*Assistant.*—Lieut. Col. W. Winthrop, 1620 I street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—J. N. Morrison, 520 Twenty-second street, N. W.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

*Quartermaster-General.*—Brig. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, The Cochran.
*Assistants.*—Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington, The Cochran.
Maj. A. S. Kimball, 1724 Corcoran street.
Capt. W. S. Patten, West End, Va.
Capt. C. P. Miller, 1923 I street, N. W.
Capt. Oscar F. Long, The Cochran.
*Chief Clerk.*—J. Z. Dare, 1340 Corcoran street, N. W.
*Depot Quartermaster.*—Lieut. Col. Geo. H. Weeks, 1011 New Hampshire avenue.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

(In War Department Building.)

*Commissary-General of Subsistence.*—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John P. Hawkins, 1730 Q street, N. W.
*Assistants.*—Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. R. Morgan, 1633 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Capt. F. E. Nye, Washington, D. C.
Capt. William L. Alexander, Washington, D. C.
*Chief Clerk.*—William A. De Caindry, 1909 H street, N. W.
*Depot Commissary.*—Capt. Douglas M. Scott, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

*Surgeon-General.*—Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, The Richmond.
*Assistants.*—Lieut. Col. C. R. Greenleaf.
Bvt. Lieut. Col. John S. Billings, 3027 N street, Georgetown.
Maj. Charles Smart, 2017 Hillyer Place.
Capt. James C. Merrill, The Arno.
Capt. William C. Shannon, Army and Navy Club.
*Chief Clerk.*—George A. Jones, 1332 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Attending Surgeon.*—Maj. R. M. O'Reilly, 1825 Q street, N. W.

OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

*Paymaster-General.*—Brig. Gen. William Smith, 1606 K street, N. W.
*Assistant.*—
*Assistant in charge of Bounties, etc.*—Maj. J. C. Muhlenberg, Park street, Mount Pleasant, D. C.
*Chief Clerk.*—Grafton D. Hanson, 1228 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Post Paymaster.*—Maj. W. F. Tucker, corner Clifton and Thirteenth streets, N. W.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

(In War Department Building.)

*Chief of Engineers.*—Brig. Gen. Thos. Lincoln Casey, 1419 K street, N. W.
*Assistants.*—Maj. Henry M. Adams, 1905 I street, N. W.
Maj. T. Turtle, 2108 G street, N. W.
Capt. J. G. D. Knight.
*Chief Clerk.*—William J. Warren, The Portland.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

(In War Department Building.)

*In charge.*—Col. John M. Wilson, 1141 Connecticut avenue.
*Chief Clerk.*—E. F. Concklin, 418 B street, S. E.
*Public Gardener.*—George H. Brown, 1312 R street, N. W.
*Custodian of Monument.*—John Hawkins, The Aston, Eleventh and G streets, N. W.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

(In War Department Building.)

*Chief of Ordnance.*—Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, The Everett.
*Assistants.*—Capt. Charles Shaler, 910 Nineteenth street, N. W.
Capt. Charles S. Smith, 19 Iowa Circle.
Capt. V. McNally, Hamilton House.
Capt. C. W. Whipple, 1513 Rhode Island avenue.
Capt. Rogers Birnie, 1341 New Hampshire avenue, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—John J. Cook, 925 M street, N. W.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

(1415 G street, N. W.)

*Chief Signal Officer.*—Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, 1914 G street, N. W.
*Assistants.*—Capt. Robert Craig, 1822 I street, N. W.
Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, 1617 Seventeenth street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Otto A. Nesmith, 1610 New Hampshire avenue.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

*Chief of Office.*—Col. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. Army.
*Chiefs of Division.*—Jacob Frech, 514 L street, N. E.
O. B. Brown, 411 Spruce street, N. W.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION OF RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

(Room 252, War Department, and building corner Eighteenth and G streets, N. W.)

*Board of Publication.*—Maj. Geo. B. Davis, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., 1738 F street, N. W.
Leslie J. Perry, 1802 M street, N. W.
Joseph W. Kirkley, 3406 P street, N. W.
*Assistants.*—Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Infantry, 1923 K street, N. W.
Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, 23d Infantry, 3141 P street, N. W.
First Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, Fifth Cavalry, 1320 Nineteenth street, N. W.
*Agent for the Collection of Confederate Records.*—Marcus J. Wright, 2028 G street, N. W.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

(2728 Pennsylvania avenue.)

*In charge.*—Lieut.-Col. George H. Elliot, 1603 O street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Simon Newton, 1217 M street, N. W.

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.)

*Attorney-General.*—RICHARD OLNEY, The Shoreham.
*Solicitor-General.*—Lawrence Maxwell, 1310 Twentieth street, N. W.
*Assistant Attorney-General.*—William A. Maury, 1767 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Assistant Attorney-General (Department of the Interior).*—John I. Hall.
*Assistant Attorney-General.*—Holmes Conrad, 1421 K street, N. W.
*Assistant Attorney-General.*—Edward B. Whitney, The Shoreham.
*Assistant Attorney-General.*—Charles B. Howry.
*Assistant Attorney-General (Post-Office Department).*—John L. Thomas, 1228 Fourteenth street, N. W.
*Solicitor of Internal Revenue (Treasury Department).*—Robert T. Hough, The Normandie.
*Solicitor for Department of State.*—Walter D. Dabney, 1538 I street, N. W.
*Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles.*—A. J. Bentley, 1116 Ninth street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Cecil Clay, 1513 S street, N. W.
*General Agent.*—Frank Strong, 1338 Q street, N. W.
*Appointment and Disbursing Clerk.*—Frank A. Branagan, 1325 Wallach Place.
*Attorney in charge of Pardons.*—Charles F. Scott, 1525 Park street, Mount Pleasant.
*Private Secretary to the Attorney-General.*—William C. Endicott, jr., 1319 Eighteenth street, N. W.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

(In the Treasury Department Building.)

*Solicitor.*—Felix A. Reeve, 1742 N street, N. W.
*Assistant Solicitor.*—N. T. N. Robinson, 1907 I street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Charles E. Vrooman, 1306 V street, N. W.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

James H. Nixon, 706 Tenth street, N. W.
William J. Rannells, 1450 Chapin street.
Henry M. Foote, 115 C street, N. E.
Felix Brannigan, 1343 T street, N. W.

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

(Corner of Seventh and E streets, N. W.)

### OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

*Postmaster-General.*—WILSON S. BISSELL, 1609 K street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—George A. Howard, 13 First street, N. E.
*Private Secretary.*—Edward L. Reckard.
*Assistant Attorney-General.*—John L. Thomas, 1228 Fourteenth street, N. W.
*Law Clerk.*—Ralph W. Haynes, 920 Fourteenth street, N. W.
*Appointment Clerk.*—James A. Vose, 1630 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*Superintendent and Disbursing Clerk.*—Frank H. Thomas, 620 R street, N. W.
*Topographer.*—A. Von Haake, 1108 New Hampshire avenue.

### OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

(Post-Office Department Building.)

*First Assistant Postmaster-General.*—Frank H. Jones, The Arlington.
*Chief Clerk.*—Edwin C. Fowler, 920 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Superintendent Division of Post-Office Supplies.*—Edgar H. Shook, 1019 East Capitol street.
*Division of Free Delivery.—Superintendent*, William J. Pollock, 1818 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Division of Salaries and Allowances.—Chief*, Albert H. Scott, 532 Third street, N. W.
*Division of Correspondence.—Chief*, James R. Ash, 1825 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Money Order System.—Superintendent*, Edward M. Gadsden, 1737 Corcoran street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk*, James T. Metcalf, 335 Florida avenue.
*Examining Division.—Principal Clerk*, David Haynes, 14 Grant Place.
*Blank Division.—Principal Clerk*, H. C. Powell, Vienna, Va.
*Duplicate Division.—Principal Clerk*, C. B. Lang, 718 Tenth street, N. W.
*Division of Domestic Correspondence.—Principal Clerk*, John Warner, 210 A street, S. E.
*Division of Drafts, Credits, and Transfers.—Principal Clerk*, Hugh Waddell, 1301 Corcoran street, N. W.
*International Division.—Principal Clerk*, E. L. Kupfer, 1740 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Dead Letter Office.—Superintendent*, Bernard Goode, 1426 Q street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk*, Waldo G. Perry, 1410 Sixth street, N. W.
*Inquiry Division.—Principal Clerk*, Ward Burlingame, 1104 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Opening Division.—Principal Clerk*, C. P. Bourne, 1235 P street, N. E.
*Unmailable and Property Division.—Principal Clerk*, Charles N. Dalzell, 441 Q street, N. W.
*Money Division.—Principal Clerk*, A. T. McCallum, 1332 Massachusetts avenue.
*Minor Division.—Principal Clerk*, Miss A. R. Thurlow, 734 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Returning Division.—Principal Clerk*, Miss H. H. Webber, 1213 N street, N. W.
*Foreign Division.—Principal Clerk*, Miss C. M. Richter, 330 A street, S. E.

### OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

(Post-Office Department Building.)

*Second Assistant Postmaster-General.*—J. Lowrie Bell, 2017 O street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—George F. Stone, 1534 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*Superintendent Railway Adjustment.*—James H. Crew, 1532 Ninth street, N. W.
*Division of Inspection.—Chief*, John A. Chapman, 100 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Division of Mail Equipment.—Chief*, R. D. S. Tyler, 114 E street, N. W.
*Railway Mail Service.—General Superintendent*, James E. White, 1017 Twelfth street, N.W.
*Assistant General Superintendent*,
*Chief Clerk*, Alexander Grant, 1302 L street, N. W.
*Foreign Mails.—Superintendent*, N. M. Brooks, 233 Second street, S. E.
*Chief Clerk*, Robert L. Maddox, 1013 P street, N. W.

### OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

(Post-Office Department Building.)

*Third Assistant Postmaster-General.*—Kerr Craige, National Hotel.
*Chief Clerk.*—Madison Davis, 316 A street, S. E.
*Finance Division.—Chief*, A. W. Bingham, Garrett Park, Md.
*Postage Stamp Division.—Chief*, T. Q. Munce, 1012 Fourteenth street, N. W.
*Registered Letter Division.—Principal Clerk*, J. B. Quay, 627 Second street, N. E.
*Division of Files, Mails, etc.—Principal Clerk*, E. S. Hall, 1701 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Postage Stamp Agent.*—T. A. H. Hay, New York, N. Y.
*Postal Card Agent.*—Alvin E. Hewitt, Birmingham, Conn.
*Stamped Envelope Agent.*—Charles H. Field, Hartford, Conn.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

*Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.*—Robert A. Maxwell, Shoreham Hotel.
*Chief Clerk.*—Harry G. Osgood, 608 E street, N. W.
*Division of Appointments.*—*Chief*, George G. Fenton, 1308 Wallach Place, N. W.
*Division of Bonds and Commissions.*—*Chief*, N. A. C. Smith, 211 F street, N. W.
*Division of Post-Office Inspectors and Mail Depredations.*—
*Chief Post-Office Inspector*, M. D. Wheeler, 208 First street, N. E.
*Chief Clerk*, James Maynard, 1340 R street, N. W.

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## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

(East wing, State, War, and Navy Building.)

*Secretary of the Navy.*—HILARY A. HERBERT, The Richmond.
*Assistant Secretary.*—William McAdoo, The Shoreham.
*Chief Clerk of the Department.*—John W. Hogg, Rockville, Md.
*Naval Aides.*—Ensign Spencer S. Wood, 1309 L street, N. W.
Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, 1922 Sunderland Place.
*Naval Militia.*—Lieut. W. H. Schuetze, Army and Navy Club.
*Private Secretary.*—L. H. Finney, jr., 1919 G street, N. W.
*Disbursing Clerk.*—F. H. Stickney, 607 M street, N. W.
*Registrar.*—W. P. Moran, 2416 Pennsylvania avenue.
*Charge of Files and Records.*—M. S. Thompson, 1309 Corcoran street, N. W.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE (FIRST FLOOR, EAST WING).

*Chief of Bureau.*—Capt. W. T. Sampson, 1729 G street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Joseph Brummett, 902 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E.
Lieut. Commander C. S. Sperry, 1707 P street, N. W.
Lieut. Commander A. R. Couden, 2019 Hillyer Place.
Lieut. Kossuth Niles, 1319 Vermont avenue.
Lieut. Henry McCrea, 1741 Q street, N. W.
Ensign F. L. Chapin, The Portland.
Ensign Theodore C. Fenton, 2014 G street, N. W.
Ensign Joseph Strauss, 2014 G street, N. W.
Ensign Philip Andrews, 2014 G street, N. W.
Prof. Philip R. Alger, 1706 R street, N. W.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT (THIRD FLOOR, EAST WING).

*Chief of Bureau.*—Commander French E. Chadwick, 929 Farragut Square.
*Chief Clerk.*—George S. Sproston, 1326 I street, N. W.
*Assistant to Chief.*—Lieut. T. E. D. W. Veeder.
*Naval Inspector of Electric Lighting.*—Lieut. Commander Washburn Maynard, Navy Department.
*Assistant to Inspector.*—Ensign W. H. G. Bullard, 129 W. Lanvale street, Baltimore, Md.
*Superintendent of Compasses.*—Lieut. Charles P. Perkins, The Richmond.
*Assistant to Superintendent of Compasses.*—Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, The Cambridge, 1309 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Ensign W. W. Buchanan, 2000 R street, N. W.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION (SECOND FLOOR, EAST WING).

*Chief of Bureau.*—Commodore Francis M. Ramsay, 2025 Hillyer Place, N. W.
*Assistants.*—Commander F. A. Cook, 1908 Sunderland Place.
Lieut. Commander E. P. Woods, 1266 New Hampshire avenue.
Lieut. J. F. Parker, 2029 P street, N. W.
Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, 1915 G street, N. W.
Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, 1708 H street, N. W.
Ensign Wm. B. Whittlesey, 1309 L street, N. W.
Ensign R. L. Russell, 1400 K street, N. W.
Ensign G. W. Logan, 1309 L street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—W. V. Chardavoyne, 205 C street, N. W.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

(Basement, Navy Department.)

*Hydrographer.*—Commander C. D. Sigsbee, 1414 Twenty-ninth street, N. W.
*Division of Marine Meteorology.*—Lieut. W. H. Beehler, 1801 Q street, N. W.
Lieut. H. W. Harrison, "Weston," Thirty-second st., N. W.
*Division of Chart Supply.*—Lieut. J. Marshall Robinson, 1801 Q street, N. W.
Lieut. Harry Kimmell, 1804 Q street, N. W.
*Division of Chart Construction.*—Geo. W. Littlehales, 928 Twenty-third street, N. W.
*Clerk.*—John S. Stodder, 716 Nineteenth street, N. W.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS (THIRD FLOOR, EAST WING).

*Chief of Bureau.*—Captain N. H. Farquhar, 1517 L street.
*Chief Clerk.*—Augustus E. Merritt, 612 H street, N. W.
Commander B. P. Lamberton, 1319 N street, N. W.
Chief Engineer M. T. Endicott, 1330 R street, N. W.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS (FIRST FLOOR, EAST WING).

*Chief of Bureau.*—Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart, 1315 New Hampshire avenue, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Thomas J. Lasier, 1427 Binney street, Columbia Heights.
Passed Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler, 1915 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Passed Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers, 1020 Seventeenth street, N. W.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

(Third floor, east wing.)

*Chief of Bureau.*—Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, 1720 H street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—W. H. H. Smith, 2122 H street, N. W.
*Chief Engineer.*—Ed. D. Robie, 1331 Twenty-first street, N. W.
*Chief Engineer.*—H. Webster, 1523 Thirty-first street, West Washington.
*Passed Assistant Engineers.*—James H. Perry, 1413 Thirtieth street, N. W.
F. H. Bailey, 2923½ M street, N. W.
W. M. McFarland, 436 New Jersey avenue, S. E.
*Assistant Engineers.*—W. W. White, 1606 Q street, N. W.
W. S. Burke, 1827 H street, N. W.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(First floor, south wing.)

*Chief of Bureau.*—Surg. Gen. J. Rufus Tryon, The Albany.
*Assistant Chief of Bureau.*—Surg. J. C. Boyd, 1313 P street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Charles T. Earle, 1916 Thirty-fifth street, N. W.
*Special duty.*—Surg. C. G. Herndon, 1509 Thirty-fifth street, N. W.
Passed Assistant Surg. J. D. Gatewood, 502 Duke street, Alexandria, Va.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

(First floor, east wing.)

*Chief of Bureau.*—Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, 1707 N street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Darius A. Green, 1125 Seventeenth street, N. W.
*Naval Constructor.*—J. J. Woodward, 1925 N. street, N. W.
*Assistant Naval Constructors.*—W. L. Capps, Metropolitan Club.
F. W. Hibbs, 1439 Q street, N. W.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

(Second floor, east wing, room 278.)

*Judge-Advocate-General.*—Captain Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., 1732 K street, N. W.
Lieutenant C. H. Lauchheimer, 1804 G street, N. W.
Ensign Wiley Field, 1804 G street, N. W.
Ensign W. B. Hoggatt, 1617 Riggs place, N. W.
Ensign Thomas Washington, 1148 Seventeenth street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—E. P. Hanna, 700 Twentieth street, N. W.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

(Office, room 566, Navy Department, and northwest corner Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.)

*Superintendent.*—Prof. Simon Newcomb, 1620 P street, N. W.
Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, 1706 P street, N. W.
Prof. H. D. Todd, 1519 Twentieth street, N. W.
*Assistants.*—E. J. Loomis, 1613 Florida avenue.
Dr. J. Morrison, 634 East Capitol street.
C. Keith, 315 Delaware avenue, N. E.

NAVAL WAR RECORDS OFFICE AND LIBRARY.

(Fourth floor, east wing.)

*Superintendent.*—Lieut. Commander Richard Rush, Metropolitan Club.
Lieut. George W. Tyler, 1313 T street, N. W.
Prof. E. K. Rawson, 2015 Q street, N. W.

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY.

(Basement, Navy Department, room 86.)

*Senior Member.*—Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, 1055 Beacon street, Brookline, Mass.
Commodore John G. Walker, 1204 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Capt. E. O. Matthews, Newport, R. I.
Chief Engineer W. G. Buehler, 124 South Seventeenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Commander P. H. Cooper, Morristown, N. J.
*Lieut. Commander* J. N. Hemphill, 1724 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster, League Island, Pa.
Capt. C. P. Porter, U. S. Marine Corps, 1706 Q street, Washington, D. C.
Lieut. L. L. Reamey, 1746 N street, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Navy Department, fourth floor.)

*Chief Intelligence Officer.*—Lieut. F. Singer, Metropolitan Club.
Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough, The Richmond.
Lieut. G. H. Peters, 228 New Jersey avenue, S. E.
Lieut. J. W. Stewart, Linden, Md.
Lieut. J. C. Colwell, 1347 Connecticut avenue.
Lieut. E. J. Dorn, 1709 Twenty-first street, N. W.
Ensign C. M. Stone, 1001 Twenty-third street, N. W.
First Lieut. Lincoln Karmany, U. S. Marine Corps, 1433 L street, N. W.

NAVY-YARD AND STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Foot of Eighth street, S. E.)

*Commandant.*—Capt. J. A. Howell, navy-yard.
*Superintendent Naval Gun Factory.*—Commander T. F. Jewell, navy-yard.
*Ordnance Duty.*—Lieut. Commander E. H. C. Leutze, navy-yard.
Lieut. Herbert Winslow, navy-yard.
Lieut. Stokely Morgan, navy-yard.
Lieut. A. Gleaves, navy-yard.
Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe, navy-yard.
Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, navy-yard.
Ensign A. L. Key, navy-yard.
Ensign John M. Poyer, navy-yard.
*Surgeon.*—J. C. Wise.
*General Storekeeper.*—Pay Director J. A. Smith, navy-yard.
*Equipment Officer, Navigation Officer, Officer in charge of Yards and Docks Department.*—Commander F. W. Dickins, navy-yard.

*Attached to yard, but not resident.*

*Commandant's Aide.*—Lieut. John J. Knapp, 1327 Twenty-first street, N. W.
*Ordnance Duty.*—Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, 1837 Sixteenth street, N. W.
Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, 1733 N street N. W.
*Paymaster of Yard.*—Paymaster Stephen Rand, Ebbitt House.
*Naval Constructor.*—Philip Hichborn, 1707 N street, N. W.
*Assistant to General Storekeeper.*—Assistant Paymaster J. S. Phillips, 1012 Twelfth street, N. W.
*Chief Engineer.*—A. Kirby, 405 C street, N. W.
*Boatswain.*—Charles E. Hawkins, 1204 K street, N. W.
*Gunner.*—William Walsh, 402 South Capitol street.

*U. S. Receiving Ship Dale.*

Commander E. S. Houston, on board.
Lieut. Commander W. W. Reisinger, executive officer on board.
Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, on board.
Surg. E. H. Green, on board.
Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, on board.
Lieut. B. W. Hodges, on board.
Boatswain J. B. F. Langton, on board.
Boatswain Wm. A. Cooper, on board.
Boatswain P. H. Smith, on board.
Sailmaker J. S. Franklin, on board.

*Marine Officers.*

Capt. George C. Reid, navy-yard.
First Lieut. F. J. Moses, navy-yard.
First Lieut. Chas. A. Doyen, navy-yard.
Second Lieut. A. W. Catlin, navy-yard.

*Bellevue Magazine.*

(Nearly opposite Alexandria, Va.)

Gunner F. C. Messenger, in charge.

*Army Officers.*

First Lieut. John Conklin, jr., U. S. A., 920 Nineteenth street, N. W.

NAVY PAY OFFICE.

(1425 New York avenue, N. W.)

*Purchasing Officer.*—Pay Inspector T. T. Caswell, 1609 Thirty-fifth street, N. W.

NAVAL HOSPITAL.

(Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, S. E.)

Medical Director A. L. Gihon, Naval Hospital.
Passed Assistant Surg. H. T. Percy, Naval Hospital.

STEEL INSPECTION BOARD.

(Navy Department, third floor, room 364.)

Chief Engineer David Smith, 1714 Connecticut avenue.
Lieut. Commander Frank Courtis, 1822 H street, N. W.

MUSEUM OF HYGIENE.

(1707 New York avenue.)

Medical Director A. C. Gorgas, U. S. N., 1707 New York avenue.
Surg. Thomas Owens, 1203 New Hampshire avenue, N. W.
Surg. Howard E. Ames, U. S. N., 3026 P street, West Washington.

NAVAL DISPENSARY.

(1707 New York avenue.)

Surg. W. S. Dixon, 1421 Twenty-ninth street, N. W.
Surg. Frank Anderson, 1628 Nineteenth street, N. W.

NAVAL EXAMINING BOARD.

(Room 87, basement, east wing.)

Commodore Aaron W. Weaver, 2819 N street, N. W.
Capt. Charles S. Norton, The Portland.
Commander John Schouler, Annapolis, Md.
*Recorder.*—Francis M. Hosier, Randolph, Md.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

(Room 87, basement, east wing.)

Commodore Aaron W. Weaver, 2819 N street, N. W.
Capt. Charles S. Norton, The Portland.
Medical Directors G. S. Beardsley, The Richmond; P. S. Wales, 817 Fifteenth street, N. W.
Commander John Schouler, Annapolis, Md.

NAVAL MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

(Room 89, basement, east wing.)

Medical Director Michael Bradley, President, 1332 New York avenue, N. W.
Medical Directors N. L. Bates, The Shoreham; H. M. Wells, 49 B street, S. E.

STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

(Superintendent's room, No. 148, first floor, north wing.)

*Superintendent.*—Thom Williamson, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., 1638 Rhode Island avenue.
*Assistant Superintendent.*—Chief Engineer J. S. Ogden, 2131 P street.
*Clerk.*—Alfred B. Horner, 1129 Seventeenth street, N. W.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

(Georgetown Heights.)

*Superintendent.*—Capt. F. V. McNair, The Observatory.
Commander Joshua Bishop, 1325 New Hampshire avenue.
Lieut. L. C. Heilner, 1818 F street, N. W.
Lieut. C. C. Marsh, 1148 Seventeenth street, N. W.
Ensign A. N. Mayer, 717 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Prof. William Harkness, Cosmos Club, 1518 H street, N. W.
Prof. John R. Eastman, 1905 N street, N. W.
Prof. Edgar Frisby, 1607 Thirty-first street.
Prof. S. J. Brown, 1555 Thirty-first street, N. W.
Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, Annapolis, Md.
*Assistant Astronomers.*—A. N. Skinner, 932 O street, N. W.
H. M. Paul, 2201 K street, N. W.
*Clerk.*—Thomas Harrison, 2723 N street, N. W.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS.

(Eighth street, S. E.)

*Colonel Commandant.*—Charles Heywood, headquarters.
*Adjutant and Inspector.*—Maj. Aug. S. Nicholson, 1718 N street, N. W.
*Quartermaster.*—Maj. H. B. Lowry, headquarters.
*Paymaster.*—Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, headquarters.
*Assistant Quartermaster.*—Capt. F. L. Denny, headquarters.
*In office of Adjutant and Inspector.*—Capt. C. P. Porter, 1710 H street, N. W.

MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Eighth street, S. E.)

Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, commanding post, Marine Barracks.
First Lieut. H. K. White, Marine Barracks.
Second Lieut. W. C. Neville, Marine Barracks.
Surg. S. H. Dickson, Marine Barracks.

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

(Corner of Seventh and F streets, N. W.)

*Secretary of the Interior.*—HOKE SMITH, 1412 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*First Assistant Secretary.*—William H. Sims, Arlington Hotel.
*Assistant Secretary.*—John M. Reynolds, 1510 H street, N. W.
*Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior.*—James I. Hall.
*Chief Clerk.*—J. J. S. Hassler, 617 Maryland avenue, N. E.
*Chief Law Clerk.*—Emory F. Best, 1615 Riggs street, N. W.
*Appointment Division.—Chief,* Josephus Daniels, 1311 H street, N. W.
*Disbursing Division.—Chief,* George W. Evans, 918 Nineteenth street, N. W.
*Lands and Railroads Division.—Chief,* M. Cooper Pope, 1209 R street, N. W.
*Indian Division.—Acting Chief,* W. C. Pollock, 1317 Eleventh street, N. W.
*Miscellaneous Division.—Chief,* William P. Couper, 1115 P street, N. W.
*Board Pension Appeals, First Division.—Chairman,* George Ewing, 429 Ninth street, N. W.
*Second Division.—Chairman,* John A. Lacy, 3407 N street N. W.
*Third Division.—Chairman,* H. L. Bruce, 2317 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.
*Stationery and Printing Division.—Chief,* A. Tomlinson, 1108 Eighth street, N. W.
*Document Division.—Superintendent of Documents,* John G. Ames, 1600 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Private Secretary.*—Claude N. Bennett, 1412 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Custodian.*—Hiram Buckingham, 1325 F street, N. W.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

(Interior Department Building.)

*Commissioner.*—Silas W. Lamoreux, The Anderson, Four-and-a-half and C streets, N. W.
*Assistant Commissioner.*—Edward A. Bowers, 1520 H street N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Michael A. Jacobs, The Anderson, Four-and-a-half and C streets, N. W.
*Recorder.*—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, 1526 I street, N. W.
*Principal Clerk of Public Lands.*—Robert K. Gillespie, 222 Third street, N. W.
*Principal Clerk on Private Land Claims.*—William L. Kee, 1102 North Capitol street.
*Principal Clerk of Surveys.*—Frank Flynt, 420 Sixth street, N. W.
*Railroad Division.—Chief,* William J. McGee, 636 C street, N. E.
*Pre-emption Division.—Chief,* George McCorkle, 1116 New York avenue, N. W.
*Contest Division.—Chief,* Michael F. O'Donoghue, 2115 H street, N. W.
*Swamp Land Division.—Chief,* Edmond Mallet, 1531 Eighth street, N. W.
*Accounts Division.—Chief,* William C. Braly, 417 Sixth street, N. W.
*Mineral Division.—Chief,* John E. Wright, Four-and-a-half and C streets, N. W.
*Special Service Division.—Chief,* John R. Moore, 608 E street, N. W.
*Drafting Division.—Chief,* Harry King, 1335 Q street, N. W.
*Receiving Clerk.*—Marion McH. Hull, The Portland.

*Law Clerk.*—T. Warren Akin, 730 Ninth street, N. W.
*Law Examiners.*—W. O. Conway, 301 Fourth street, S. E.
Jno. V. Wright, Ballston, Va.

PATENT OFFICE.

(Interior Department Building.)

*Commissioner.*—John S. Seymour, The Elsmere.
*Assistant Commissioner.*—Samuel T. Fisher, 2127 L street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Joseph L. Bennett, 933 G street, N. W.
*Financial Clerk.*—Frank D. Sloat, 1431 Rhode Island avenue, N. W.
*Law Clerk.*—James T. Newton, Brookland.
*Examiners-in-Chief.*—R. L. B. Clarke, 216 New Jersey avenue, S. E.
H. H. Bates, The Portland.
S. W. Stocking, 1248 Eighth street, N. W.
*Principal Examiners:*
*Interferences.*—Walter Johnson, 918 M street, N. W.
*Tillage.*—Oscar C. Fox, Linden, Md.
*Farm, Stock, and Products.*—Eugene M. Harmon, Eckington, D. C.
*Metallurgy.*—Eugene A. Byrnes, 1204 Q street, N. W.
*Civil Engineering.*—B. W. Pond, Eckington, D. C.
*Fine Arts.*—William Burke, 704 L street, N. W.
*Chemistry.*—J. B. Littlewood, 415 B street, N. E.
*Harvesters.*—Frank C. Skinner, 1231 S street, N. W.
*Household Furniture.*—George S. Ely, 300 First street, S. E.
*Hydraulics.*—F. M. Tryon, 913 Eighth street, N. W.
*Land Conveyances.*—H. P. Sanders, 1504 Twenty-first street, N. W.
*Leather-working Machinery and Products.*—John D. Hyer, 1412 Sixth street, N. W.
*Mechanical Engineering.*—William L. Aughinbaugh, 1420 Sixth street, N. W.
*Metal Working.*—William H. Blodgett, Washington Grove, Md.
*Metal Bending and Wire Working.*—Louis W. Maxson, 211 Eleventh street, S. E.
*Plastics, Artificial Stones, Lime, and Cement.*—Thomson J. Hudson, 10 Ninth street, S.E.
*Electricity, A.*—Gustav Bissing, 716 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.
*Printing and Paper Manufactures.*—James Q. Rice, 1713 Corcoran street.
*Steam Engineering.*—Francis Fowler, 1449 Q street, N. W.
*Calorifics.*—Thomas G. Steward, 628 East Capitol street.
*Builders' Hardware and Surgery.*—A. G. Wilkinson, 1526 K street, N. W.
*Textiles.*—Robert P. Hains, 1221 Eleventh street, N. W.
*Firearms, Ordnance, Marine Propulsion, and Shipbuilding.*—Malcolm Seaton.
*Instruments of Precision and Trade-Marks.*—F. A. Seely, 2020 G street, N. W
*Designs and Sewing Machines.*—P. B. Pierce, 1119 Seventeenth street, N. W.
*Artesian and Oil Wells, Mills and Thrashing, Stone Working.*—L. B. Wynne, 1424 Chapin street, N. W.
*Electricity, B.*—G. D. Seely, 2203 M street, N. W.
*Washing, Brushing, and Abrading.*—C. G. Gould, 1617 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Pneumatics.*—W. W. Townsend, 1443 Kenesaw avenue, Mount Pleasant.
*Wood Working.*—Ballard N. Morris, Fourteenth and Park streets, Mount Pleasant.
*Typewriting and Linotype Machine, Matrix Making, Lamps, and Gas-fittings.*—Oscar Woodward, Woodside, Montgomery County, Md.
*Gas, Painting, Hides, Skins and Leather, Alcohol and Oils.*—Wesley G. Carr, 1611 Riggs street, N. W.
*Advertising, Baggage, Packing, and Storing.*—A. P. Greeley, 1225 O street, N. W.
*Chiefs of Divisions:*
*Issue and Gazette.*—John W. Babson, 106 Eleventh street, S. E.
*Draftsman.*—Jos. B. Marvin, 1620 Riggs Place.
*Assignment.*—Thomas W. Lord, 1036 Eighth street, N. W.
*Librarian.*—Howard L. Prince, 419 Spruce street, N. W.

BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

(Pension Building, Judiciary Square.)

*Commissioner.*—William Lochren, 816 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*First Deputy Commissioner.*—Dominic I. Murphy, 403 M street, N. W.
*Second Deputy Commissioner.*—Henry C. Bell, 405 East Capitol street.
*Chief Clerk.*—Charles A. McKevitt, The Eckington.
*Assistant Chief Clerk.*—John H. Anthony, 332 E street, N. E.

*Medical Referee.*—Thomas Featherstonhaugh, 424 C street, N. W.
*Assistant Medical Referee.*—Daniel C. Gentsch, 11 M street, N. W.
*Law Division.—Chief*, Frank E. Anderson, Alexandria, Va.
*Board of Review.—Chief*, Algeron A. Aspinwall, 1305 Riggs street, N. W.
*Boara of Revision.—Acting Chief*, James R. Van Mater, 1450 Stoughton street.
*Medical Division.*—Medical Referee in charge.
*Special Examination Division.—Acting Chief*, James R. Fritts, 323 E street, N. E.
*Old War and Navy Division.—Chief*, Napoleon J. T. Dana, 413 Fourth street, N. W.
*Eastern Division.—Chief*, Romeo L. De Puy, 228 Ninth street, N. W.
*Middle Division.—Chief*, George T. Ribble, The Oxford.
*Western Division.—Chief*, John C. Gray, Laurel, Md.
*Southern Division.—Chief*, Edwin G. Crabbe, 1525 I street, N. W.
*Record Division.—Chief*, John D. Kynaston, 611 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Certificate Division.—Chief*, John M. Lipscomb, Mount Pleasant.
*Finance Division.—Chief*, Wm. B. Shaw, jr., 1829 G street, N. W.
*Mail Division.—Chief*, Stirling C. Roberts, 307 C street, N. W.
*Stationery Division.—Chief*, Albert H. Parr, 1494 H street, N. W.
*Army and Navy Division.— Chief*, Thomas C. Rye, 907 M street, N. W.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY.

(No. 308 F street, N. W.)

*Pension Agent.*—Sidney L. Willson, 521 Fourth street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—William Summers, 129 E street, N. W.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(Seventh floor Atlantic Building, F street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth, N. W.)

*Commissioner.*—Daniel M. Browning, 1008 I street, N. W.
*Assistant Commissioner.*—Frank C. Armstrong, 1928 N street, N. W.
*Finance Division.—Financial Clerk*, Edmund S. Woog, 400 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park.
*Land Division.—Chief*, Charles F. Larrabee, 1528 Corcoran street, N. W.
*Accounts Division.—Chief*, Samuel M. Yeatman, 511 Third street, N. W.
*Education Division.—Chief*, Frank F. Palmer, 825 Fifth street, N. W.
*Records and Files Division.—Chief*, George H. Holtzman, 905 Tenth street, N. W.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

(Northeast corner of Eighth and G streets, N. W.)

*Commissioner.*—William T. Harris, 914 Twenty-third street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—John W. Holcombe, 1344 Vermont avenue, N. W.
*Statistician.*—Weston Flint, 1101 K street, N. W.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

(Third floor Pension Building, Judiciary Square.)

*Commissioner.*—Wade Hampton, Metropolitan Hotel.
*Bookkeeper.*—Francis E. Storm, 1329 Corcoran street, N. W.

OFFICE OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

(Hooe Building, 1330 F street, N. W.)

*Director.*—John W. Powell, 910 M street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Henry C. Rizer, 1727 Q street, N. W.
*Chief Disbursing Clerk.*—John D. McChesney, Chevy Chase, D. C.
*Executive Officer.*—W. S. Peabody, The Ebbitt.

CENSUS OFFICE.

(512 Ninth street, N. W.)

*Superintendent.*—
*Chief Clerk.*—James H. Wardle, 1735 Ninth street, N. W.
*Disbursing Clerk.*—Josiah C. Stoddard, Garrett Park, Md.
*First Division—Population.*—William A. King in charge.
*Second Division—Manufactures.*—Frank R. Williams in charge.
*Third Division—Agriculture.*—W. Harry Olcott in charge.
*Fourth Division—Farms, Homes, and Mortgages.*—George K. Holmes in charge.
*Fifth Division—Vital Statistics.*—Dr. John S. Billings, Expert Special Agent.
*Sixth Division—Social Statistics.*—Prof. James H. Blodgett in charge.
*Seventh Division—Wealth, Debt, and Taxation.*—J. Kendrick Upton in charge.
*Eighth Division—Printing and Stationery.*—Charles F. Warren in charge.
*Ninth Division—Revision and Results.*—Armin E. Shuman in charge.

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(The Mall, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.)

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

*Secretary of Agriculture.*—J. STERLING MORTON, The Cochran.
*Assistant Secretary.*—Edwin Willits, 1409 Hopkins street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—D. MacCuaig, 125 Maryland avenue, N. E.
*Private Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture.*—J. Sovereign Charleson, 1307 H street, N. W.
*Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.*—H. B. Cannon, 1345 Wallach Place, N. W.
*Librarian.*—

### WEATHER BUREAU.

(Corner Twenty-fourth and M streets, N. W.)

*Chief.*—Mark W. Harrington, 1909 N street, N. W.
*Assistant Chief.*—Maj. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 1522 Thirty-first street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Horace E. Smith, 906 Twenty-third street, N. W.
*Private Secretary.*—Alexander G. McAdie, 1519 Kingman Place, N. W.
*Professors of Meteorology.*—Cleveland Abbe, 2017 I street, N. W.
Henry A. Hazen, 1416 Corcoran street, N. W.
Charles F. Marvin, 1736 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Officer detailed by direction of the President for duty with the Weather Bureau:*
Maj. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, 1522 Thirty-first street, N. W.
*Chiefs of Divisions.*—Theodore F. Townsend, 1336 I street, N. W.
Michael Blenski, 1107 Twenty-fourth street, N. W.
James Berry, 607 South Carolina avenue, S. E.

### BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

*Chief.*—Dr. D. E. Salmon, 1716 Thirteenth street, N. W.
*Assistant Chief.*—Dr. Ch. B. Michener, 1303 Q street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—P. L. Lyles, 207 Ninth street, S. E.
*Chief of Inspection Division.*—R. S. Forbes, Herndon, Va.
*Chief of Division of Animal Pathology.*—Dr. Theobald Smith, 1527 O street, N. W.
*Chief of Division of Field Investigations and Miscellaneous Work.*—Dr. A. M. Farrington, 1436 Chapin street, N. W.

### DIVISION OF STATISTICS.

*Statistician.*—Henry A. Robinson, 510 M street, N. W.
*Assistant Statistician.*—E. L. Phillips, 1003 East Capitol street.

### DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

*Chemist.*—Harvey W. Wiley, 1314 Tenth street, N. W.
*First Assistant Chemist.*—G. L. Spencer, Takoma Park, D. C.

### OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

*Director.*—A. W. Harris, Hartford street, Brookland, D. C.
*Assistant Director.*—A. C. True, 1604 Seventeenth street, N. W.

### DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY.

*Entomologist.*—C. V. Riley, Sunbury, Wyoming avenue, Washington Heights, D. C.
*First Assistant Entomologist.*—L. O. Howard, 1336 Thirtieth street, N. W.

### DIVISION OF ORNITHOLOGY AND MAMMALOGY.

*Ornithologist.*—C. Hart Merriam, 1919 Sixteenth street, N. W.
*First Assistant Ornithologist.*—T.S. Palmer, 1349 Q street, N. W.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

*Chief.*—B. E. Fernow, 1303 P street, N. W.
*Assistant Chief.*—J. D. Jones, 1737 N street, N. W.

DIVISION OF BOTANY.

*Botanist.*—Frederick V. Coville, 1921 Seventeenth street, N. W.
*First Assistant Botanist.*—J. N. Rose, 1883 Harewood avenue, Le Droit Park.

DIVISION OF POMOLOGY.

*Pomologist.*—
*Assistant Pomologist.*—W. A. Taylor, 1516 Caroline street, N. W.

DIVISION OF VEGETABLE PATHOLOGY.

*Chief.*—B. T. Galloway, Garrett Park, Md.
*First Assistant Mycologist.*—D. G. Fairchild, 1435 Chapin street, N. W.

DIVISION OF MICROSCOPY.

*Microscopist.*—Thomas Taylor, 238 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.
*Assistant Microscopist.*—Mrs. M. H. Mahon, 1410 Corcoran street, N. W.

FIBER INVESTIGATION.

*Special Agent in Charge.*—Charles R. Dodge, 1336 Vermont avenue.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

*Chief.*—Frank L. Evans, Eleventh street, S. W.
*Assistant Disbursing Officer (in charge of Weather Bureau disbursements.*—
*Cashier.*—Everett D. Yerby, 1417 Q street, N. W.

DIVISION OF RECORDS AND EDITING.

*Chief.*—Geo. Wm. Hill, 431 Tenth street, N. W.
*Assistant Chief.*—V. Hallenbeck, 1105 K street, N. W.

DIVISION OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

*Chief.*—George Marx, 924 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

DOCUMENT AND FOLDING ROOM.

*Superintendent.*—Will H. Bane, 603 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.

SEED DIVISION.

*Chief.*—M. E. Fagan.
*Superintendent of Seed Room.*—

GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

*Horticulturist and Superintendent of Gardens and Grounds.*—William Saunders, 1603 Third street, N. W.

MUSEUM.

*Curator.*—James M. Watt.
*Assistant Curator.*—M. McCuaig.

ENGINEER.

*Chief.*—John A. Harvey, 1228 C street, S. W.

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## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

(National Safe Deposit Building, corner Fifteenth street and New York avenue, N. W.)

*Commissioner.*—CARROLL D. WRIGHT, 1209 S street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Oren W. Weaver, 1429 New York avenue.
*Disbursing Clerk.*—Charles E. Morse, 304 St. Asaph street, Alexandria, Va.

## UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

(Offices, Concordia Building, corner Eighth and E streets, N. W.)

*Commissioners.*—*President*, Charles Lyman, of Connecticut, 433 M street, N. W.
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, 1215 Nineteenth street, N. W.
George D. Johnston, of Louisiana, corner Connecticut avenue and De Sales street.
*Chief Examiner.*—William H. Webster, 1534 I street, N. W.
*Secretary.*—John T. Doyle, Wyoming avenue, N. W.

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## BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(Office, 145 East Capitol street.)

*In charge.*—Brig. Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.
*Superintendent and Engineer.*—Bernard R. Green, 1738 N street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Ed. Sutherland, 1418 S street, N. W.

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## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(Corner North Capitol and H streets.)

*Public Printer.*—FRANK W. PALMER, 1333 T street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—W. H. Collins, 125 Tenth street, N. E.
*Cashier.*—John Larcombe, 1817 H street, N. W.
*Chief Time Clerk.*—John T. Welch, 1012 Fourteenth street, N. W.

### PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

(In Printing Office.)

*Foreman of Printing.*—Henry T. Brian, 34 I street, N. W.
*Assistant Foreman.*—J. M. A. Spottswood, 70 I street, N. W.
*Assistant Foreman in charge of Press Room.*—A. B. Auer, 730 Fourth street, N. E.
*Assistant Foreman in charge of Job Room.*—L. C. Hay, 128 Tenth street, N. E.
*Assistant Foreman in charge of Electrotype Foundry.*—Alex. Elliott, 508 I street, N. W.
*Superintendent of Folding Division.*—Thos. B. Penicks, 1414 Sixth street, N. W.

### BINDING DEPARTMENT.

(In Printing Office.)

*Foreman of Binding.*—
*Assistant Foreman.*—P. J. Byrne, 819 North Capitol street.
*Assistant Foreman.*—F. Munson, 217 I street, N. W.
*Assistant Foreman.*—A. L. Wood, 411½ G street, N. W.

### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

(In Printing Office.)

*Foreman in charge.*—Aven Pearson, corner Twelfth and F streets, N. W.
*Clerk.*—C. A. Hofheins, 414 Seventh street, S. E.
*Clerk in charge at Capitol.*—W. A. Smith, 2004 Fourteenth street, N. W.

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## UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

(Office, corner Sixth and B streets, S. W.)

*Commissioner.*—MARSHALL MCDONALD, 1514 R street, N. W.
*Assistant in charge of Division of Scientific Inquiry.*—Richard Rathbun, 1622 Massachusetts avenue, N.W.
*Assistant in charge of Division of Fish Culture.*—Tarleton H. Bean, 1738 Q street, N.W.
*Acting Assistant in charge of Division of Fisheries.*—Dr. Hugh M. Smith, 1248 New Jersey avenue, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Herbert A. Gill, 1608 Q street, N. W.
*Disbursing Agent.*—W. P. Titcomb, 1402 Sixteenth street, N. W.
*Superintendent of Central Station.*—S. G. Worth, 906 Massachusetts avenue, N.W.

## UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

*Chairman.*—Prof. THOMAS C. MENDENHALL, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
*Secretary.*—Marcus Baker, U. S. Geological Survey.
Andrew H. Allen, Department of State.
Capt. Thomas Turtle, Engineer Corps, War Department.
Commander C. D. Sigsbee, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.
George G. Fenton, Post-Office Department.
Otis T. Mason, Smithsonian Institution.
Herbert G. Ogden, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Henry Gannett, U. S. Geological Survey.
A. B. Johnson, Light-House Board.
Harry King, General Land Office.

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## THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

(Office, room 55, War Department, north wing.)

*President of the Board.*—JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General Commanding the Army.
Robert Williams, Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.
Richard N. Batchelder, Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.
John P. Hawkins, Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army.
George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.
Guido N. Lieber, Acting Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Army.
John C. Kelton, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army (retired), Governor of the Soldiers' Home.
*Clerk of the Board.*—N. Hershler.

OFFICERS OF THE HOME.

(Residing at the Home.)

*Governor.*—
*Deputy Governor.*—Capt. David A. Irwin, U. S. Army (retired).
*Secretary and Treasurer.*—Bvt. Maj. R. C. Parker, U. S. Army (retired).
*Attending Surgeon.*—Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Surgeon, U. S. Army.

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## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(No. 2 Lafayette Square.)

*Director.*—CLINTON FURBISH, 2 Lafayette Square.
*Secretary.*—Frederic Emory, 2 Lafayette Square.
*Translators* (Portuguese).—John C. Redman, 311 Elm street, Le Droit Park.
(*Spanish*).—José I. Rodriguez, 1340 Vermont avenue, N. W.
*Clerk.*—John T. Suter, jr., 420 H street, N. W.
*Stenographer.*—Lucretia Jackson, 712 Eighteenth street, N. W.
*Distributing Clerk.*—Henrietta P. Dunn, 1413 Rhode Island avenue.
*Librarian.*—Tillie L. Phillips, 1400 W street, N. W.
*Copyist.*—Rosabelle S. Rider, 923 Nineteenth street, N. W.

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## INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMMISSION.

(1016 Vermont avenue, N. W.)

*Commissioners for the United States.*—*President*, A. J. Cassatt, 305 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry G. Davis, 213 East German street, Baltimore, Md.
R. C. Kerens, St. Louis, Mo.
*Executive and Disbursing Officer.*—R. M. G. Brown, 1812 N street, N. W.
*Secretary.*—E. Z. Steever, 1726 Q street, N. W.
*Clerk.*—H. S. Flynn, 420 H street, N. W.

# DEPARTMENT DUTIES.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

### THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State is charged, under the direction of the President, with the duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and consuls of the United States, and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States; and to negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. He is also the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executive of the several States of the United States; he has the custody of the great seal of the United States, and countersigns and affixes such seal to all executive proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants for the extradition of fugitives from justice. He is regarded as the first in rank among the members of the Cabinet. He is also the custodian of the treaties made with foreign states, and of the laws of the United States. He grants and issues passports, and exequaturs to foreign consuls in the United States are issued through his office. He publishes the laws and resolutions of Congress, amendments to the Constitution, and proclamations declaring the admission of new States into the Union. He is also charged with certain annual reports to Congress relating to commercial information received from diplomatic and consular officers of the United States.

### THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

becomes the Acting Secretary of State in the absence of the Secretary. Under the organization of the Department the Assistant Secretary, Second Assistant Secretary, and Third Assistant Secretary are charged with the immediate supervision of all correspondence with the diplomatic and consular officers and are intrusted with the preparation of the correspondence upon any questions arising in the course of the public business that may be assigned to them by the Secretary.

### THE CHIEF CLERK.

The Chief Clerk has the general supervision of the clerks and employés and of the business of the Department.

### BUREAU OF INDEXES AND ARCHIVES.

The duty of opening the mails; preparing, registering, and indexing daily all correspondence to and from the Department, both by subjects and persons; the preservation of the archives; answering calls of the Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerk, and chiefs of bureaus for correspondence, etc.

### DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Diplomatic correspondence and miscellaneous correspondence relating thereto.

### CONSULAR BUREAU.

Correspondence with consulates, and miscellaneous correspondence relating thereto.

### BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS.

Custody and disbursement of appropriations under direction of the Department; charged with custody of indemnity funds and bonds; care of the building and property of the Department.

### BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY.

Custody of the rolls, treaties, etc.; promulgation of the laws, etc.; care and superintendence of the library and public documents; care of the Revolutionary archives, and of papers relating to international commissions.

### BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Preparation of the reports upon commercial relations.

### SOLICITOR.

(From the Department of Justice.)

*The examination* of questions of law and other matters submitted by the Secretary or the *Assistant Secretary*, and of all claims.

# THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

## THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He also controls the construction of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the collection of statistics; the administration of the coast and geodetic survey, life-saving, light-house, revenue-cutter, steamboat-inspection, and marine-hospital branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing.

The routine work of the Secretary's office is transacted in the offices of the Supervising Architect, Director of the Mint, Superintendent of Engraving and Printing, Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals, General Superintendent of Life-Saving Service, Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats, Bureau of Statistics, Light-House Board, and in the following divisions: Warrants, Estimates, and Appropriations; Appointments; Customs; Public Moneys; Loans and Currency; Revenue Marine; Stationery, Printing, and Blanks; Mails and Files; Special Agents; and Miscellaneous.

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

To Assistant Secretary Hamlin is assigned the general direction and supervision of all matters relating to the appointment, removal, promotion, suspension, conduct, or separation from the service of all officers, clerks, or employés of the Customs Service who are appointed on the nomination or recommendations of the principal officers of the customs; of special agents, special inspectors of the customs, Chinese inspectors, and immigration officers.

The direction and supervision of all the work assigned to the following divisions: Customs, Revenue Marine, and Special Agents, and to the offices of the Life-Saving Service, the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and the Navigation and Immigration Bureaus.

The signing of all letters and papers as Assistant Secretary, or "By order of the Secretary," relating to the business of the above-mentioned offices that do not by law require the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury.

To Assistant Secretary Wike is assigned the general direction and supervision of all matters relating to the public business assigned to the following divisions: Mails and Files, Warrants, Estimates and Appropriations, and Stationery, Printing, and Blanks, and to the Offices of the Light-House Board, the Supervising Architect, and the Bureau of Statistics.

The signing of all letters and papers as Assistant Secretary, or "By order of the Secretary," relating to the business of the above-mentioned offices that do not by law require the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury.

To Assistant Secretary Curtis is assigned the direction and supervision of all work assigned to the following divisions: Miscellaneous, Loans and Currency, Public Moneys, and Secret Service, and to the Offices of the Supervising Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service, Chief Clerk and Superintendent of the Treasury Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not including the appointment, removal, promotion, suspension, conduct, or separation from the service of officers, clerks, or employés under the control of the Treasury Department.

The signing of all letters and papers as Assistant Secretary, or "By order of the Secretary," relating to the business of the above-mentioned offices placed under his direction or supervision that do not by law require the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury.

## THE CHIEF CLERK.

The Chief Clerk supervises, under the immediate direction of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries, the duties of the clerks and employés connected with the Department. The superintendence of all buildings occupied by the Department in this city; the transmission of the mails; the care of all horses, wagons, and carriages employed; the direction of engineers, machinists, firemen, or laborers. The expenditure of the appropriations for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; for furniture and repairs of same; fuel, lights, water, and miscellaneous items, and the assignment of custodians' force for buildings under the control of the Department; the supervision of accounts relating to World's Columbian Exposition; the distribution of the mail; the custody of the records and files and library of the

Secretary's office; the answering of calls from Congress, and elsewhere, for copies of papers, records, etc. Supervision of all the official correspondence of the Secretary's office, so far as to see that it is expressed in correct and official form; the enforcement of the general regulations of the Department, and the charge of all business of the Secretary's office not assigned.

### THE FIRST COMPTROLLER.

All warrants issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, whether intended to cover public revenues into the Treasury, or to authorize payments of money from the Treasury, or to accomplish any other of the purposes for which warrants are used, require the counter-signature of the First Comptroller. All accounts examined and stated by the First Auditor, except those relating to receipts from customs, and all examined and stated by the Fifth Auditor, and by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, are re-examined and revised in this office, and the balances thereon certified; and the First Comptroller is to superintend the recovery of all debts certified by him to be due to the United States. The requisitions issued in payment of drafts for salaries and expenses of ministers and consuls abroad are examined, certified, and reported on by this office, as also the requisitions of marshals, collectors of internal revenue, secretaries of Territories, and other disbursing officers, for advances of public funds. Many other duties in adjusting claims against the United States are required of this office.

### THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

Accounts received from the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors are revised, viz: Reported by the Second Auditor—for organizing volunteers, recruiting, pay of the Army, special military accounts, Army ordnance, the Indian service, the Army Medical Department, contingent military expenses, back pay and bounty to officers and soldiers, the Soldiers' Home, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteers. Reported by the Third Auditor—disbursements by the Quartermaster's, the Subsistence, and the Engineer Departments; Army pensions, property taken by military authority for the use of the Army, and miscellaneous war claims. Reported by the Fourth Auditor—disbursements for the Marine Corps, by Navy paymasters for pay and rations, by paymasters at navy-yards, for Navy pensions at foreign stations, and the financial agent at London.

The work of the office is distributed among seven divisions: Army Paymasters', Army Pension, Back Pay and Bounty, Indian, Miscellaneous, Quartermasters', and Navy divisions.

### THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

The Commissioner of Customs revises and certifies the accounts of revenues collected from duties on imports and tonnage; fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the customs and navigation laws, and from miscellaneous sources connected with customs matters; accounts of the importation, withdrawal, transportation, and exportation of goods under the warehouse system; for disbursements for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, Revenue-Cutter Service, Life-Saving Service, shipping service, seal fisheries in Alaska, construction and maintenance of lights, Marine-Hospital Service, debentures, and excess of deposits for unascertained duties, refund of duties exacted in excess; approves and files the official bonds given by customs officers, and transmits their commissions; files the oaths of office of the persons paid in the accounts certified by him, and prepares for the use of the law officers of the Department the accounts of those in arrears under the heads above mentioned.

The office is organized in two divisions, viz: Customs, Appointments, etc.

### THE FIRST AUDITOR.

The First Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department (except those arising under internal-revenue laws), and, after examination, certifies the balance, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller or to the Commissioner of Customs, having respectively the revision thereof. The subordinate divisions of his office are—

*Customs Division.*—Receipts and expenditures of the customs service, including fines, emoluments, forfeitures, debentures, drawbacks, Marine-Hospital Service, Revenue-Cutter Service, etc.

*Judiciary Division.*—Fees of United States marshals, district attorneys, commissioners, and clerks; rent of court-houses, support of prisoners, and other expenses of United States courts.

*Public Debt Division.*—Redemption of the public debt, including principal, premium, and interest; payment of interest; redemption of certificates of deposit; notes destroyed.

*Warehouse and Bond Division.*—Examination of warehouse and bond accounts received from custom-houses.

*Miscellaneous Division.*—Accounts of mints and assay offices; Territories; Coast Survey; salaries and contingent expenses of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the Government; construction, repair, and preservation of public buildings; Treasurer of the United States for general receipts and expenditures.

### THE SECOND AUDITOR.

The Second Auditor examines the following classes of accounts and claims, certifies the balances and transmits the accounts, vouchers, and certificates to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon:

Claims arising since 1816 for arrears of pay and bounty due soldiers or their heirs; accounts of Army paymasters, recruiting, ordnance, and medical officers; the Soldiers' Home; the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; Artillery School, Fort Monroe; Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas; contingent expenses of the Army and the Adjutant-General's Department; expenses of the Commanding General's office; publication of Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, and all other Army accounts and claims not adjusted by the Third Auditor; also, all accounts relating to Indian affairs, including claims of contractors and others for supplies furnished and services rendered. The Second Auditor finally adjusts, without reference to the Comptroller, all returns of clothing, etc., rendered by Army officers and the property accounts of Indian agents.

The work is distributed among eleven divisions, namely: Bookkeepers'; Pay and Bounty; Paymasters'; Indian; Ordnance, Medical, and Miscellaneous; Property; Archives (or Files); Division for Investigation of Fraud (in connection with bounty and other claims); Inquiries and Replies; Old Army, and Mail.

### THE THIRD AUDITOR.

The Third Auditor examines accounts relating to the Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence Department, Corps of Engineers, and Signal Service of the Army; the Military Academy, military prison, and payment of Army pensions; claims for Army supplies and transportation; for occupation of real estate for military purposes; lost horses; reimbursement of expenses incurred on last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners, and claims of States and Territories for aid in suppression of the rebellion; Indian hostilities, and border invasion. The divisions are—

*Bookkeepers' Division.*—Keeps accounts of appropriations upon which requisitions are drawn by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior.

*Military Division.*—Accounts of quartermasters for transportation of the Army and supplies; the purchase of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, horses, mules, forage, fuel, etc.; the erection and repair of quarters, barracks, hospitals, offices, and stables; payment to hired men and soldiers on extra duty; expenses incurred in the apprehension of deserters; hire of escorts, expresses, interpreters, spies, and guides; burial of officers and soldiers; care of national cemeteries, and all other authorized expenses of the Army not otherwise assigned; support of the Military Academy and military prisons; accounts of commissaries and acting commissaries for purchase, preservation, and distribution of provisions and stores necessary for the subsistence of the Army; accounts of engineers for construction and preservation of fortifications and breakwaters, improvement of rivers and harbors, and surveys on the coasts, lakes, and rivers; accounts of the Signal Service for Army signaling, the construction and repair of military telegraphs, and the observation and report of storms for the benefit of commerce.

*Army Pension Division.*—Adjusts agents' accounts for payment of Army pensions, and conducts correspondence and all other business in connection therewith; adjusts under section 4718, Revised Statutes, claims for expenses on account of last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners.

*Horse Claims Division.*—Adjusts claims for compensation for horses and equipage lost by officers and enlisted men in the military service and of other persons for horses, mules, oxen, wagons, sleigh, and harness, while the same was in the military service by impressment or contract.

*Miscellaneous Claims Division.*—Adjusts claims for supplies purchased or appropriated by the Army; for vessels, horses, cars, engines, and other means of Army transportation and railroad stock purchased or lost in the military service; for the occupation of real estate for military purposes; for court-martial fees, traveling expenses, etc.; those growing out of the various Indian wars; those of various descriptions under special acts of Congress; and those not otherwise assigned for adjudication; claims of States and Territories under various acts of Congress for expenses incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, Indian hostilities, and border invasions.

*Collection Division.*—Prepares transcripts of accounts of defaulting officers reported for suit; examines all cases for information from files of the office in various matters, including reports on evidence relating to claims for bounty land and pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812; copies and compares difference sheets and miscellaneous papers, and has charge of the settlements, etc., made by the office.

### THE FOURTH AUDITOR.

The Fourth Auditor examines, adjusts, and transmits to the Second Comptroller all accounts concerning the pay, expenditures, pensions, and prize money of the Navy. The divisions are—

*Paymasters' Division.*—Examines the accounts of paymasters, including mechanics' rolls.

*Navy Pay and Pension Division.*—Examines the accounts of the disbursements by the Navy pay agents at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, San Francisco, and Norfolk; and of Navy pension agents at Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, and San Francisco.

*Record and Prize Money Division.*—Has charge of the records and files of the office, adjusts the prize-money accounts, and prepares tabulated statements for Congress.

*General Claims Division.*—Adjusts claims of a miscellaneous character, such as arrears of pay, bounty, etc., arising in the Navy and Marine Corps.

*Bookkeepers' Division.*—Ledger accounts of all appropriations for the naval establishment and of all disbursing officers and claimants.

### THE FIFTH AUDITOR.

The Fifth Auditor examines, adjusts, and transfers to the First Comptroller the diplomatic and consular accounts, the expenditures of the Department of State, including all international commissions; the accounts of the internal revenue, the census, the Patent Office, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department. There are three divisions:

*Diplomatic and Consular Division.*—Adjustment is made of the expenses of all diplomatic missions abroad for salaries, contingencies, and loss by exchange; consular accounts for fees, salaries, loss by exchange, contingent expenses, salaries of interpreters and marshals, consular courts and prisons; the relief and passage of American seamen; the return of persons charged with crime; the rescuing of shipwrecked American seamen; estates of American citizens dying abroad; accounts of the bankers of the United States at London; awards of commissions and expenses of international exhibitions; commissions; State Department disbursements, etc.

*Internal Revenue Division.*—Accounts of collectors of internal revenue, including salaries, contingent expenses, and compensation of storekeepers.

*Miscellaneous Division.*—All miscellaneous internal-revenue accounts, including salaries and expenses of agents, surveyors of distilleries, fees and expenses of gaugers, direct-tax accounts, counsel fees, drawbacks, taxes refunded, redemption of stamps, accounts for the manufacture of paper and stamps, and for the salaries of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; also accounts of the Census Office, Smithsonian Institution, and National Museum; contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department, and sundry accounts of the Patent Office.

### THE SIXTH AUDITOR.

The Sixth Auditor examines and adjusts all accounts relating to the postal service, and his decisions on these are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the United States for the service of the Post-Office Department, and all penalties imposed; directs suits and all legal proceedings in civil actions, and takes all legal means to enforce the payment of moneys due the United States for the service of the Post-Office Department. There are ten subordinate divisions, viz:

1. *Examining.*—Receives and audits the quarterly postal accounts of all Presidential post-offices in the United States.
2. *Collecting.*—The collection of balances due from and the payment of balances due to late and present postmasters, and the final settlement of postal accounts.
3. *Bookkeeping.*—Audits the quarterly postal accounts of all fourth-class post-offices in the United States and keeps the ledger accounts of the Department.
4. *Pay.*—The adjustment and payment of all accounts for the transportation of the mails, both foreign and domestic, and all post-office supplies.
5. *Review Division.*—Reviews the accounts of postmasters at Presidential post-offices and accounts for mail transportation and miscellaneous expenses.
6. *Foreign Division.*—Adjustment of postal and money-order accounts with foreign countries.
7. *Inspecting Division.*—Examination of weekly money-order statements and vouchers.
8. *Recording Division.*—Stating accounts of postmasters at money-order and postal-note offices, payment of commissions, and collection of balances.
9. *Assorting Division.*—Arranging paid money orders and postal notes by States, post-offices, and numerically.
10. *Checking Division.*—Comparison of paid money orders and postal notes with statements of issuing postmasters.

### THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasurer of the United States is charged with the receipt and disbursement of all public moneys that may be deposited in the Treasury at Washington and the subtreasuries at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, and in the national-bank United States depositaries; is trustee for bonds held to secure national-bank circulation, and custodian of Indian trust-fund bonds; is agent for paying the interest on the public debt, and for paying salaries of members of the House of Representatives. The Treasury subdivisions are—

*Chief Clerk.*—Receives and distributes the official mail; has charge of the correspondence and the disposition and payment of the clerical force, and the custody of the records and files; and of the issue of duplicate checks and drafts.

*Cash Division.*—For receipt and payment of public funds at Washington.

*Issue Division.*—Completion of new United States notes, gold and silver certificates, and count of silver, gold, and minor coin.

*Redemption Division.*—All currency except national-bank notes received and redeemed.

*Loan Division.*—Interest checks prepared and bonds redeemed.

*Accounts Division.*—The accounts of the Treasury, the subtreasuries, and the United States national-bank depositaries are kept.

*National Bank Division.*—Has custody of bonds held for national-bank circulation, for public deposits, and various public trusts, and makes collection of semiannual duty.

*National Bank Redemption Agency.*—Notes of national banks are redeemed and accounted for.

### THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

The Register of the Treasury is the official bookkeeper of the United States, and prepares a statement which shows all receipts and disbursements of the public money (except those under the supervision of the Post-Office Department), which statement is transmitted annually to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. He signs and issues all bonds and sends to the Treasurer of the United States schedules showing the names of persons entitled to receive interest thereon. He registers all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Treasurer of the United States; and transmits statements of balances due to individuals after the settlement of their accounts by the First Comptroller or the Commissioner of Customs, upon which payment is made. The work is distributed among four divisions, as follows:

*Loan Division.*—In this division registered and coupon bonds are issued, and all registered bonds transferred; it also has charge of the conversion of coupon into registered bonds; the ledger accounts with holders of registered bonds, and the preparation of schedules upon which interest on the registered bonds is paid.

*Receipts and Expenditures Division.*—In this division are kept the great account books of the United States, which show the civil, diplomatic, internal-revenue, miscellaneous, and public-debt receipts and expenditures; also, statements of warrants and transfer drafts issued.

*Note, Coupon, and Currency Division.*—In this division redeemed bonds, paid interest coupons, interest checks, and interest-bearing notes are examined and registered. Treasury notes, legal tenders, and fractional currency are examined, canceled, and the destruction thereof witnessed and recorded. It also has charge of the files of the Bureau, and prepares, for use in Government suits, certified transcripts of accounts of Government officers.

*Interest, Expense, and Warrant Division.*—In this division the interest on the various loans, the premiums and discounts on bonds sold, and the expenses of negotiation are ascertained. It also receives and registers all civil accounts and civil pay warrants.

### THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency has, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the control of the national banks. The divisions of this Bureau are—

*Organization Division.*—The organization of national banks.

*Issue Division.*—The preparation and issue of national-bank circulation.

*Reports Division.*—Examination and consolidation of the reports of national banks.

*Redemption Division.*—The redemption and destruction of notes issued by national banks.

### THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The Director of the Mint has general supervision of all the mints and assay offices of the United States.

He prescribes rules, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the transaction of business at the mints and assay offices. He regulates the distribution of silver coin and the charges to be collected of depositors. He receives for adjustment the accounts of the

mints and assay offices, superintends their expenditures and annual settlements, and makes special examinations of them when deemed necessary. All appointments, removals, and transfers in the mints and assay offices are subject to his approval. The purchase of silver bullion and the allotment of its coinage are made by the Director; and, at his request, also transfers of the moneys in the mints and assay offices, and advances from appropriations for the mint service.

Tests of the weight and fineness of coins struck at the mints are made in the assay laboratory under his charge. The values of the standard coins of foreign countries are annually estimated for custom-house and other public purposes. Two annual reports are prepared by the Director, one for the fiscal year, and printed in the Finance Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the other for the calendar year, on the statistics of the production of the precious metals.

### THE SOLICITOR.

The Solicitor of the Treasury takes cognizance of all frauds or attempted frauds on the customs revenue. He is charged by law with duties regarding the compromise of debts and with a supervision over suits for the collection of moneys due the United States, excepting those due under internal-revenue laws. His approval is required of official bonds of United States Assistant Treasurers, Department disbursing clerks, collectors of internal revenue, the Secretary and the Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture. As the law officer of the Treasury Department many matters are referred to him for his examination and opinion arising under the customs, navigation, banking, and registry laws, and in the administration of the Department. He is also charged by law with the supervision of suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of law governing national banking associations in which the United States and any of its agents or officers are parties; also, with the charge, release, and sale of lands acquired in payment of debt, excepting those acquired under internal-revenue laws.

### THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner makes assessment of, and has general superintendence of the collection of all internal-revenue taxes, and of the enforcement of internal-revenue laws; employment of internal-revenue agents; compensation and duties of gaugers, storekeepers, and other subordinate officers; the preparation and distribution of stamps, instructions, regulations, forms, blanks, hydrometers, stationery, etc.; and analysis of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia, and payment of bounty on sugar.

The business of his office is divided into the several subject-matters and distributed among eight divisions, as follows:

*Appointments.*—Discipline of official force, general files, registering and copying letters, distributing mail, issuing commissions and leaves of absence, printing and distributing blanks, blank books, and stationery.

*Law.*—Seizures, forfeitures, compromises, suits, abatement and refunding claims, direct taxes, etc.; distraints, and lands purchased on same for (or otherwise forfeited to) the United States.

*Tobacco.*—Matters relating to tobacco, snuff, and cigars not in suit or in bond.

*Accounts.*—Revenue and disbursing accounts, allowances to collectors of internal revenue for salaries, etc., purchase of blank books and other supplies for collectors and revenue agents; examination and reference of bills of agents, gaugers, etc.; miscellaneous claims under appropriation acts (except for abatement, refunding, and drawback); estimates for appropriations by Congress, and statistical records.

*Distilled Spirits.*—Matters pertaining to distilleries, distilled spirits, fermented liquors, wines, rectification, gaugers' instruments, approval of bonded warehouses, assignment of storekeepers, etc.

*Stamps.*—Preparation, safe-keeping, issue, and redemption of all stamps, accounts pertaining thereto, and preparation, custody, and issue of steel dies for canceling stamps.

*Assessments.*—Assessments, bonded accounts, warehouse reports of storekeepers and gaugers, exports, and drawbacks.

*Revenue Agents.*—Supervision of agents (under Commissioner's direction), examination of their reports and accounts, and discovery and suppression of violations of internal-revenue law, and general supervision of oleomargarine tax.

*Sugar Bounty.*—General supervision of matters relating to bounty on sugar.

*Chemistry.*—Analysis of oleomargarine, foods and drugs, sweet wines, etc., and polariscopic tests of sugar.

### THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey is charged with the survey of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States, including the coasts of Alaska; the survey of rivers to the head of tide-water or ship navigation; deep-sea soundings, temperature and current observations along the said coasts and throughout the Gulf Stream and Japan Stream flowing

off from them; magnetic observations and gravity research; determinations of heights by geodetic leveling, and of geographical positions by lines of transcontinental triangulation, which, with other connecting triangulations and observations for latitude, longitude, and azimuth, furnish points of reference for State surveys and connect the work on the Atlantic coast with that on the Pacific.

Results of the survey are published in the form of annual reports, which include professional papers of value; bulletins which give information deemed important for immediate publication; notices to mariners, issued monthly; tide tables, issued annually; charts upon various scales, including harbor charts, general charts of the coast, and sailing charts; chart catalogues and Coast Pilots.

### SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF STEAM VESSELS.

The Supervising Inspector-General superintends the administration of the steamboat inspection laws, presides at the meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, receives all reports, and examines all accounts of inspectors.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors meets in Washington annually, on the third Wednesday in January, to establish regulations for carrying out the provisions of the steamboat inspection laws.

### SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Supervising Surgeon-General is charged with the supervision of the marine hospitals and other relief stations of the service, and the care of sick and disabled seamen taken from the merchant vessels of the United States (ocean, lake, and river), and from the vessels of the Revenue Marine and Light-House Services. This supervision includes the purveying of medical and other supplies, the assignment of and orders to medical officers, the examination of requisitions, vouchers, and property returns, and all matters pertaining to the service.

Under his direction all applicants for pilots' licenses are examined for the detection of color-blindness. Ordinary seamen, on request of a master or agent, are examined physically to determine their fitness before shipment, and a like examination is made of the candidates for admission to the Revenue Marine Service and candidates for appointment as surfmen in the United States Life-Saving Service.

He examines also and passes upon the medical certificates of claimants for pensions under the laws of the Life-Saving Service.

Under the act of April 29, 1878, he is charged with the framing of regulations for the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases and the prevention of their spread; and under the act of August 1, 1888, he is charged with the conduct of the quarantine service of the United States. He has the direction of laboratories established to investigate the cause of contagious diseases, and publishes each week an abstract of sanitary reports received from all parts of the United States and (through the State Department) from all foreign countries.

Under the law of March 28, 1890, known as the Interstate quarantine law, he is charged with preparing the rules and regulations, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of certain contagious diseases from one State to another, and he has also supervision of the medical inspection of alien immigrants, which, under the law of March 3, 1891, is conducted by the medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service.

### GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

It is the duty of the General Superintendent to supervise the organization and government of the employés of the service; to prepare and revise regulations therefor as may be necessary; to fix the number and compensation of surfmen to be employed at the several stations within the provisions of law; to supervise the expenditure of all appropriations made for the support and maintenance of the Life-Saving Service; to examine the accounts of disbursements of the district superintendents, and to certify the same to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department; to examine the property returns of the keepers of the several stations, and see that all public property thereto belonging is properly accounted for; to acquaint himself, as far as practicable, with all means employed in foreign countries which may seem to advantageously affect the interest of the service, and to cause to be properly investigated all plans, devices, and inventions for the improvement of life-saving apparatus for use at the stations which may appear to be meritorious and available; to exercise supervision over the selection of sites for new stations the establishment of which may be authorized by law, or for old ones the removal of which may be made necessary by the encroachment of the sea or by other causes; to prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates for the support of the service; to collect and compile the statistics of marine disasters contemplated by the act of June 20, 1874, and to submit to the Secretary of the Treasury, for transmission to Congress, an annual report of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the Life-Saving Service, and of the operations of said service during the year.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics collects and publishes the statistics of our foreign commerce, embracing tables showing the imports and exports, respectively, by countries and customs districts; the transit trade inwards and outwards by countries and by customs districts; imported commodities warehoused, withdrawn from, and remaining in warehouse; the imports of merchandise entered for consumption, showing quantity, value, rates of duty, and amounts of duty collected on each article or class of articles; number of immigrants, their nationality, occupation etc., arriving from foreign countries, and the number of passengers departing for foreign countries; the inward and outward movement in our foreign trade and the countries whence entered and for which cleared, distinguishing the nationalities of the foreign vessels; also special information in regard to our internal commerce.

The publications of the Bureau are as follows: Annual Report on Commerce and Navigation; Annual Report on Internal Commerce; Annual Statistical Abstract of the United States; Quarter-yearly Reports on Commerce, Navigation, and Immigration; Monthly Summary Statements of Imports and Exports; Monthly Reports of Total Values of Foreign Commerce and Immigration; Monthly Reports of Exports of Breadstuffs, of Provisions, of Petroleum, and Cotton.

The divisions of the Bureau are as follows: Division of Examination and Revision; Division of Compilation; Miscellaneous Division; Library and Files.

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves, prints, and finishes all of the securities and other similar work of the Government printed from steel plates (except postage stamps and postal notes), embracing United States notes, bonds, and certificates, national-bank notes, internal-revenue and customs stamps, Treasury drafts and checks, disbursing officers' checks, licenses, commissions, patent and pension certificates, and portraits of deceased members of Congress and other public officers authorized by law.

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## THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War is at the head of the War Department, and performs such duties as the President may enjoin upon him concerning the military service.

He has supervision of all the estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the Department, of all purchases of Army supplies, and of all expenditures for the support and transportation of the Army, and of such expenditures of a civil nature as are by law placed under his direction.

He also has supervision of the United States Military Academy at West Point; of national cemeteries; of the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, and of the Board on Ordnance and Fortification.

He has charge of all matters relating to river and harbor improvements; the prevention of obstruction to navigation; the establishment of harbor lines, and approves the plans and location of bridges authorized by Congress to be constructed over the navigable waters of the United States.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Assistant Secretary of War performs such duties in the Department of War as shall be prescribed by the Secretary or may be required by law.

THE CHIEF CLERK.

The Chief Clerk has charge of the official mail and correspondence, and performs such duties as are enjoined by law or assigned to him by the Secretary of War.

MILITARY BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The chiefs of the military bureaus of the War Department are officers of the regular Army of the United States, and a part of the military establishment, viz:

*The Adjutant-General* promulgates all orders of a military character of the President, the Secretary of War, and the Major General Commanding the Army, and conducts the correspondence between the latter and the Army; receives reports and returns pertaining to the Army; prepares commissions, appointments, and acceptances of resignations for issuance; receives all muster rolls, and prepares consolidated reports of the Army and the militia; he also is the custodian of the records of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth and under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War has charge of the recruiting service.

*The Inspector-General*, with his assistants, inspects all military commands and stations, the Military Academy, the schools of application, the military department of all colleges and schools at which officers of the Army are detailed, all depots, rendezvous, armories, arsenals, fortifications, and public works of every kind under charge of or carried on by officers of the Army; and also the money accounts of all disbursing officers of the Army. To the Inspector-General are referred matters relating to military duties and conduct; the *matériel, personnel, discipline, instruction*, uniform, and outfit of the Army, and the character, quality, and adequacy of its supplies.

The Inspector-General's Department is specially established to promote uniform economy, efficiency, and compliance with the laws and orders.

*The Quartermaster-General*, aided by assistants, provides transportation for the Army; also clothing and equipage, horses, mules, and wagons, vessels, forage, stationery, and other miscellaneous quartermaster's stores and property for the Army, and of clothing and equipage for the militia; constructs necessary buildings, wharves, roads, and bridges at military posts, and repairs the same; furnishes water, heating and lighting apparatus; pays guides, spies, and interpreters, and is in charge of national cemeteries.

*The Commissary-General of Subsistence* has administrative control of the Subsistence Department, of the disbursement of its appropriations; the providing of rations and their issue to the Army; the purchase and distribution of articles authorized to be kept for sale to officers and enlisted men; and the adjustment of accounts and returns for subsistence funds and supplies, preliminary to their settlement by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

*The Surgeon-General*, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the administrative duties of the Medical Department; the designation of the stations of medical officers, and the issuing of all orders and instructions relating to their professional duties. He directs as to the selection, purchase, and distribution of the medical supplies of the Army. The Army Medical Museum and the official publications of the Surgeon-General's Office are also under his direct control.

*The Paymaster-General* is charged with the payment of the officers and enlisted men of the Army and civil employés of the Department; with furnishing funds to his officers and seeing that they duly account for the same, and with a preliminary examination of their accounts; also with the payment of Treasury certificates for bounty, back pay, etc., and balances due deceased officers and soldiers of the volunteer and regular Army.

*The Chief of Engineers* commands the Corps of Engineers, which is charged with all duties relating to fortifications, whether permanent or temporary; with torpedoes for coast defense; with all works for the attack and defense of places; with all military bridges, and with such surveys as may be required for these objects, or the movement of armies in the field. It is also charged with the harbor and river improvements; with military and geographical explorations and surveys; with the survey of the lakes; and with any other engineer work specially assigned to the corps by acts of Congress or orders of the President.

*The Chief of Ordnance* commands the Ordnance Department, the duties of which consist in providing, preserving, distributing, and accounting for every description of artillery, small arms, and all the munitions of war which may be required for the fortresses of the country, the armies in the field, and for the whole body of the militia of the Union. In these duties are comprised that of determining the general principles of construction and of prescribing in detail the models and forms of all military weapons employed in war. They comprise also the duty of prescribing the regulations for the proof and inspection of all these weapons, for maintaining uniformity and economy in their fabrication, for insuring their good quality, and for their preservation and distribution; and for carrying into effect the general purposes here stated large annual appropriations are made, and in order to fulfill these purposes extensive operations are conducted at the national armories, the gun factory, arsenals, and ordnance depots.

*The Judge-Advocate-General* is directed by law to "receive, review, and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions." He also furnishes the Secretary of War reports and opinions upon legal questions arising under the laws, regulations, and customs pertaining to the Army, and upon questions arising under the civil law; reports upon applications for clemency in the cases of military prisoners; examines and prepares legal papers relating to the erection of bridges over navigable waters; drafts bonds, and examines those given to the United States by disbursing officers, colleges, and others; examines, revises, and drafts charges and specifications against officers and soldiers; and also drafts and examines deeds, contracts, licenses, leases, and legal papers generally.

*The Chief Signal Officer* is charged with the supervision of all military signal duties, and of books, papers, and devices connected therewith, including telegraph and telephone apparatus and the necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges and other military uses; the construction, repair, and operation of military telegraph lines, and the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army by telegraph or otherwise, and all other duties usually pertaining to military signaling.

*The Chief of the Record and Pension Office* is charged by law with the custody of the military and hospital records of the volunteer armies and the transaction of the pension and other business of the War Department connected therewith. The work of the office embraces all subjects relating to the service of organizations, officers, and enlisted men of the volunteer armies, and includes the answer to calls from the Commissioner of Pensions, the accounting officers of the Treasury, and others for information required in the adjudication of claims against the National and State governments, the adjustment of the individual records of officers and enlisted men under the general and special legislation of Congress relating thereto, and the general correspondence of the Department relating to the volunteer forces.

# THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

### THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General is the head of the Department of Justice and the chief law officer of the Government. He represents the United States in matters involving legal questions; he gives his advice and opinion on questions of law, when they are required by the President or by the heads of the other Executive Departments, on questions of law arising upon the administration of their respective Departments; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over United States Attorneys and Marshals in all judicial districts in the States and Territories; and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any Department of the Government.

He is assisted by a Chief Clerk and other clerks and employés in the executive management of the business of the Department.

A Law Clerk, who is also an Examiner of Titles, assists the Attorney-General in the investigation of legal questions and in the preparation of opinions.

### THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The Solicitor-General assists the Attorney-General in the performance of his general duties, and by special provision of law in the case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney-General, or in his absence, exercises all these duties. Except when the Attorney-General otherwise directs, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General conduct and argue all cases in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Claims in which the United States is interested; and, when the Attorney-General so directs, any such case in any court of the United States may be conducted and argued by the Solicitor-General; and in the same way the Solicitor-General may be sent by the Attorney-General to attend to the interests of the United States in any State court or elsewhere.

### THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Four Assistant Attorneys-General assist the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General in the performance of their duties. Two assist in the argument of causes in the Supreme Court and in the preparation of legal opinions; one is charged with the conduct of the defense of the United States in the Court of Claims, and has to assist him six assistant attorneys; the other is charged with the defense of the Indian depredation claims.

Under the act of 1870 the different law officers of the Executive Departments exercise their functions under the supervision and control of the Attorney-General. They are the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior; the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department; the Solicitor of the Treasury; and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department; and the Solicitor for the Department of State.

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# THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

### THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Postmaster-General has the direction and management of the Post-Office Department. He appoints all officers and employés of the Department, except the four Assistant Postmasters-General, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed one thousand dollars; makes postal treaties with foreign Governments, by and with the advice and consent of the President, awards and executes contracts, and directs the management of the domestic and foreign mail service.

### THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General has charge of the following divisions, viz:

*Salary and Allowance Division.*—The duty of readjusting the salaries of postmasters and the consideration of allowances for rent, fuel, lights, clerk hire, and other expenditures.

*Free Delivery.*—The duty of preparing cases for the inauguration of the system in cities, the appointment of letter-carriers, and the general supervision of the system.

*Division of Post-Office Supplies.*—The duty of sending out the blanks, wrapping paper, twine, letter balances, and canceling stamps to offices entitled to receive the same.

*The Money-Order Division.*—Under the immediate direction of a Superintendent, who has supervision and control thereof, including the domestic money-order business and the postal-note business, and the superintendence of the international money-order correspondence with

foreign countries, as well as the preparation of postal conventions for the exchange of money-orders therewith, and the conduct of correspondence relating to these subjects.

The clerical force of the Money-Order Division is distributed into six subdivisions, as follows:

*The Examining Subdivision* receives in the first instance the money-order weekly statements of postmasters, and subjects the same to critical examination, that it may be ascertained whether they are in proper form, and whether the postmaster has promptly deposited, in accordance with regulation, the surplus money-order funds received by him.

*The Blank Subdivision* is charged with ordering from contractors supplies of blanks and blank books for the money-order business, of caring for the same, and of filling requisitions therefor from postmasters.

*The Duplicate Subdivision* disposes of applications for the issue of duplicate money orders and postal notes, and all such duplicates are prepared therein, and, after being signed by the Superintendent, are transmitted to postmasters.

*The Subdivision of Domestic Correspondence* prepares replies to inquiries from postmasters and the public in cases involving construction of the postal laws and regulations relating to the money-order business, and relating also to controversies between postmasters and the public as to the payment of money orders or postal notes; and to it is assigned the preparation of the annual list of post-offices to be established as money-order and postal-note offices.

*The Subdivision of Drafts, Credits, and Transfers* prepares for transmittal to postmasters, upon their application, blank drafts to supply them with funds for the payment of money orders and letters of credit upon the postmaster at New York for the same purpose, and keeps a record thereof; it also records all transfers made for a similar purpose by the postmasters from their postal funds to their money-order funds.

*The International Subdivision* conducts correspondence between postmasters and this office and between this office and foreign post-office departments, relating to international money orders; it also issues duplicates of, and authorizes repayment of, international money orders. This division has charge, furthermore, of the payment, by bills of exchange procured for the purpose, of balances found due in the settlement of accounts of money orders exchanged between the United States and foreign countries, and receives and duly disposes of bills of exchange transmitted from foreign countries in payment of balances due the United States on money-order account.

*Dead Letter Office.*—Under the immediate direction of the Superintendent, who is charged with the treatment of all unmailable and undelivered mail matter which is sent to it for disposition; the enforcement of the prompt sending of such matter according to regulations; the duty of noting and correcting errors of postmasters connected with the delivery or withholding of mail matter; the investigation, by correspondence, of complaints made with reference thereto; the verification and allowance of claims for credit by postmasters for postage-due stamps affixed to undelivered matter; the examination and forwarding or return of all letters which have failed of delivery; inspection and return to country of origin of undelivered foreign matter; recording and restoration to owners of letters and parcels which contain valuable inclosures; care and disposition of all money, negotiable paper, and other valuable articles found in undelivered matter and correspondence, both foreign and domestic, relating to these subjects.

Its clerical force is distributed into seven divisions, as follows: Opening Division, Unmailable and Property Division, Money Division, Minor Division, Returning Division, Foreign Division, Inquiry Division.

*Correspondence Division.*—To this division are referred all inquiries received from postmasters concerning the discharge of their duties; disputes regarding the delivery of mail matter; inquiries relative to the construction of postal laws and regulations; and all correspondence of a miscellaneous character.

### THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General has charge of the transportation of all mails. His office embraces four divisions and two offices, viz:

*Contract Division* prepares all advertisements inviting proposals for star, steamboat, and mail-messenger service, receives the proposals, prepares orders for the award of contracts, attends to the execution of contracts, prepares cases and orders for the establishment of new service or changes in existing service, attends to all correspondence relating thereto, and prepares statistics and reports of mail service required by law.

*Division of Inspection* is charged with the examination of monthly and special reports of postmasters as to performance of mail service by contractors and carriers; the preparation of cases and orders for deductions for nonperformance of service and for the imposition of fines for delinquencies of contractors and carriers, of authorization for payment of railway postal clerks, of certifications of service to the Sixth Auditor, and the correspondence relative to nonperformance of contract requirements for carrying the mails.

*Railway Adjustment Division* prepares cases authorizing the transportation of mails by railroads, the establishment of railway postal-car service and changes in existing service; prepares orders and instructions for the weighing of mails, receives the returns and computes basis of pay therefrom; prepares cases for the adjustment of allowances to railroads for carrying the mails and for postal cars, and attends to all correspondence relating to these matters.

*Mail Equipment Division* is charged with the preparation of advertisements inviting proposals for furnishing mail-bags, mail locks and keys, label cases, mail-bag-cord fasteners, and mail-bag catchers; the receipt of proposals and the preparation of contracts therefor, the issuing of such articles for the use of the service, the repairing of the same, the keeping of records and accounts, and the preparation of all correspondence incident to these duties.

*Office of Railway Mail Service* has charge of the railway mail service and the railway post-office clerks, prepares for the Second Assistant Postmaster-General cases for the appointment, removal, promotion, and reduction of said clerks, conducts the correspondence, and issues the orders relative to moving the mails on railroad trains; has charge of the dispatch, distribution and separation of mail matter in railway post-office cars and the principal post-offices, and conducts the weighing of mails when ordered.

*Office of Foreign Mails* has charge of all foreign postal arrangements (except those relating to the money-order system), including the preparation of postal conventions and the regulations for their execution, as well as the consideration of questions arising under them; and conducts the correspondence relative thereto both with foreign Governments and private citizens. It also has the supervision of the ocean mail steamship service in all its details, including the settlement of the accounts with steamship companies for the conveyance of mails from the United States to foreign countries.

### THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has charge of the Finance Office, etc., embracing the following four divisions:

*Division of Finance.*—The duty of issuing drafts and warrants in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors or other persons; the superintendence of the collection of revenue at depository and depositing offices, and the accounts between the Department and the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers and special designated depositories of the United States. This division receives all accounts, monthly or quarterly, of the depository offices, and certificates of deposit from depositing offices.

*Division of Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes.*—The issuing of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards; also the supplying of postmasters with envelopes for their official use, including registered-package envelopes.

*Division of Registered Letters.*—The duty of preparing instructions for the guidance of postmasters relative to registered letters, and all correspondence connected therewith; also the compilation of statistics as to the transaction of the business.

*Division of Files, Mails, etc.*—The duty of receiving, distributing, and indexing all papers coming into the office; of dispatching and recording all papers sent from the office, and of keeping and attending to the office files.

The office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General has also charge of the Special Delivery System, and of all business relating to the rates of postage and the classification of mail matter, including the official entry of newspapers and periodicals.

### FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General has charge of the Bureau including the Divisions of Appointments, of Bonds and Commissions, and of Post-Office Inspectors and Mail Depredations.

*Division of Appointments.*—The duty of preparing all cases for establishment, discontinuance, and change of name or site of post-offices, and for the appointment of all postmasters, and attending to all correspondence consequent thereto.

*Division of Bonds and Commissions.*—The duty of receiving and recording appointments; sending out papers for postmasters and their assistants to qualify; receiving, entering, and filing their bonds and oaths; and issuing the commissions for postmasters.

*Division of Post-Office Inspectors and Mail Depredations.*—To this office is intrusted the general supervision of the work of the Post-Office Inspectors; the consideration and adjustment of their accounts for salary and expenses. To it are referred all complaints of losses or irregularities in the mails, and all reported violations of the postal laws.

# THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

### THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy performs such duties as the President of the United States, who is Commander-in-Chief, may assign him, and has the general superintendence of construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war.

*The Chief Clerk* has general charge of the records and correspondence of the Secretary's Office.

### THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy performs such duties in the Navy Department as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, or may be required by law.

### NAVAL BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The chiefs of the naval bureaus of the Navy Department are officers of the United States Navy and a part of the naval establishment, viz:

### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The duties of the Bureau of Navigation comprise all that relates to the promulgation and enforcement of the Secretary's orders to the fleet and to the officers of the Navy, except such orders as pertain to the office of the Secretary; the education of officers and men, including the Naval Academy and technical schools for officers (except the War College and Torpedo School), the apprentice establishment and schools for the technical education of enlisted men; the enlistment and discharge of all enlisted persons, including appointed petty officers for general and special service; controls all rendezvous and receiving ships, and provides transportation for all enlisted persons and appointed petty officers; establishes the complement of the crews of all vessels in commission; keeps the records of service of all squadrons, ships, officers, and men, and prepares the annual Naval Register for publication; has under its direction the Hydrographic Office; the preparation, revision, and enforcement of all tactics, drill books, signal codes, cipher codes, and the uniform regulations; the collection of foreign surveys, publication of charts, sailing directions, and nautical works, and the dissemination of nautical and hydrographical information to the Navy and mercantile marine.

### BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

The duties of the Bureau of Yards and Docks comprise all that relates to the planning, construction, and maintenance of all docks (including dry docks), slips, wharves, piers, quay walls and buildings of all kinds, for whatever purpose needed, within the limits of the navy-yards and of the Naval Home, but not of hospitals and magazines outside of those limits, nor of buildings for which it does not estimate; it repairs and furnishes all buildings, stores, and offices in the several navy-yards, and is charged with the purchase, sale, and transfer of all land and buildings connected with the navy-yards; has under its sole control the general administration of the navy-yards; provides and has sole control of all landings, derricks, shears, cranes, sewers, dredging, railway tracks, cars, and wheels, trucks, grading, paving, walks, shade trees, inclosure walls and fences, ditching, reservoirs, cisterns, fire engines and apparatus, all watchmen, and all things necessary, including labor, for the cleaning of the yards and the protection of the public property.

### BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

The duties of the Bureau of Equipment comprise all that relates to the equipment of all vessels with rigging, sails, anchors, yeomen's stores, furniture not provided by other bureaus, navigation stores and supplies of all kinds, including nautical and navigating instruments and books, stationery, and blank books for commanding and navigating officers ashore and afloat, binnacles, flags, signal lights, running lights, and standing lights on board vessels, including all electrical apparatus for lighting purposes and search lights, logs, leads, lines, and glasses, logbooks, ships' libraries, illuminating oil for all purposes, except that used in the engineer department of steamers, and fuel for steamers, the ropewalks and the shops for making anchors and cables, rigging, sails, galleys, and cooking utensils, the Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, Compass Offices, and pilotage.

### BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

The duties of the Bureau of Ordnance comprise all that relates to the manufacture or purchase of offensive and defensive arms and apparatus (including torpedoes), all ammunition, war explosives, vessels for submarine torpedo service, magazines on shore, and of all machinery, apparatus, equipment, and things for use with the above; the recommending the nature of the armament to be carried by vessels, and the material, kind, and qualities of ship's armor and

dimensions of gun turrets; charged with the carrying power of vessels, as determined by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and fixes the location and command of the armament, and distributes the thickness of armor; places the armament on board of vessels, and determines the method of construction of armories and ammunition rooms, the latter in conjunction with the Bureau of Construction and Repair; purchases torpedo boats intended to be carried by ships, and has charge of all their details of whatever nature, and prescribes the armament to be given to all torpedo vessels.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

The duties of the Bureau of Construction and Repair comprise all that relates to designing, building, fitting, and repairing the hulls of vessels, spars, boats, capstans, windlasses, steering gear, ventilating apparatus, tanks, ballast, casks, blocks, furniture for ship's use of the kind made in the navy-yards, and lumber, plates, and tools for sea stores of the kind used by it in building vessels; also the turrets and armor plating, after the material, quality, and distribution of thickness have been determined by the Bureau of Ordnance; has control of all vessels building and under repair, and is responsible that vessels in ordinary do not go to decay for want of proper examination on the part of constructors in the yards; and has charge of the docking of vessels.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

The duties of the Bureau of Steam Engineering comprise all that relates to the designing, building, fitting out, repairing, and engineering of the steam machinery used for the propulsion of naval vessels, and will also include steam pumps, steam heaters and connections, and the steam machinery necessary for actuating the apparatus by which turrets are turned.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The duties of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery comprise all that relates to laboratories, naval hospitals, and dispensaries, the furnishing of all supplies, medicines, and instruments required in the Medical Department of the Navy; has sole control of all buildings erected for its purposes, and determines upon and furnishes all the stores, etc., used in the medical and hospital departments, materials, instruments, means, and appliances of every kind used for its purposes, and controls their inspection, storing, transportation, and preparation; designs, erects, furnishes, and maintains all the buildings constructed for its purposes outside the limits of the navy-yards, and for which it may have estimated; is charged with the purchase, sale, and transfer of all land and buildings in connection therewith, and with the preservation of the public property under its control; designs the various buildings erected within navy-yards for its purposes so far only as their internal arrangements are concerned, and after their completion has exclusive control of the same, and makes all contracts for and superintends all the work done under it.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

The duties of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts comprise all that relates to supplying the Navy with provisions, clothing, small stores, fresh water, and contingent stores in the Paymaster's Department; the reception, care, and custody of all stores not exempt by order from the general storekeeper's system, and the keeping of a proper system of accounts regarding the same; the purchase, at shore stations within the United States, of stores and supplies and their custody, transfer, and issue, upon authorized requisitions, except those of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Marine Corps, and those exempt by Regulation Circular No. 51.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

It shall be the duty of the Judge-Advocate-General, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to revise, report upon, and have recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards for the examination of officers for retirement and promotion in the naval service; to prepare the charges and specifications and the necessary orders convening general courts-martial in cases where such courts are ordered by the Secretary of the Navy; to prepare general orders promulgating the final action of the reviewing authority in general court-martial cases; to prepare the necessary orders convening courts of inquiry, boards for the examination of officers for promotion and retirement, and for the examination of candidates for appointment in the medical corps, and to conduct all official correspondence relating to courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and such boards; to examine and report upon claims of every description filed in the Department; to conduct the departmental correspondence relating to the business connected with the increase of the Navy, including the preparation of advertisements inviting proposals for the construction of new vessels, or for furnishing materials for use in their construction; of forms of proposals to be used by bidders in offering to construct such vessels or furnish such materials, and forms of contracts to be entered into and bonds to be furnished by such bidders on the acceptance of their proposals, and including also the departmental correspondence relating to the plans, specifications, and materials of new vessels and to proposed changes in the same; to consider and report upon all matters which may be referred to him involving questions of law, regulations, and dis-

cipline and requiring the Department's action; the meaning or construction of the general regulations of the Navy, including those relating to rank or precedence, or to appointments, commissions, promotions, and retirement, and to the validity of proceedings in courts-martial cases; to conduct the correspondence with the Attorney-General relative to questions of statutory construction submitted for his opinion thereon; to the institution of suits, at the instance of the Navy Department, and to the defense of suits brought by private parties against the officers or agents of the Department; to answer calls from the Department of Justice and the Court of Claims for information and papers relating to cases pending in that court and affecting the Navy Department; to examine and report upon the official bonds of pay officers, and all questions presented to the Department relating to pay and traveling expenses of officers; to attend to all correspondence relating to the care of naval prisons and prisoners, and to consider and act upon applications for the removal of the mark of desertion standing against the names of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps.

### MARINE CORPS.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the general efficiency and discipline of the Corps; makes such distribution of officers and men for duty at the several shore stations as shall appear to him to be most advantageous for the interests of the service; furnishes guards for vessels of the Navy, according to the authorized scale of allowance; under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy issues orders for the movement of officers and troops, and such other orders and instructions for their guidance as may be necessary; and has charge and exercises general supervision and control of the recruiting service of the corps, and of the necessary expenses thereof, including the establishment of recruiting offices.

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## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

### THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to patents for inventions; pensions and bounty lands; the public lands and surveys; the Indians; education; railroads; the Geological Survey; the census; the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas; Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, and the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant Parks, California; distribution of appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges in the States and Territories; the custody and distribution of certain public documents; and certain hospitals and eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia. He also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories of the United States.

### THE FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The First Assistant Secretary of the Interior considers appeals from the Commissioners of the General Land Office and Indian Affairs; examines charges against officials and employés; instructs Indian inspectors, commissions, school superintendents, and mine inspectors, and supervises matters pertaining to the Indians generally; supervises business relating to distribution of certain public documents and from the Office of Education, and matters relating to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb, education of the blind and of feeble-minded children of the District of Columbia, the national parks named in the preceding paragraph, the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and supervises the disbursing of the fund for a more complete endowment of agricultural and mechanical colleges in the States and Territories; and acts as Secretary in the absence of that officer.

### THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior considers appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions and questions relating to violations of pension laws and from the administrative action of the Commissioner of Patents; has general supervision of the business of the Boards of Pension Appeals; countersigns letters patent; examines official bonds and contracts as to their correctness; has the admission and disbarment from practice of attorneys and agents, and acts as Secretary in the absence of both that officer and the First Assistant Secretary.

### THE CHIEF CLERK.

The Chief Clerk has the general supervision of the clerks and employés; of the order of business, records, and correspondence of the Secretary's Office; of all expenditures from appropriations for contingent expenses, stationery, and printing for the Department and bureaus; enforcement of the general regulations of the Department; also the superintendence of buildings occupied by the Interior Department.

### COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents is charged with the administration of the patent laws, and supervises all matters relating to the issue of letters patent for new and useful discoveries,

inventions, and improvements, and the registration of trade-marks and labels. He is aided by an Assistant Commissioner, Chief Clerk, three Examiners-in-Chief, an Examiner of Interferences, and thirty-two Principal Examiners.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions supervises the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pension on account of service in the Army or Navy during the Revolutionary war and all subsequent wars in which the United States has been engaged. He is aided by two Deputy Commissioners and the Chief Clerk of the Bureau, each of whom has supervision over business arising in divisions of the Bureau assigned, under order of the Commissioner, to his immediate charge.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former governments, by sales, donations, or grants for schools, railroads, military bounties, or public improvements. He is aided by an Assistant Commissioner and Chief Clerk.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has charge of the several tribes of Indians in the States and Territories. He issues instructions to, and receives reports from, agents, special agents, and school superintendents; superintends the purchase, transportation, and distribution of presents and annuities; and reports annually the relations of the Government with each tribe. He is aided by an Assistant Commissioner, who under the law also performs the duties of Chief Clerk.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

The duties of the Commissioner of Education are to collect such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and to diffuse such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

The Commissioner of Railroads is charged with the duty of prescribing a system of reports to be rendered to him by the railroad companies whose roads are in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River, and to which the United States have granted any loan of credit or subsidy in bonds or lands; to examine the books and accounts of each of said rail road companies once in each fiscal year, and at such other times as may be deemed by him necessary to determine the correctness of any report received from them; to assist the Government directors of any of said railway companies in all matters which come under their cognizance, whenever they may officially request such assistance; to see that the laws relating to said companies are enforced; to furnish such information to the several departments of the Government in regard to tariffs for freight and passengers and in regard to the accounts of said railroad companies as may be by them required, or, in the absence of any request therefor, as he may deem expedient for the interest of the Government; and to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, on the 1st day of November, on the condition of each of said railroad companies, their road, accounts, and affairs, for the fiscal year ending June 30 immediately preceding.

DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Director of the Geological Survey has charge of the classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

The Superintendent of the Census supervises the taking of the census of the United States every tenth year, and the subsequent arrangement, compilation, and publication of the statistics collected.

CENSUS OFFICE.

In accordance with an act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for taking the Eleventh and subsequent Censuses," the Superintendent of the Census, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall cause to be taken as of the date of June 1, 1890, a census of the population, wealth, and industry of each State and Territory, and of the District of Columbia. He shall also at the time of the general enumeration herein provided for, or prior thereto, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, collect the statistics of, and relating to, the recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals,

and make report thereon to Congress; and he shall collect, from official sources, information relating to animals not on farms. The Superintendent shall, under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, cause to be taken on a special schedule of inquiry the names, organizations, and length of service of those who have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and who are survivors at the time of said inquiry, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, or marines. The population schedule shall include an inquiry as to the number of negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons. The Superintendent shall also collect and publish the statistics of the population, industries, and resources of the District of Alaska, with such fullness as he may deem expedient or practicable under the appropriations made, or to be made, for the expenses of the Eleventh Census. He may employ special agents, or other means, to make an enumeration of all Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, with such information as to their condition as may be obtainable, classifying them as to Indians taxed and Indians not taxed. He may also employ experts and special agents to investigate and ascertain the statistics of the manufacturing, railroad, fishing, mining, cattle, and other industries of the country, and of telegraph, express, transportation, and insurance companies as he may designate and require.

The only volumes that shall be prepared and published in connection with the said census shall relate to population and social statistics relating thereto, the products of manufactories, mining, and agriculture, mortality and vital statistics, valuation and public indebtedness, recorded indebtedness, and to statistics relating to railroad corporations, incorporated express, telegraph, and insurance companies, a list of the names, organizations, and length of service of surviving soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines.

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## THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

### THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the supervision of all public business relating to the agricultural industry. He appoints all the officers and employés of the Department, with the exception of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President, and directs the management of all the divisions and sections and the bureaus embraced in the Department. He exercises advisory supervision over the agricultural experiment stations deriving support from the national Treasury, and has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, and of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by contagious cattle diseases.

### ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The Assistant Secretary performs such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary. To his office has been assigned the control and direction of the scientific policy and operations of the following divisions and sections:

The Botanical Division, the Division of Vegetable Pathology, the Pomological Division, the Microscopical Division, the Chemical Division, except the investigations and experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, the Ornithological Division, the Forestry Division, the Entomological Division, and the Office of Experiment Stations. All questions relating to the scientific operations and policy of the above-mentioned divisions, but involving questions of administrative policy, while primarily matters for the consideration of the Assistant Secretary, are submitted to the Secretary for his approval before final action is taken.

*The Chief of the Weather Bureau*, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, has charge of the forecasting of weather; the issue of storm warnings; the display of weather and flood signals for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and navigation; the gauging and reporting of rivers; the maintenance and operation of seacoast telegraph lines, and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation; the reporting of temperature and rainfall conditions for the cotton interests; the display of frost and cold-wave signals; the distribution of meteorological information in the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States, or as are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties.

*The Bureau of Animal Industry* makes investigations as to the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and other dangerous communicable diseases of live stock, superintends the measures for their extirpation, makes original investigations as to the nature and prevention of such diseases, and reports on the condition and means of improving the animal industries of the country. It also has charge of the inspection of import and export animals, of the inspection of vessels for the transportation of export cattle, and of the quarantine stations for imported neat cattle; supervises the interstate movement of cattle, and inspects live stock and their products slaughtered for food consumption.

*The Statistician* collects information as to the condition, prospects, and harvests of the principal crops, and of the numbers and status of farm animals, through a corps of county cor-

respondents and the aid of a supplementary organization under the direction of State agents, and obtains similar information from European countries monthly through the Deputy Consul-General at London, assisted by consular, agricultural, and commercial authorities. He records, tabulates, and co-ordinates statistics of agricultural production, distribution, and consumption, the authorized data of governments, institutes, societies, boards of trade, and individual experts; and writes, edits, and publishes a monthly bulletin for the use of editors and writers, and for the information of producers and consumers, and for their protection against combination and extortion in the handling of the products of agriculture.

*The Chemist* makes analyses of natural fertilizers, vegetable products, and other materials which pertain to the interests of agriculture. Applications are constantly made from all portions of the country for the analysis of soils, minerals, liquids, and manures.

*The Office of Experiment Stations* represents the Department in its relations to the agricultural experiment stations in the several States and Territories. Its object is to promote uniformity of methods in the work of the stations, and, in general, to furnish to them such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of the act of Congress by which they were established. To this end it indicates lines of inquiry, aids the stations in the conduct of co-operative experiments, helps to make available to them the processes and results of experimental inquiry in the United States and abroad, and compiles, edits, and publishes accounts of station investigations.

*The Entomologist* obtains and disseminates information regarding insects injurious to vegetation; investigates insects sent him in order to give appropriate remedies; conducts investigations of this character in different parts of the country; and mounts and arranges specimens for illustrative and museum purposes.

*The Ornithological Division* investigates the economic relations of birds and mammals, and recommends measures for the preservation of beneficial and destruction of injurious species.

*The Division of Forestry* is occupied with experiments, investigations, and reports dealing with the subject of forestry, with the distribution of seeds of valuable economic trees, and with the dissemination of information upon forestry matters.

*The Botanist* investigates plants and grasses of agricultural value or of injurious character, and answers inquiries relating to the same; also has charge of the Herbarium, receives botanical contributions and purchases for its improvement, and distributes duplicate specimens to agricultural colleges and educational institutions.

*The Pomologist* collects and distributes information in regard to the pomological industry of the United States; investigates the habits and peculiar qualities of fruits, their adaptability to various soils and climates and conditions of culture; and introduces new and untried fruits from foreign countries.

*The Division of Vegetable Pathology* investigates the diseases of plants, such as the rusts, smuts, blights, rots, etc., and by experiment seeks to determine remedies for their mitigation and prevention.

*The Microscopist* makes investigations mostly relating to parasitic growths, to the characteristics of fibers, and to the adulteration of foods.

*The Office of Fiber Investigations* collects and disseminates information regarding the cultivation of textile plants, directs experiments in the culture of new and hitherto unused plants, and investigates the merits of new machines and processes for textile manufactures.

*The Division of Records and Editing* exercises general supervision of the Department printing; issues in the form of press notices official information of interest to agriculturists, and distributes to agricultural publications and writers synopses of Department publications.

*The Division of Illustration and Engraving* comprises the artists and engravers engaged in preparing illustrations for the Department publications, and its chief is charged with general supervision of the illustration work.

*The Seed Division* collects new and valuable seeds and plants for propagation in this country, and distributes them to applicants in all parts of the country, such applicants being required to furnish the Department with a report as to results obtained with seeds so furnished them.

*The Division of Gardens and Grounds* is charged with the care and ornamentation of the park surrounding the Department buildings, and with the duties connected with the conservatories and gardens for testing and propagating exotic and economic plants.

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## THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

### THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

The Department of Labor was established by act of Congress approved June 13, 1888. It is placed in charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who is directed to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the

means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity. He is also especially charged, in accordance with the general design and duties prescribed by the law, at as early a date as possible and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, to ascertain the cost of producing articles, at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost of such articles of production, including wages paid in such industries, etc.

It is also the duty of the Commissioner to ascertain and report as to the effect of the customs laws upon the currency and on the agricultural industry, especially as to their effect on the mortgage indebtedness of farmers; what articles are controlled by trusts, or other combinations of capital, business operations, or of labor, and what effect such trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or of labor have on production and prices.

The Commissioner is also to establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can ascertain the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. He is also especially charged to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employés as they may occur, and which may happen to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States. He may obtain information upon the various subjects committed to him, and, as he may deem desirable, from different foreign countries. He is to make a report annually in writing to the President and Congress of the information collected and collated by him, and he is authorized to make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it.

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## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

This Commission, appointed under "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, has authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers who are subject to the provisions of the act. These are all which are "engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also in the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country." It has jurisdiction generally over rates on interstate traffic, to pass upon their reasonableness and justice, to decide questions of unjust discrimination and of undue preference, to prescribe the publicity to be given to joint tariffs, and to institute and carry on proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the law. It has power to call for reports; to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers; to hear complaints made against any such carrier of a violation of the act, and to determine what reparation shall be made to a party wronged; to institute inquiries on its own motion or at the request of State railroad commissions, and to report thereon; and it is required to make an annual report, which shall be transmitted to Congress. It is also empowered in special cases to authorize any such common carrier to charge less for a longer distance than for a shorter over the same line, and to prescribe the extent to which the carrier may be relieved from the "long and short haul clause" of said act. The Commission also appoints a secretary and clerks, whose duties are not specifically defined by the act.

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## UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The purpose of the civil-service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a Chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employés, and makes it the duty of the Commission to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations for, and control the examinations provided for, and supervise and control the records of the same; and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations.

The service classified under the act, and to which it and the rules apply, embraces the Ex-

ecutive Departments at Washington, the Department of Labor, and the Civil Service Commission, the Fish Commission; the customs districts in each of which there are fifty or more employés, eleven in number; the free-delivery post-offices, now six hundred and ten; the Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, the employés of the Weather Bureau, including those employed away from Washington, numbering altogether about forty-three thousand places.

## COURT OF CLAIMS.

*Jurisdiction.*—This court was established by act of Congress, February 24, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 612). It has general jurisdiction of all "claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, except for pensions, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States, either in a court of law, equity, or admiralty, if the United States were suable, except claims growing out of the late civil war, and commonly known as war claims," and certain rejected claims.

It has jurisdiction also of claims of like character which may be referred to it by any Executive Department, involving disputed facts or controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any Executive Department in the adjustment of a class of cases, or where any authority, right, privilege, or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution. In all the above-mentioned cases the court, when it finds for the claimant, may enter judgment against the United States, payable out of the public Treasury. An appeal, only upon questions of law, lies to the Supreme Court on the part of the defendants in all cases, and on the part of the claimants when the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000. The findings of fact by the Court of Claims are final and not subject to review by the Supreme Court.

By the act of March 3, 1883, chapter 116 (22 Stat. L., 485, and 1 Supplement to R. S., 2d ed., p. 403), called the "Bowman act," the head of an Executive Department may refer to the court any "claim or matter" pending in his Department involving controverted questions of fact or law. The court is required to find the facts and its conclusions of law and to report the same to the Department for its guidance and action. The same act authorizes either House of Congress, or any of its committees, to refer to the court any "claim or matter" involving the investigation and determination of facts, the court to find the facts and report the same to Congress for such action thereon as may there be determined. This act is extended by act of March 2, 1887, chapter 359 (24 Stat. L., 505, and 1 Supplement to R. S., 2d ed., p. 559).

There is a statute of limitations which prevents parties from bringing actions on their own motion beyond six years after the cause of action accrued, but the Departments may refer claims at any time, if they were pending therein within the six years. The only limitation under the "Bowman act" is that the court shall have no jurisdiction of any claim barred before the passage of the act by any then existing provision of law.

By act of January 20, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 283, and 1 Supplement to R. S., 2d ed., p. 471), Congress gave to the court jurisdiction over "claims to indemnity upon the French Government arising out of illegal captures, detentions, seizures, condemnations, and confiscations prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French Republic, concluded on the 30th day of September, 1800." The time of filing claims is limited to two years from the passage of the act, and all claims not presented within that time are forever barred. The court finds the facts and the law, and reports the same in each case to Congress.

By act of March 3, 1891, chapter 538 (26 Stat. L., 851, and Supplement to R. S., 2d ed., p. 913), the court is vested with jurisdiction of certain Indian depredation claims.

There are five judges, who sit together in the hearing of cases, the concurrence of three of whom is necessary for the decision of any case.

*Term.*—The court sits at Washington, D. C., in the Department of Justice Building, 1509 Pennsylvania avenue, on the first Monday in December each year, and continues into the following summer and until all cases ready for trial are disposed of. Cases may be commenced and entered at any time, whether the court be in session or not.

## THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

*The Public Printer.*—The Public Printer has charge of all business relating to the public printing and binding. He appoints the officers and employés of the Government Printing Office, and purchases all necessary machinery and material.

*The Chief Clerk.*—The Chief Clerk has general supervision of the clerks and clerical work of the office. He conducts the correspondence relating to public business, and performs such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Public Printer.

*The Foreman of Printing.*—The Foreman of Printing has charge of all matter which is to be printed. His department consists of the following divisions: The Document, Job, Specification, Press, Folding, Stereotype, and Congressional Record rooms, as well as the various branch offices.

*The Foreman of Binding.*—The Foreman of Binding has charge of the Bindery, in which division all work requiring binding, ruling, or marbling is executed. The binderies of the branch offices are under his supervision.

## BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

(Organized September 4, 1890.)

That uniform usage in regard to geographic nomenclature and orthography shall obtain throughout the Executive Departments of the Government, and particularly upon maps and charts issued by the various Departments and Bureaus, this Board is constituted. To it shall be referred all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the Departments, and the decisions of the Board are to be accepted by the Departments as the standard authority in such matters.

## BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Bureau of the American Republics is, under the recommendation of the late International American Conference, for the prompt collection and distribution of commercial information concerning the American Republics. It publishes translations of the tariffs of the countries of Latin America reduced to the United States equivalents; also Hand-Books to these countries, containing the latest information respecting their resources, commerce, and general features. Replies are also furnished to inquiries in relation to the commercial and other affairs of the countries, and items of news giving recent laws of general interest, development of railways, agriculture, mines, manufactures, shipping, etc., are given daily to the press. It is sustained by contributions from the several American Republics in proportion to heir population.

## INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The examination of the possible routes and preparation of reports on their length, cost, and advantages, together with the conduct of proper surveys for an intercontinental railway to connect the United States of America and the other Republics of the American Continent.

# SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(In Capitol Building.)

**Melville Weston Fuller**, Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Augusta, Maine, February 11, 1833; was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853; studied law, attended a course of lectures at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; formed a law partnership in Augusta, Maine, and was an associate editor of a Democratic paper called The Age; in 1856 became President of the Common Council, and served as City Solicitor; removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1856, where he practiced law until appointed Chief Justice; in 1862 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; was a member of the State Legislature from 1863 to 1865; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1864, '72, '76, and '80; the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Northwestern University and by Bowdoin College in 1888, and by Harvard in 1890; was appointed Chief Justice April 30, 1888, confirmed July 20, 1888, and took the oath of office October 8, same year.

**Stephen Johnson Field**, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816; removed with his family in 1819 to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he spent ten years of his boyhood; in 1829 accompanied his sister to Asia Minor, her husband, Rev. Josiah Brewer, having undertaken an educational mission to the Greeks; remained two and a half years, for the most part in Smyrna and Athens, and learned to speak and write the modern Greek language; graduated from Williams College in 1837; began the study of law in 1838, in the office of David Dudley Field, and in 1841 became his partner, and so remained for seven years; in 1848 traveled extensively in Europe; returning from Europe started for California in November, 1849, arriving there December 28, 1849; located in Marysville in January, 1850, and was elected first Alcalde of that city; under Mexican law the Alcalde was an officer of limited jurisdiction, but in the anomalous condition of affairs he was called upon to administer justice, punish crime, and to enforce necessary police regulations until relieved by officers under the new constitution; was elected to the Second Legislature, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee and framed the laws creating the judicial system of that State; from 1851 to 1857 he practiced his profession, and was then elected a Judge of the Supreme Court for six years from January 1, 1858. A vacancy occurring on the bench, he was appointed Judge to fill it on the 13th October, 1857; became Chief Justice in 1859; in 1863 was appointed by President Lincoln to his present position; in 1866 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and by the Regents of the University of California in 1869 a professor of law in that institution.

**John Marshall Harlan**, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, June 1, 1833; was graduated from Center College, Kentucky, in 1850; studied law at Transylvania University; practiced his profession at Frankfort; was elected County Judge in 1858; was Elector on the Bell and Everett ticket; removed to Louisville and formed a law partnership with Hon. W. F. Bullock; in 1861 raised the Tenth Kentucky Infantry Regiment and served in General George H. Thomas's division; owing to the death of his father in the spring of 1863, although his name was before the Senate for confirmation as a Brigadier-General, he felt compelled to resign; was elected Attorney-General by the Union party in 1863 and filled the office until 1867, when he returned to active practice in Louisville; was Republican nominee for Governor in 1871; his name was presented by the Republican Convention of his State in 1875 for the Vice-Presidency; was chairman of the delegation from his State to the National Republican Convention in 1876; declined a diplomatic position as a substitute for the Attorney-Generalship, to which, before he reached Washington, President Hayes intended to assign him; served as a member of the Louisiana Commission; was commissioned an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court November 29, 1877, and took his seat December 10, same year.

**Horace Gray**, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 24, 1828; was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1845, and from the Harvard Law School in 1849; was admitted to the bar in 1851; was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in 1854, and held the position until 1861; was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, August 23, 1864, and Chief Justice of that court September 5, 1873; was commissioned an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Arthur, December 19, 1881.

[NOTE.—Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Associate Justice, died at Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1893. The vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by his death has not yet been filled.]

**David Josiah Brewer**, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837; is the son of Rev. Josiah Brewer and Emilia A. Field, sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W., and Justice Stephen J. Field; his father was an early missionary to Turkey; was graduated from Yale College in 1856 and from the Albany Law School in 1858; established himself in his profession at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1859, where he resided until he removed to Washington to enter upon his present duties; in 1861 was appointed United States Commissioner; from 1862 to 1865 was Judge of the Probate and Criminal Courts of Leavenworth County; from 1865 to 1869 was Judge of the District Court; from 1869 to 1870 was County Attorney of Leavenworth; in 1870 was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of his State, and re-elected in 1876 and 1882; in 1884 was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth District; was appointed to his present position, to succeed Justice Stanley Matthews, deceased, in December, 1889, and was commissioned December 18, 1889.

**Henry Billings Brown**, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in South Lee, Massachusetts, March 2, 1836; was graduated from Yale College in 1856; studied law for some time in a private office; attended lectures both at Yale and Harvard law schools, and was admitted to the bar of Wayne County, Michigan, in July, 1860; in the spring of 1861, upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, was appointed Deputy Marshal of the United States, and subsequently Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, a position he held until 1868, when he was appointed Judge of the State Circuit Court of Wayne County, to fill a vacancy; held this office but a few months, and then returned to active practice in partnership with John S. Newberry and Ashley Pond, of Detroit, which continued until 1875, when he was appointed by President Grant District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, to succeed Hon. John W. Longyear; on December 23, 1890, was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Samuel F. Miller; was unanimously confirmed December 29, and took the oath of office January 5, 1891; received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Michigan in 1887, and from Yale University in 1891.

**George Shiras, Jr.**, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1832; was graduated from Yale College in 1853; attended the Yale Law School in 1854; was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1856; practiced law in Pennsylvania till his appointment to the Supreme Bench; received the degree of LL. D. from Yale University in 1883; was one of the Pennsylvania Presidential Electors in 1888; in July, 1892, was appointed to succeed Justice Joseph P. Bradley; took the oath of office October 10, 1892.

**Howell Edmunds Jackson**, of Jackson, Tennessee, was born in Paris, that State, April 8, 1832; in 1840 his parents removed to Jackson; received a classical education, graduating from West Tennessee College in 1848; studied law two years at the University of Virginia and in Jackson, under his kinsmen, Judges A. W. O. Totten and Milton Brown; graduated from the Lebanon Law School in 1856, in which year he located in Jackson and engaged in the practice of his profession; removed to Memphis in 1859, where he continued the practice of the law; served on the Supreme Bench by appointment on two occasions, and was once a prominent candidate for Supreme Judge before the nominating convention; relocated in Jackson in 1876; was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1880 on the State credit platform; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1881, and served till April 12, 1886; was appointed United States Circuit Judge by President Cleveland, and nominated for Associate Justice by President Harrison; was confirmed by the Senate February 18, 1893, and entered upon the duties of the office March 4, 1893.

## RESIDENCES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The * designates those whose wives accompany them; the § designates those whose daughters accompany them; the ‖ designates those having other ladies with them.]

* § Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, 1800 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
* ‖ Mr. Justice Field, 21 First street, N. E.
Mr. Justice Harlan, Washington, D. C.
* Mr. Justice Gray, 1601 I street, N. W.
* Mr. Justice Brewer, corner of Fourteenth and Euclid streets, University Park.
* Mr. Justice Brown, 1300 Seventeenth street, N. W.
* Mr. Justice Shiras, Arlington Hotel.
Mr. Justice Jackson, 1311 K street, N. W.

*Retired.*

§§ Mr. Justice Strong, 1411 H street, N. W.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

*Clerk.*—James H. McKenney, 1523 Rhode Island avenue, N. W.
*Deputy Clerk.*—Chas. B. Beall, 1626 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*Marshal.*—J. M. Wright, Metropolitan Club.
*Reporter.*—J. C. Bancroft Davis, 1621 H street, N. W.

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# CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*First Judicial Cercuit.*—Mr. Justice Gray, of Boston, Massachusetts. Districts ot Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Circuit Judges.—Le Baron B. Colt, Bristol, Rhode Island, and William L. Putnam, Portland, Maine.

*Second Judicial Circuit.*— ——— ———. Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, Northern New York, Southern New York, and Eastern New York.

Circuit Judges.—William J. Wallace, Syracuse, New York; E. Henry Lacombe, New York City, and Nathaniel Shipman, Hartford, Connecticut.

*Third Judicial Circuit.*—Mr. Justice Shiras, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Districts of New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Western Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Circuit Judges.—Marcus W. Acheson, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and George M. Dallas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

*Fourth Judicial Circuit.*—Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, of Chicago, Illinois. Districts of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Circuit Judges.—Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Maryland, and Nathan Goff, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

*Fifth Judicial Circuit.*—Mr. Justice Jackson. Districts of Northern Georgia, Southern Georgia, Northern Florida, Southern Florida, Northern Alabama, Middle Alabama, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, Eastern Louisiana, Western Louisiana, Northern Texas, Eastern Texas, and Western Texas.

Circuit Judges.—Don A. Pardee, New Orleans, Louisiana, and A. P. McCormick, Dallas, Texas.

*Sixth Judicial Circuit.*—Mr. Justice Brown, of Detroit, Michigan. Districts of Northern Ohio, Southern Ohio, Eastern Michigan, Western Michigan, Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, Middle Tennessee, and Western Tennessee.

Circuit Judges.—William H. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Horace H. Lurton, Clarksville, Tennessee.

*Seventh Judicial Circuit.*—Mr. Justice Harlan, of Chicago, Illinois. Districts of Indiana, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois, Eastern Wisconsin, and Western Wisconsin.

Circuit Judges.—W. A. Woods, Indianapolis, Indiana, and James G. Jenkins, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

*Eighth Judicial Circuit.*—Mr. Justice Brewer, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Districts of Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Southern Iowa, Eastern Missouri, Western Missouri, Eastern Arkansas, Western Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, and Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah.

Circuit Judges.—Henry C. Caldwell, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minnesota.

*Ninth Judicial Circuit.*—Mr. Justice Field, of San Francisco, California. Districts of Northern and Southern California, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Territories of Alaska and Arizona.

Circuit Judges.—Joseph McKenna, Suisun, California, and William B. Gilbert, Portland, Oregon.

# COURT OF CLAIMS.

(1509 Pennsylvania avenue.)

Chief Justice William A. Richardson, 1739 H street, N. W.
Judge Charles C. Nott, 826 Connecticut avenue.
Judge Lawrence Weldon, Hamilton House.
Judge John Davis, The Albany.
Judge Stanton J. Peelle, Washington, D. C.
*Chief Clerk.*—Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Assistant Clerk.*—John Randolph, 28 I street, N. W.
*Bailiff.*—Stark B. Taylor, 485 H street, S. W.

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# THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

(Corner Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

*President.*—James C. Welling, President of Columbian University, 1302 Connecticut avenue
*Vice-President.*—Samuel H. Kauffmann, 1421 Massachusetts avenue.
*Secretary and Treasurer.*—Charles M. Matthews, 1403 Thirtieth street, West Washington.
Edward Clark, Architect of the United States Capitol, 417 Fourth street, N. W.
Frederick B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue.
Walter S. Cox, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 1636 I street, N. W.
Charles C. Glover, 20 Lafayette Square, Lexington Place.
Calderon Carlisle, 1722 I street, N. W.
Matthew W. Galt, 1409 H street, N. W.

CURATOR.

F. S. Barbarin, 3046 N street, West Washington.

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# INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

(Sun Building, 1317 F street, N. W.)

[The * designates those whose wives accompany them; the § designates those whose daughters accompany them; the ‖ designates those having other ladies with them.]

*Commissioners.*— * William R. Morrison, of Illinois, Chairman Willard's Hotel.
*§ Wheelock G. Veazey, of Vermont, The Cochran.
* Martin A. Knapp, of New York, The Arno.
*§§ James W. McDill, of Iowa, 2138 K street, N. W.
* Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, 1704 S street, N. W.
*Secretary.*—Edward A. Moseley, of Massachusetts, 1901 Q street, N. W.
*Assistant Secretary.*—Martin S. Decker, 302 Ninth street, N. E.
*Auditor.*—C. Curtice McCain, Kensington, Md.
*Statistician.*—Henry C. Adams.

# FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Those having ladies with them are marked with * for wife and § for daughter.]

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

* Señor Don Roque Casal Carranza, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, First Secretary of Legation, 1837 Corcoran street.
Office of the Legation, 1837 Corcoran street, N. W.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Chevalier de Tavera, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1537 I street, N. W.
Mr. de Mezey, Counselor, 1708 H street.

### BELGIUM.

Mr. Alfred Le Ghait, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1336 I street, N. W.
Baron Alberic Fallon, Counselor of Legation, 1336 I street, N. W.
Mr. Raymond Le Ghait, Attaché.
Office of the Legation, 1336 I street, N. W.

### BRAZIL.

*§ Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1523 New Hampshire avenue.
Le Baron de Rio-Branco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission, The Arlington.
* General Dionizio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission, 729 Twentieth street, N. W.
* Real-Admiral José Candido Guillobel, Technical Adviser of the Special Mission, 1730 H street, N. W.
Senhor Oscar Reidner de Amaral, First Secretary of Legation, 1806 H street, N. W.
Senhor Mario de Mendonça, Second Secretary, 1523 New Hampshire avenue.
Dr. Olyntho de Magalhães, Secretary of the Special Mission, 924 Fourteenth street, N. W.
*Dr. Domingos Olympio Braga Cavalcanti, Secretary of the Special Mission, 729 Twentieth street, N. W.
Senhor Domicio da Gama, Secretary of the Special Mission, The Arlington.
Office of the Legation, 1523 New Hampshire avenue.

### CHILE.

Señor Don Domingo Gana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Arlington.
Señor Don Anibal Cruz, First Secretary of Legation, 1019 Connecticut avenue.
Señor Don Victor Eastman, Second Secretary of Legation, 1019 Connecticut avenue.
Señor Don Moisés Garcia Huidobro, attaché.

### CHINA.

*Mr. Tsui Kwo Yin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dupont Circle.
Mr. Pung Kwang Yu, First Secretary of Legation, Dupont Circle.
* Mr. Wang Hung Ting, Secretary, Dupont Circle.
Mr. Ho Shen Chee, Translator and Attaché, Dupont Circle.
Mr. Yung Kwai, Translator and Attaché, Dupont Circle.
Mr. Ling Shen Cheng, Student Translator and Attaché, Dupont Circle.
Mr. Yaw Fung Chi, Attaché, Dupont Circle.
Mr. Ho Chen Shing, Attaché, Dupont Circle.
Mr. Ting Mung Shung, Dupont Circle.

### COLOMBIA.

* Señor Don José Marcelino Hurtado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (Absent.)
Señor Don Julio Rengifo, Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 818 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 818 Eighteenth street, N. W.

COSTA RICA.

Señor Don Manuel Maria Peralta, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1015 Connecticut avenue.
* Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Secretary of Legation, 1616 Nineteenth street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 1616 Nineteenth street, N. W.

DENMARK.

* Count de Sponneck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (Absent.)

FRANCE.

Mr. J. Patenôtre, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, 1415 Massachusetts avenue.
Mr. Collin de Plancy, First Secretary of Embassy. (Absent.)
Mr. Maurice J. Depret, Third Secretary, 729 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Captaine du Génié Clement de Granprey, Military Attaché, Wormley's Hotel.
Mr. Jules Bœufvé, Chancellor, 916 Fifteenth street, N. W.
Office of the Embassy, 1415 Massachusetts avenue.

GERMANY.

Mr. Theodore von Holleben, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.
Baron Clemens von Ketteler, Secretary of Legation, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.
Lieut. Albrecht Heese, Attaché, The Albany.
Mr. Kurt von Mutzenbecher, Attaché, 728 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Mr. P. W. Büddecke, Chancellor of Legation, 110 I street, N. W.
Mr. C. von der Weth, Assistant Chancellor, 530 Twentieth street, N. W.
Mr. G. Th. Hoech, Technical Attaché, 818 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*⁂ Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
*Hon. Michael H. Herbert, First Secretary of Legation, 1327 Sixteenth street, N. W.
Hon. Alan Johnstone, Second Secretary of Legation, 6 Dupont Circle.
Mr. Cecil A. Spring Rice, Second Secretary of Legation. (Absent.)
Mr. Arthur Robert Peel, Third Secretary of Legation, 1716 N street, N. W.
Mr. Ralph Spencer Paget, Third Secretary of Legation, 1716 N street, N. W.
Capt. George C. Clerc Egerton, R. N., Naval Attaché. (Absent.)
Office of the Embassy, Connecticut avenue, corner of N street, N. W.

HAITI.

Mr. Clément Haentjens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 101 Pearl street New York City.
Mr. J. Nicolas, Secretary of Legation.

HAWAII.

* Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Everett.
Mr. Frank P. Hastings, Secretary of Legation, 1730 H street.

ITALY.

* Baron de Fava, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Wormley's.
Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, Secretary of Legation, 1015 Connecticut avenue.
* Don Mario dei Principi Ruspoli, 1629 Sixteenth street N. W.
Marquis Carlo Starabba di Rudini, Attaché, Wormley's.
Domenico Zerega, Clerk, 818 O street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 1015 Connecticut avenue.

JAPAN.

* Mr. Gozo Tateno, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1310 N street, N. W.
Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, Secretary of Legation, 1123 Thirteenth street, N. W.
Mr. Durham White Stevens, Counselor of Legation. (Absent.)
Lieut. S. Nakamura, I. J. N., Naval Attaché, 1310 N street, N. W.
Mr. K. Nakayama, Chancellor, 1310 N street, N. W.

KOREA.

* Mr. Pak Chung Yang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (Absent.)
Mr. Ye Sung Soo, Counselor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Iowa Circle.
* Mr. Ye Cha Yun, First Secretary of Legation. (Absent.)
Mr. Yarng Bong Whan, Second Secretary.

MEXICO.

*Señor Don Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1413 I street, N. W.
*Señor Don Miguel Covarrubias, First Secretary, 1307 Connecticut avenue.
Señor Don Enrique Santibañez, Second Secretary, The Hamilton.
Señor Don Edmundo J. Plaza, Second Secretary, 1015 Connecticut avenue.
Lieut. Don Porfirio Diaz, jr., Military Attaché, 1413 I street, N. W.
Señor Don José Romero, Attaché, 1413 I street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 1413 I street, N. W. (entrance by side street).

NETHERLANDS.

Mr. G. de Weckherlin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1013 Fifteenth street, N. W.

NICARAGUA.

PARAGUAY.

PERU.

Gen. Don Cesar Canevaro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Normandie Hotel.
*Dr. Don J. M. Yrigoyen, Secretary of Legation, 1839 Corcoran street.
Señor Don Manuel Elguera, Attaché, 1839 Corcoran street,
Office of the Legation, 1839 Corcoran street.

PORTUGAL.

Senhor Thomaz de Souza Roza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1103 Sixteenth street, N. W.

RUSSIA.

Prince Cantacuzéne, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1829 I street, N.W.
Baron Gustave Schilling, First Secretary of Legation, 1829 I street, N. W.
Mr. P. Botkine, Second Secretary, 1829 I street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 1829 I street, N. W.

SIAM.

Phra Suriya Nuvatr, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, The Shoreham.

SPAIN.

Señor Don E. de Muruaga, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1330 L street, N. W.
*Señor Don José Felipe Sagrario, First Secretary, 1431 Q street, N. W.
Señor Don Manuel Multedo, Third Secretary, 813 Fifteenth street, N. W.
Capt. C. de la Casa, Military Attaché, 813 Vermont avenue.
Señor Don Rodrigo de Saavedra, Attaché, The Albany
Señor Alejandro Padilla y Bell, Attaché.
Señor Don Manuel Pérez Seoane, Attaché, 1714 Q street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 813 Fifteenth street, N. W.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Mr. J. A. W. Grip, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 2011 Q street, N. W.
Mr. N. J. Knagenhjelm, Secretary of Legation, 806 Eighteenth street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 2011 Q street, N. W.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Alfred de Claparéde, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1761 Q street, N. W.
Mr. Charles C. Tavel, Secretary of Legation, 920 Nineteenth street, N. W.
Dr. L. Vogel, Attaché.
Office of the Legation, 1761 Q street, N. W.

TURKEY.

Mavroyeni Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1015 Connecticut avenue.
* M. Norighian Effendi, First Secretary of Legation, 1631 Q street, N. W.
Office of Legation, 1631 Q street, N. W.

VENEZUELA.

*Señor Don Francisco E. Bustamante, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1400 Massachusetts avenue.
*Dr. Don David Lobo, Secretary of Legation, 1538 I street, N. W.
Señor Alberto Fombona Palacio, Attaché, 1530 I street, N. W.
Office of the Legation, 1400 Massachusetts avenue.

# UNITED STATES EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

John R. G. Pitkin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Buenos Ayres.
George W. Fishback, Secretary of Legation, Buenos Ayres.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Bartlett Tripp, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Vienna.
Archibald C. Coolidge, Secretary of Legation, Vienna.

BELGIUM.

James S. Ewing, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Brussels.

BOLIVIA.

Frederick J. Grant, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, La Paz.

BRAZIL.

Thomas L. Thompson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Rio de Janeiro.
George B. Anderson, Secretary of Legation, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

James D. Porter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Santiago.
Owen McGarr, Secretary of Legation, Santiago.

CHINA.

Charles Denby, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking.
Stephen Bonsal, Secretary of Legation, Peking.
Charles Denby, jr., Second Secretary, Peking.
Fleming D. Cheshire, Interpreter, Peking.

COLOMBIA.

Luther F. McKinney, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Bogota.
Jacob Sleeper, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General, Bogota.

COSTA RICA.

Lewis Baker, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (See Nicaragua.)

DENMARK.

John E. Risley, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Rowland B. Mahany, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Quito.

FRANCE.

James B. Eustis, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Paris.
Henry Vignaud, Secretary of Legation, Paris.
Newton B. Eustis, Second Secretary of Legation, Paris.

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Theodore Runyon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Berlin.
Chapman Coleman, Secretary of Legation, Berlin.
John B. Jackson, Second Secretary of Legation, Berlin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, London.
Henry White, Secretary of Legation, London.
Larz Anderson, Second Secretary of Legation, London.

GREECE.

Eben Alexander, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Athens.

GUATEMALA.

Pierce M. B. Young, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Guatemala City. Also Honduras.
Henry C. Stuart, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General, Guatemala City.

HAITI.

John S. Durham, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Port au Prince; also Chargé d'Affaires to Santo Domingo.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

James H. Blount, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Honolulu.

HONDURAS.

Pierce M. B. Young, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (See Guatemala.)

ITALY.

William Potter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Rome.
H. Remsen Whitehouse, Secretary of Legation, Rome.

KOREA.

Augustine Heard, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Seôul.
H. N. Allen, Secretary of Legation, Seôul.
Hong Woo Kwan, Interpreter, Seôul.
Kim Kyeng Ha, Interpreter, Seôul.

JAPAN.

Edwin Dun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Tokyo.
——— ———, Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, Tokyo.
Joseph R. Herod, Second Secretary of Legation, Tokyo.
Willis N. Whitney, Interpreter, Tokyo.

LIBERIA.

William D. McCoy, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Monrovia.

MEXICO.

Isaac P. Gray, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mexico.
Charles A. Dougherty, Secretary of Legation, Mexico.

THE NETHERLANDS.

William E. Quinby, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Hague.

NICARAGUA.

Lewis Baker, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Managua. Also Costa Rica and Salvador.

PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

George Maney, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Montevideo, Uruguay.

PERSIA.

Alexander McDonald, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Teheran.

PERU.

James A. McKenzie, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lima.
Richard R. Neill, Secretary of Legation, Lima.

PORTUGAL.

George William Caruth, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

ROUMANIA.

Eben Alexander, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General. Athens. Also Greece and Servia.

RUSSIA.

Andrew D. White, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, St. Petersburg.
George C. Webb, Secretary of Legation, St. Petersburg.

SALVADOR.

Lewis Baker, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (See Nicaragua.)

SANTO DOMINGO.

John S. Durham, Chargé d'Affaires, Santo Domingo. (See Haiti.)

SERVIA.

Eben Alexander, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General. (See Greece.)

SIAM.

Sempronius H. Boyd, Minister Resident and Consul-General, Bangkok.

SPAIN.

Hannis Taylor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Madrid.
——— ——— Secretary of Legation, Madrid.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

W. W. Thomas, jr., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND.

James O. Broadhead, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Berne.

TURKEY.

Alexander W. Terrell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Constantinople.
John W. Riddle, Secretary of Legation, Constantinople.
A. A. Gargiulo, Interpreter, Constantinople.

VENEZUELA.

Frank C. Partridge, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Caracas.
Richard M. Bartleman, Secretary of Legation, Caracas.

# CONSULATES-GENERAL, CONSULATES,

*Commercial Agencies, Consular Agencies, and Consular Clerks,*

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Aarau, Switzerland | Remigius Sauerlaender | Consular agent. |
| Aberdeen, Scotland | Andrew Murray | Do. |
| Abo, Finland | Victor Forseline | Do. |
| Acajutla, Salvador | Andrew A. Oliver | Do. |
| Acapulco, Mexico | James F. McCaskey | Consul. |
| Do | Herman Stoll | Vice-consul. |
| Adelaide, Australia | Charles A. Murphy | Consular agent. |
| Aden, Arabia | Dwight Moore | Consul. |
| Do | Guy B. Ennis | Vice-consul. |
| Aguadilla, Puerto Rico | Augustus Ganslandt | Consular agent. |
| Aix la Chapelle, Germany | William C. Emmet | Consul. |
| Do | Franz Bertram | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Akyab, Bengal | David R. Cameron | Consular agent. |
| Albany, Australia | Frank R. Dymes | Do. |
| Alberton, Prince Edward Island | Albert Glidden | Do. |
| Albert Town, West Indies | Howard H. Farrington | Do. |
| Aleppo, Syria | Frederic Poche | Do. |
| Alexandretta, Syria | | Do. |
| Alexandria, Egypt | S. C. Ewing | Do. |
| Algeciras, Spain | E. S. Mensayas | Do. |
| Algiers, Algeria, Africa | Charles T. Grellet | Consul. |
| Do | Victor A. Grellet | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Alicante, Spain | William L. Giro | Consul. |
| Do | John L. Giro | Vice-consul. |
| Almeria Malaga, Spain | Herman F. Fischer | Consular agent. |
| Amapala, Honduras | Theodore Kohncke | Do. |
| Amherstburg, Ontario | John Patton | Consul. |
| Do | J. H. M. Florey | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Amoy, China | J. Hampton Hoge | Consul. |
| Do | William E. S. Fales | Vice-consul. |
| Amsterdam, Netherlands | Edward Downes | Consul. |
| Do | A. Vinke | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Ancona, Italy | A. P. Tomassini | Consular agent. |
| Andakabe, Madagascar | | Do. |
| Angers, France | J. H. Luneau | Do. |
| Angora, Turkey | | Do. |
| Anguilla, West Indies | Wager Rey | Do. |
| Annaberg, Germany | Theodore M. Stephan | Consul. |
| Do | Harry J. Nason | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Annapolis, Nova Scotia | Jacob M. Owen | Consular agent. |
| Antigonish, Nova Scotia | Rupert Cunningham | Do. |
| Antigua, West Indies | James C. Fox | Consul. |
| Do | Samuel Galbraith | Vice-consul. |
| Antofagasta, Chili | Charles C. Greene | Consular agent. |
| Antwerp, Belgium | Harvey Johnson | Consul. |
| Do | S. H. Haine | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Do | | Deputy consul. |
| Apia, Samoa | | Consul-general. |
| Do | William Blacklock | Vice-consul-general. |
| Aracaju, Brazil | L. Schmidt | Acting consular agent. |
| Archangel, Russia | Ferdinand Lindes | Acting consul. |
| Arecibo, Puerto Rico | John J. Ball, jr | Consular agent. |
| Arendal, Norway | Christian Eyde | Do. |
| Arica, Chile | David Simpson | Vice-consul. |
| Arichat, Nova Scotia | Peter Campbell | Consular agent. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Arthabaska, Quebec | N. Poitras | Consular agent. |
| Assioot, Egypt | Bestanros W. Khayat | Do. |
| Assouan, Egypt | Abdel K. M. El Ammari | Consul. |
| Asuncion, Paraguay | Edmund Shaw | Consul. |
| Do | Eben M. Flagg | Vice-consul. |
| Athens, Greece | Eben Alexander | Consul-general. |
| Do | George Horton | Consul. |
| Do | Arthur C. McDowall | Vice-consul. |
| Athlone, Ireland | John Burgess | Consular agent. |
| Auckland, New Zealand | John D. Connolly | Consul. |
| Do | Leonard A. Bachelder | Vice-consul. |
| Augsburg, Germany | G. Oberndorf | Consular agent. |
| Aux Cayes, Haiti | Henry E. Robertson | Do. |
| Azua, Santo Domingo | John Hardy | Do. |
| Bagdad, Turkey | John C. Sundberg | Consul. |
| Bahia Blanca, Argentine Republic | Walter T. Jones | Consular agent. |
| Bahia, Brazil | William O. Thomas | Consul. |
| Do | S. S. Schindler | Vice-consul. |
| Bahia de Caráquez, Ecuador | Edward Thos. Goddard | Consular agent. |
| Ballymena, Ireland | George Ballentine | Do. |
| Bamberg, Germany | Max Frank | Commercial agent. |
| Do | | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Bangkok, Siam | S. H. Boyd | Consul-general. |
| Do | R. M. Boyd | Vice-consul-general. |
| Baracoa, Cuba | John R. Mobley | Consul. |
| Do | Frank N. Gomez | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Barbados, West Indies | Edward A. Dimmick | Consul. |
| Do | James C. Lynch | Vice-consul. |
| Barcelona, Spain | Herbert W. Bowen | Consul. |
| Do | M. Cassagemas | Vice-consul. |
| Barcelona, Venezuela | Ignacio H. Baiz | Consular agent. |
| Bari, Italy | Nicholas Schuck | Do. |
| Barmen, Germany | Henry F. Merritt | Consul. |
| Do | Charles H. Day | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Barnsley, England | Robert C. Maddison | Consular agent. |
| Barranquilla, Colombia | Johnson Nickeus | Consul. |
| Do | Elias P. Pellet | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Barrie, Ontario | George D. Ellis | Consular agent. |
| Barrington, Nova Scotia | Thomas W. Robertson | Do. |
| Basle, Switzerland | George Gifford | Consul. |
| Do | August Kauffmann | Vice-consul. |
| Bassein, India | Charles Gairdner | Consular agent. |
| Bastia, France | Simon Damiani | Do. |
| Batavia, Java | Andrew A. St. John | Consul. |
| Do | B. F. Brennig | Vice-consul. |
| Bathurst, Africa | | Consul. |
| Do | Henry C. Goddard | Vice-consul. |
| Bathurst, New Brunswick | Edward Hickson | Consular agent. |
| Batoum, Russia | James C. Chambers | Consul. |
| Do | Harry R. Briggs | Vice-consul. |
| Beira, Africa | Charles C. Cowie | Consular agent. |
| Beirut, Syria | | Consul. |
| Do | Constantine Khouri | Vice-consul. |
| Belfast, Ireland | James B. Taney | Consul. |
| Do | Ralph O. Ruby | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Belgrade, Servia | Eben Alexander | Consul-general. |
| Do | Alfred MacClure | Vice-consul-general. |
| Belize, British Honduras | James Leitch | Consul. |
| Do | John E. Mutrie | Vice-consul. |
| Belleville, Ontario | Michael J. Hendrick | Consul. |
| Do | William N. Ponton | Vice-consul. |
| Beni-Saf, Africa | E. L. G. Milson | Consular agent. |
| *Bergen, Norway* | Fred. G. Gade | Consul. |
| *Do* | Johan C. Isdahl, jr | Vice-consul. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Berlin, Germany | Wm. Hayden Edwards | Consul-general. |
| Do | George H. Murphy | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Bermuda, West Indies | John H. Grout, jr | Consul. |
| Do | James B. Heyl | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Berne, Switzerland | J. E. Hinnen | Do. |
| Bilbao, Spain | Angel Urraza | Consular agent. |
| Birmingham, England | George F. Parker | Consul. |
| Do | Frederick M. Burton | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Black River, Jamaica | C. M. Farquharson | Consular agent. |
| Bloemfontein, Orange Free State | E. R. Landgraf | Do. |
| Bluefields, Nicaragua | B. B. Seat | Do. |
| Bocas del Toro, Colombia | Louis Bamberger | Do. |
| Bogota, Colombia | Jacob Sleeper | Consul-general. |
| Do | William G. Boshell | Vice-consul. |
| Bologna, Italy | Carlo Gardini | Consular agent. |
| Boma, Kongo State | R. Dorsey Mohun | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Louis W. Mohun | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Bombay, India | Henry Ballantine | Consul. |
| Do | Henry Ballantine, jr | Vice-consul. |
| Bonacca, Honduras | William Bayly | Consular agent. |
| Bone, Africa | Elie G. F. Le Coat | Do. |
| Bordeaux, France | John M. Wiley | Consul. |
| Do | Stewart Clinch | Vice-consul. |
| Do | E. D. Miller | Deputy consul. |
| Boulogne-sur-mer, France | Emil Flageollet | Consular agent. |
| Bradford, England | Claude Meeker | Consul. |
| Do | Thomas L. Renton | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Brake and Nordenhamm, Germany | Wilhelm Clemens | Consular agent. |
| Brava, Cape Verde Islands | J. J. Nunes | Do. |
| Bremen, Germany | Hugo M. Starkloff | Consul. |
| Do | George W. Watjen | Vice-consul. |
| Do | John H. Schnabel | Deputy consul. |
| Breslau, Germany | Frederick Opp | Consul. |
| Do | Max Loewenthal | Vice-consul. |
| Brest, France | A. Pitel | Consular agent. |
| Bridgewater, Nova Scotia | William H. Owen | Do. |
| Brisbane, New South Wales | William J. Weatherill | Do. |
| Bristol, England | Lorin A. Lathrop | Consul. |
| Do | Gerard Mosely | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Brockville, Ontario | James A. Demarest | Consul. |
| Do | Edward A. Buckman | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Brunn, Austria | Gustavus Schoeller | Consular agent. |
| Brunswick, Germany | Cyrus W. Field | Consul. |
| Do | W. G. Spalding | Vice-consul. |
| Brussels, Belgium | George W. Roosevelt | Consul. |
| Do | Gregory Phelan | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Bucaramauga, Colombia | Charles Keller | Consular agent. |
| Bucharest, Roumania | Eben Alexander | Consul-general. |
| Do | William G. Boxshall | Vice-consul-general. |
| Buen Ayre, West Indies | L. C. Boye | Consular agent. |
| Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic | Edward L. Baker | Consul. |
| Do | Edward L. Baker, jr | Vice-consul. |
| Bushire, Persia | T. G. Malcolm | Consular agent. |
| Cadiz, Spain | Robert W. Turner | Consul. |
| Do | A. J. Bensusan | Vice-consul. |
| Cagliari, Italy | Alphonse Dol | Consular agent. |
| Cairo, Egypt | Frederic C. Penfield | Agent and con. gen. |
| Do | Louis B. Grant | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Calais, France | J. P. Vendroux | Consular agent. |
| Calcutta, Bengal, India | Van Leer Polk | Consul-general. |
| Do | Samuel Merrill, jr | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Caldera, Chile | John C. Morong | Consular agent. |
| Callao, Peru | A. J. Daugherty | Consul. |
| Do | John Eyre | Vice-consul. |
| *Camargo, Mexico* | Julian Lacaze | Consular agent. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Campbellton, New Brunswick | Charles Murray | Consular agent. |
| Campeachy, Mexico | Gasper Trueba | Do. |
| Campobello Island, New Brunswick | John J. Alexander | Do. |
| Cannes, France | Theo. D. Valcourt | Do. |
| Canton, China | Chas. Seymour | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Cape Canso, Nova Scotia | Alfred W. Hart | Consular agent. |
| Cape Coast Castle, Liberia | George E. Eminsang | Do. |
| Cape Haitien, Haiti | Stanislas Goutier | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Cape Town, Africa | Charles H. Benedict | Consul. |
| Do | C. H. Knight | Vice-consul. |
| Caracas, Venezuela | Charles R. Rohl | Consular agent. |
| Cardenas, Cuba | | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Francisco Cayro | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Cardiff, Wales | Anthony Howells | Consul. |
| Do | John J. Willetts | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Carleton Place, Ontario | James Fowler | Consular agent. |
| Carlisle, England | J. Hewetson Brown | Do. |
| Carrara, Italy | St. Leger A. Touhay | Do. |
| Carril, Spain | Louis Pou | Do. |
| Cartagena, Colombia | Clayton I. Croft | Consul. |
| Do | Adolphus Lecompte | Vice-consul. |
| Carthagena, Spain | C. Molina | Consul. |
| Do | Alberto Molina | Vice-consul. |
| Carupano, Venezuela | Juan A. Orsini | Consular agent. |
| Casa-Blanca, Morocco | John Cobb | Do. |
| Cassel, Germany | Sigmund B. Schloss | Do. |
| Castellammare, Italy | Alfred M. Wood | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Nestore Calvano | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Catania, Italy | Carl Bailey Hurst | Consul. |
| Do | Augustus Peratoner | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Caudry, France | Hans Dietiker | Consular agent. |
| Cayenne, French Guiana | Leon Wacongne | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Ceara, Brazil | William H. Murdock | Consular agent. |
| Cebu, Philippine Islands | G. E. A. Cadell | Do. |
| Ceiba, Honduras | S. Toca | Do. |
| Cette, France | L. S. Namens | Do. |
| Ceylon, India | William Morey | Consul. |
| Do | Elmer L. Morey | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Champerico, Guatemala | Florentine Souza | Consular agent. |
| Charleroi, Belgium | Charles Vander-Elst | Do. |
| Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island | Isaac C. Hall | Consul. |
| Do | John T. Crockett | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Chatham, Ontario | William H. H. Webster | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Edwin Bell | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland | Henri Rieckel | Consular agent. |
| Chefoo, China | W. R. Fuller | Do. |
| Chemnitz, Germany | James C. Monaghan | Consul. |
| Do | Charles E. Barnes | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Do | | Deputy consul. |
| Cherbourg, France | Emil Postel | Consular agent. |
| Chiclayo, Peru | Alfred Solf | Do. |
| Chihuahua, Mexico | William Heimké | Consul. |
| Do | Rowland Anderson | Vice-consul. |
| Chin Kiang, China | Alexander C. Jones | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Chittagong, India | John Young | Consular agent. |
| Christ Church, New Zealand | Albert Cuff | Do. |
| Christiania, Norway | Otto H. Boyesen | Consul. |
| Do | Lauritz F. Brown | Vice-consul. |
| Christiansand, Norway | Ferdinand Reinhardt | Consular agent. |
| Christiansted, West Indies | A. J. Blackwood | Do. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Cienfuegos, Cuba | Henry A. Ehninger | Consul. |
| Do | Juan J. Casanova | Vice-consul. |
| Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela | Robert Henderson | Consular agent. |
| Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico | Samuel M. Simmons | Consular agent. |
| Civita Vecchia, Italy | G. Marsanick | Do. |
| Clarenceville, Quebec | Edmund Macomber | Do. |
| Clifton, Ontario | Henry L. Arnold | Consul. |
| Do | Edward Tuthill | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Clinton, Ontario | A. O. Pattison | Consular agent. |
| Coaticook, Quebec | Joel Linsley | Consul. |
| Do | Miles K. Stone | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Coatzacoalcos, Mexico | Frank W. Carpenter | Consular agent. |
| Cobourg, Ontario | Gideon M. Clark | Do. |
| Coburg, Germany | Emil Hess | Do. |
| Cochin, India | John Grieve | Do. |
| Cockburn Harbor, West Indies | John W. Tate | Do. |
| Cognac, France | John Preston Beecher | Consul. |
| Do | Maurice Ordonnaud | Vice-consul. |
| Collo, Algeria, Africa | Marius Eyme | Consular agent. |
| Cologne, Germany | William D. Wamer | Consul. |
| Do | Fritz Schröder | Vice-consul. |
| Collingwood, Ontario | Hermen Préfontaine | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Charles Macdonell | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Colon (Aspinwall), Colombia | William W. Ashby | Consul. |
| Do | Tracy Robinson | Vice-consul. |
| Colonia, Uruguay | B. D. Manton | Consul. |
| Do | Manuel Caballero | Vice-consul. |
| Constantinople, Turkey | William B. Hess | Consul-general. |
| Do | William Albert | Vice-consul-general. |
| Cookshire, Quebec | Charles C. Bailey | Consular agent. |
| Copenhagen, Denmark | Clark E. Carr | Consul-general. |
| Do | Orlando H. Baker | Consul. |
| Do | Olof Hansen | Vice-consul. |
| Coquimbo, Chili | William C. Tripler | Consul. |
| Corcubion, Spain | H. Villanueva | Consular agent. |
| Cordoba, Argentine Republic | | Consul. |
| Do | John M. Thome | Vice-consul. |
| Corfu, Ionian Isles, Greece | George Raymond | Consular agent. |
| Corinto, Nicaragua | Henry Palazio | Do. |
| Cork (Queenstown), Ireland | Lucien J. Walker | Consul. |
| Do | Arthur Donn Piatt | Deputy consul. |
| Do | James W. Scott | Vice-consul. |
| Corn Island, Nicaragua | | Consular agent. |
| Cornwall, Ontario | Henry W. Weber | Do. |
| Cornwallis, Nova Scotia | F. W. Rand | Do. |
| Coro, Venezuela | Josiah L. Senior | Do. |
| Corunna, Spain | José de Carricarte | Consul. |
| Do | Eduarto de Carricarte | Vice-consul. |
| Coteau, Quebec | | Consular agent. |
| Courtwright, Ontario | Frederick W. Baby | Do. |
| Crefeld, Germany | Evans Blake | Consul. |
| Do | William A. Blake | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Cronstadt, Russia | Peter Vigius | Consular agent. |
| Cucuta, Colombia | Christian A. Möller | Do. |
| Cumana, Venezuela | José G. N. Romberg | Do. |
| Curaçao, West Indies | Leonard B. Smith | Consul. |
| Do | Jacob Wuister | Vice-consul. |
| Damascus, Syria | N. Meshaka | Consular agent. |
| Dantzic, Germany | Philipp Albrecht | Do |
| Dardanelles, Turkey | Frank Calvert | Do. |
| Dartmouth, England | George Hingston | Do. |
| Deloraine, Manitoba | Albert M. Herron | Do. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Demerara, British Guiana | Louis S. Delaplaine | Consul. |
| Do | James Thomson | Vice-consul. |
| Denia, Spain | R. F. McCrillis | Consul. |
| Do | Ambrose Bordehore | Vice-consul. |
| Derby, England | Charles Kirk Eddowes | Consular agent. |
| Deseronto, Ontario | Charles A. Milliner | Do. |
| Desterro, Brazil | Robert Grant | Do. |
| Dieppe, France | Raoulle Bourgeois | Do. |
| Digby, Nova Scotia | William B. Stewart | Do. |
| Dijon, France | Lucien Bargy | Do. |
| Dominica, West Indies | William Stedman | Do. |
| Dover, England | Francis W. Prescott | Do. |
| Dresden, Germany | Aulick Palmer | Consul-general. |
| Do | William Knoop | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Do | Hernando de Soto | Deputy consul-general. |
| Drontheim, Norway | Claus Berg | Consular agent. |
| Dublin, Ireland | Newton B. Ashby | Consul. |
| Do | Arthur Don Piatt | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Dundee, Scotland | George W. Savage | Consul. |
| Do | Allan Baxter | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Dunedin, New Zealand | Reynold Driver | Consular agent. |
| Dunfermline, Scotland | James D. Reid | Commercial agent. |
| Do | James Penman | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Dunkirk, France | Benjamin Morel | Consular agent. |
| Dunmore Town, West Indies | Norman E. B. Munro | Do. |
| Durango, Mexico | John S. McCaughan | Consul. |
| Do | A. C. McCaughan | Vice-consul. |
| Durban, Africa | J. Perrott Prince | Consular agent. |
| Dusseldorf, Germany | Peter Lieber | Consul. |
| Do | Emil Hoette | Vice-consul. |
| Dyrefjord, Iceland | N. C. Gram | Consular agent. |
| East London, Africa | William H. Fuller | Do. |
| Eibenstock, Germany | Harry J. Nason | Do. |
| Elsinore, Denmark | Regner L. Ulstrup | Do. |
| Emerson, Manitoba | Duncan McArthur | Do. |
| Ensenada, Mexico | A. Godbe | Vice-consul. |
| Erfurt, Germany | Thomas E. Moore | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Paul Teichmann | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Esmeraldas, Ecuador | Ferdinand Servat | Consular agent. |
| Essen, Germany | Fritz Asthorver, jr | Do. |
| Fajardo, Porto Rico | John V. Lopez | Do. |
| Falmouth, England | Howard Fox | Consul. |
| Do | George H. Fox | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Falmouth, Jamaica, West Indies | Charles A. Nunes | Consular agent. |
| Farnham, Quebec | William L. Hibbard | Do. |
| Faro, Portugal | F. L. Tavares | Do. |
| Fayal, Azores | Lewis Dexter | Consul. |
| Do | Jacintho M. da Silveira | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Ferrol, Spain | Nicasio Perez | Consular agent. |
| Fiume, Hungary | Giovanni Gelletich | Do. |
| Flensburg, Germany | H. Beneke | Do. |
| Florence, Italy | James Verner Long | Consul. |
| Do | Spirito Bernardi | Vice and deputy consul, |
| Flores, Azores | James McKay, jr | Consular agent. |
| Flushing, Netherlands | Peter Smith | Do. |
| Fogo, Cape Verde Islands | J. B. V. Vasconcellos | Do. |
| Fort de France, West Indies | Charles Van Romondt | Do. |
| Fort Erie, Ontario | Ralph Johnson | Consul. |
| Do | Isaac H. Allen | Vice-consul. |
| Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany | Frank H. Mason | Consul-general. |
| Do | Alvesto S. Hogue | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Fredericksted, West Indies | William F. Moore | Consular agent. |
| Fredericton, New Brunswick | S. H. L. Whittier | Do. |
| Frelighsburg, Quebec | Augustus Barney | Consular agent. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Freemantle, Australia | Edward Mayhew | Consular agent. |
| Freiburg, Germany | A. H. Lourie | Commercial agent. |
| Frontera, Mexico | Michael Girard | Consular agent. |
| Fuchau, China | Henry M. Smythe | Consul. |
| Do | Harry W. Churchill | Vice-consul. |
| Funchal, Madeira | Thomas C. Jones | Consul. |
| Do | William J. G. Reid | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Fürth, Germany | Henry C. Carpenter | Commercial agent. |
| Do | F. J. Hirschman | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Galashiels, Scotland | Richard Lees | Consular agent. |
| Galt, Ontario | Milton P. Townshend | Do. |
| Gananoque, Quebec | E. E. Abbott | Do. |
| Garita Gonzales, Mexico | Charles A. Andrus | Do. |
| Garrucha, Spain | José G. Suesa | Commercial agent. |
| Gaspé Basin, Quebec | Almar F. Dickson | Consul. |
| Do | John Carter | Vice-consul. |
| Geestemunde, Germany | Gerhard Ihlder | Consular agent. |
| Geneva, Switzerland | Benjamin H. Ridgely | Consul. |
| Do | Peter Naylor | Vice-consul. |
| Genoa, Italy | James Fletcher | Consul. |
| Do | Frederico Scerni | Vice-consul. |
| Georgetown, Prince Edward Island | A. J. MacDonald | Consular agent. |
| Gera, Germany | Charles Neuer | Do. |
| Ghent, Belgium | John B. Osborne | Consul. |
| Do | George Verhulst | Vice-consul. |
| Gibara, Cuba | José Homobono Beola | Consular agent. |
| Gibraltar, Spain | Horatio J. Sprague | Consul. |
| Do | Richard Louis Sprague | Vice-consul. |
| Gijon, Spain | Calisto Alvargonzalez | Consular agent. |
| Gioja, Italy | L. Giffoni | Do. |
| Girgenti, Italy | Francis Ciotta | Do. |
| Girgheh, Egypt | | Do. |
| Glasgow, Scotland | Allen B. Morse | Consul. |
| Do | William Gibson | Vice-consul. |
| Do | Alfred R. Locke | Deputy consul. |
| Glauchau, Germany | | Commercial agent. |
| Gloucester, England | Charles E. Portlock | Consular agent. |
| Goderich, Ontario | Robert S. Chilton | Commercial agent. |
| Do | William Campbell | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Gonaives, Haiti | Ethéart Dupuy | Consular agent. |
| Gorée-Dakar, Africa | Peter Strickland | Consul. |
| Do | René D. Potin | Vice-consul. |
| Gothenberg, Sweden | Charles H. Shepard | Consul. |
| Do | Urban Körner | Vice-consul. |
| Governors Harbor, West Indies | Charles A. Bethel | Consular agent. |
| Graciosa, Azores | José de C. C. Mello | Do. |
| Granada, Spain | | Do. |
| Grand Canary, Canary Islands | Thomas Miller | Do. |
| Grand Manan, New Brunswick | William A. Fraser | Do. |
| Grao, Spain | Theodor Martens | Do. |
| Greenock, Scotland | James A. Love | Do. |
| Green Turtle Cay, West Indies | Jabez A. Lowe | Do. |
| Grenada, West Indies | P. J. Dean | Do. |
| Grenoble, France | H. Clay Armstrong, jr | Consul. |
| Grenville, Quebec | Alex. Pridham | Consular agent. |
| Gretna, B. N. A. | Patrick C. Donovan | Do. |
| Guadalajara, Mexico | Fredk. A. Newton | Do. |
| Guadeloupe, West Indies | Charles Bartlett | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Guanajuato, Mexico | Dwight Furness | Consular agent. |
| Guantanamo, Cuba | Frederick F. Morris | Do. |
| Guatemala, Central America | Henry C. Stuart | Consul-general. |
| Do | Edward Shamp | Vice-consul. |
| Guayama, Porto Rico | J. C. McCormick | Consular agent. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Guayaquil, Ecuador | George G. Dillard | Consul-general. |
| Do | Martin Reinberg | Vice-consul-general. |
| Guaymas, Mexico | James A. Forbes | Consul. |
| Do | Guernsey D. Root | Vice-consul. |
| Guben, Germany | Wilhelm Kempe | Consular agent. |
| Guelph, Ontario | Loton S. Hunt | Consul. |
| Do | George A. Oxnard | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Guernsey, Great Britain | William Carey | Consular agent. |
| Haida, Austria | William L. Dunham | Do. |
| Habana, Cuba | Ramon O. Williams | Consul-general. |
| Do | Joseph A. Springer | Vice-consul-general. |
| Do | A. S. Dolz | Deputy consul-general. |
| Haifa, Syria | Gottlieb Schumacher | Consular agent. |
| Halifax, Nova Scotia | Darius H. Ingraham | Consul-general. |
| Do | George Hill | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Hamburg, Germany | William Henry Robertson | Consul. |
| Do | Charles H. Burke | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Do | David H. Burke | Deputy consul. |
| Hamilton, Ontario | Charles F. Macdonald | Consul. |
| Do | Charles M. Belknap | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Hankow, China | Jacob T. Child | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Hanover, Germany | Edward P. Crane | Consul. |
| Havre, France | Charles W. Chancellor | Do. |
| Do | Edward Millett | Vice-consul. |
| Helsingfors, Finland | | Consul. |
| Do | Herman Donner | Vice-consul. |
| Hemmingford, Quebec | W. W. Wark | Consular agent. |
| Hereford, Quebec | John R. Nichols | Do. |
| Hinchinbrook, Quebec | Samuel E. Ames | Do. |
| Hilo, Hawaiian Islands | Charles Furneaux | Do. |
| Hobart, Tasmania | Alex. G. Webster | Consul. |
| Hochelaga and Longueuil, Quebec | | Consular agent. |
| Hodeida, Arabia | John R. Mueller | Do. |
| Holyhead, England | John Jones | Do. |
| Honda, Colombia | Henry Hallam | Do. |
| Honfleur, France | Henry M. Hardy | Do. |
| Hongkong, China | Oliver H. Simons | Consul. |
| Do | James W. Walker | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands | Henry W. Severance | Consul-general. |
| Do | W. Porter Boyd | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Horgen, Switzerland | William F. Kemmler | Consul. |
| Do | William Streuli | Vice-consul. |
| Do | Ferdinand Leu | Deputy consul. |
| Huddersfield, England | Frederick C. McGhee | Commercial agent. |
| Do | David J. Bailey | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Huelva, Spain | John R. Catlin | Consular agent. |
| Hull, England | Byron G. Daniels | Consul. |
| Do | Gordon B. Daniels | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Huntingdon, Quebec | Cassius H. Wells | Consular agent. |
| Iloilo, Philippine Islands | Ralph D. Wilson | Do. |
| Imataca, Venezuela | | Do. |
| Innsbruck, Austria | August Bargehr | Do. |
| Iquique, Chile | Joseph W. Merriam | Consul. |
| Do | Maximo Rosenstock | Vice-consul. |
| Jacmel, Haiti | Jean Vital | Consular agent. |
| Jaffna, Ceylon, India | William M. S. Twynam | Do. |
| Jaluit, Marshall Islands | E. M. Morgan | Do. |
| Jeremie, Haiti | L. Trebaud Rouzier | Do. |
| Jeres de la Frontera, Spain | James A. Hall | Do. |
| Jersey, Great Britain | E. B. Renouf | Do. |
| Jerusalem, Syria | Selah Merrill | Consul. |
| Do | Herbert E. Clark | Vice-consul. |
| Johannesberg, Africa | William W. Van Ness, jr | Consular agent. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Kahului, Hawaiian Islands | August Frederic Hopke | Consular agent. |
| Kalamata, Greece | D. A. Pantasopolous | Do. |
| Kanagawa, Japan | W. D. Tillotson | Consul-general. |
| Do | John McLean | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Karachi, India | James Currie | Consular agent. |
| Kehl, Germany | John H. Drake | Consul. |
| Do | Theodore Kruger | Vice-consul. |
| Do | Ernest Therion | Deputy consul. |
| Kempt, Nova Scotia | John G. Burgess | Consular agent. |
| Kidderminster, England | James Morton | Do. |
| Kiel, Germany | August Sartori | Do. |
| Kimberly, Africa | Gardner Williams | Do. |
| Kingston, Ontario | Marshall H. Twitchell | Consul. |
| Do | Mathew H. Folger | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Kingston, Jamaica | Q. O. Eckford | Consul. |
| Do | Richard W. Bayley | Vice-consul. |
| Do | S. H. Wright | Deputy consul. |
| Kirkcaldy, Scotland | Andrew Innes | Consular agent. |
| Königsberg, Germany | Conrad H. Gadeke | Do. |
| La Colle, Quebec | Thomas Brownley | Do. |
| La Guayra, Venezuela | Philip C. Hanna | Consul. |
| Do | Thomas D. Golding | Vice-consul. |
| Laguna de Terminos, Mexico | W. H. Bell | Consular agent. |
| La Libertad, San Salvador | Emilio Courtade | Do. |
| Lanzarotte, Canary Islands | John G. Topham | Do. |
| La Paz, Bolivia | Augusto Stumpf | Acting consul. |
| La Paz, Mexico | James Viosca | Consul. |
| Do | James Viosca, jr. | Vice-consul. |
| Laraiche, Morocco | Solomon Benatuil | Consular agent. |
| Launceston, Tasmania | Lindsay Tulloch | Do. |
| La Union, San Salvador | John B. Courtade | Do. |
| Leeds, England | Norfleet Harris | Consul. |
| Do | William Ward | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Do | Edmund Ward | Deputy consul. |
| Leghorn, Italy | Alexander S. Rosenthal | Consul. |
| Do | Emilio Masi | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Leicester, England | S. S. Partridge | Consular agent. |
| Leipsic, Germany | Otto H. Doederlein | Consul. |
| Do | Frederick Nachod | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Do | Theodore Diederich | Deputy consul. |
| Leith, Scotland | Francis H. Underwood | Consul. |
| Do | Hugh C. Peacock | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Lethbridge, Manitoba | Thomas Curry | Consular agent. |
| Levuka, Fiji | | Commercial agent. |
| Do | William H. Bruce | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Libau, Russia | Hugo Smit | Consular agent. |
| Licata, Italy | Arthur Verderame | Do. |
| Liege, Belgium | Nicholas Smith | Consul. |
| Do | A. Mullender | Vice-consul. |
| Do | John Gross | Deputy consul. |
| Lille, France | C. D. Gregoire | Consular agent. |
| Limerick, Ireland | Richard Hogan | Do. |
| Limoges, France | Walter T. Griffin | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Auguste Jouhannaud | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Lindsay, Ontario | Peter Mitchell | Consular agent. |
| Lineboro, Quebec | Hoel S. Beebe | Do. |
| Lisbon, Portugal | Gilbert A. Pierce | Consul-general. |
| Do | J. B. Wilbor | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Liverpool, England | James E. Neal | Consul. |
| Do | William J. Sulis | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Do | Howard N. Thompson | Deputy consul. |
| Liverpool, Nova Scotia | James N. S. Marshall | Consular agent. |
| Livingston, Guatemala | John T. Anderson | Do. |
| Llanelly, Wales | William Howell | Do. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| London, England | Patrick A. Collins | Consul-general. |
| Do | Pierce J. Grace | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Do | Francis W. Frigout | Deputy consul-general. |
| Do | Merritt C. Ring | Do. |
| London, Ontario | William H. Jacks | Consul. |
| Do | Charles W. Davis | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Londonderry, Ireland | P. T. Rodger | Consular agent. |
| Lorenzo Marquez, Africa | James McIntosh | Do. |
| L'Orient, France | Edouard Broni | Do. |
| Lubeck, Germany | Jacob Meyer, jr | Do. |
| Lucerne, Switzerland | Ernest Williams | Do. |
| Lunenburg, Nova Scotia | Daniel M. Owen | Do. |
| Lungen Schwalbach, Germany | Ernest Grebert | Do. |
| Lurgan, Ireland | Frederick W. Magahan | Do. |
| Luxemburg, Germany | George H. Murphy | Do. |
| Luxor, Egypt | Aly Mourad | Do. |
| Lyons, France | Frank E. Hyde | Consul. |
| Do | George D. Fairfield | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Macaome, Honduras | John E. Foster | Consular agent. |
| Macassar, Celebes | Victor A. Jenny | Do. |
| Maceio, Brazil | Charles Goble | Do. |
| Macoris, San Domingo | August Ehlers | Do. |
| Madras, British India | Frederick S. Bone | Do. |
| Madrid, Spain | Ignacio F. Hernandez | Do. |
| Magdalen Islands, Canada | Robert J. Leslie | Do. |
| Magdalena Bay, Mexico | | Commercial agent. |
| Magdeburg, Germany | Julius Muth | Consul. |
| Do | Robert Weichsel, jr | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Mahukona, Hawaiian Islands | Charles L. Wight | Consular agent. |
| Majonga, Madagascar | Frank Harvey | Do. |
| Malaga, Spain | | Consul. |
| Do | Thomas R. Geary | Vice-consul. |
| Malmo, Sweden | Peter M. Flensburg | Consular agent. |
| Malta, Malta Island | John Worthington | Consul. |
| Do | Joseph F. Balbi | Vice-consul. |
| Manaös, Brazil | James Baird | Consular agent. |
| Managua, Nicaragua | William Newell | Consul. |
| Do | H. E. Low | Vice-consul. |
| Manchester, England | William F. Grinnell | Consul. |
| Do | Ernest J. Bridgford | Vice consul. |
| Do | Leonard Darbyshire | Deputy consul. |
| Manila, Philippine Islands | Charles H. Cowan | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Mannheim, Germany | Max Goldfinger | Consul. |
| Do | Carl Funck | Vice-consul. |
| Mansourah, Egypt | Ibrahim Daoud | Consular agent. |
| Manta, Ecuador | José Moreira | Do. |
| Manzanillo, Cuba | W. Stakeman | Do. |
| Maracaibo, Venezuela | Eugene H Plumacher | Consul. |
| Do | Eduard Beekman | Vice-consul. |
| Do | William Volger | Deputy consul. |
| Maranhão, Brazil | L. F. da S. Santos | Consular agent. |
| Marsala, Italy | George Rayson | Do. |
| Marseilles, France | Claude Thomas | Consul. |
| Do | John T. Rickman | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Martinique, West Indies | John B. Laguaite | Consul. |
| Do | Charles Van Romondt | Vice-consul. |
| Maskat, Arabia | Louis S. Maguire | Consul. |
| Do | Archibald Mackirdy | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Do | Mahomed Fazel | Deputy consul. |
| Matamoras, Mexico | Samuel Thanhouser | Consul. |
| Do | J. Bielenberg | Vice-consul. |
| Matanzas, Cuba | Elias H. Cheney | Consul. |
| Do | Henry Heidegger | Vice-consul. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Mathewtown, West Indies | Daniel D. Sargent | Consular agent. |
| Mayaguez, Puerto Rico | Manuel Badrena | Do. |
| Mayence, Germany | James H. Smith | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Peter Melchers | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Mazagan, Morocco | Daniel Madden | Consular agent. |
| Mazatlan, Mexico | Richard Lambert | Consul. |
| Do | William L. Zuber | Vice-consul. |
| McAdam Junction, New Brunswick | James W. Green | Consular agent. |
| Medellin, Colombia | Thomas Herran | Consul. |
| Do | L. S. Maria | Vice-consul. |
| Megantic, Quebec | Henry W. Albro | Consular agent. |
| Melbourne, Australia | Daniel W. Maratta | Consul-general. |
| Do | Thomas W. Stanford | Vice-consul-general. |
| Mentone, France | Auge Clericy | Consular agent. |
| Merida, Mexico | Edward H. Thompson | Consul. |
| Do | John M. Gilkey | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Mersine, Syria | | Consular agent. |
| Messina, Italy | Louis A. Rettaliata | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Mexico, Mexico | Thomas T. Crittenden | Consul-general. |
| Do | William M. Edgar | Vice-consul-general. |
| Do | F. E. Trainer | Deputy consul-general. |
| Mier, Mexico | Henry Vizcayo | Consular agent. |
| Milan, Italy | William J. Maynard | Consul. |
| Do | Anthony Richman | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Milazzo, Italy | Pietro Siracusa | Consular agent. |
| Milford Haven, Wales | George S. Kelway | Do. |
| Milk River, Jamaica | A. A. Green | Do. |
| Miragoane, Haiti | Francis W. Mitchell | Do. |
| Mogador, Morocco | George Broome | Do. |
| Mollendo, Peru | Enrique Meier | Do. |
| Monaco, France | Emile de Loth | Do. |
| Moncton, New Brunswick | James S. Benedict | Commercial agent. |
| Do | George McSweeney | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Monganui, New Zealand | Robert Wyles | Consular agent. |
| Monrovia, Liberia | | Consul-general. |
| Do | Beverly Y. Payne | Vice-consul. |
| Monte Christi, San Domingo | A. S. Grullon | Consular agent. |
| Montego Bay, Jamaica, West Indies | G. L. P. Corinaldi | Do. |
| Monterey, Mexico | Ellsworth J. Wiggins | Do. |
| Montevideo, Uruguay | Frank D. Hill | Consul. |
| Do | Thomas W. Howard | Vice-consul. |
| Montreal, Quebec | Wendell A. Anderson | Consul-general. |
| Do | Patrick Gorman | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Montserrat, West Indies | Richard Hannam | Consular agent. |
| Morrisburg, Ontario | Seward S. Crapser | Commercial agent. |
| Do | George F. Bradfield | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Moscow, Russia | Nicholas Wertheim | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Moulmein, India | J. E. Orr | Consular agent. |
| Mozambique, Africa | W. Stanley Hollis | Consul. |
| Munich, Germany | Frederick W. Catlin | Do. |
| Do | J. Leonard Corning | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Mytilene, Turkey | M. M. Fottion | Consular agent. |
| Nagasaki, Japan | W. H. Abercrombie | Consul. |
| Do | Charles A. Arnold | Vice-consul. |
| Naguabo, Porto Rico | Antonio Roig | Consular agent. |
| Nanaimo, British Columbia | W. B. Dennison | Do. |
| Nantes, France | Hermel de Sallier Dupin | Consul. |
| Do | Hiram D. Bennett | Vice-consul. |
| Napanee, Ontario | William Templeton | Consular agent. |
| Naples, Italy | John S. Twells | Consul. |
| Do | Robt. O'N. Wickersham | Vice-consul. |
| Do | Philip S. Twells | Deputy consul. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Nassau, West Indies | Thomas J. McLain, jr | Consul. |
| Do | Henry R. Saunders, jr | Vice-consul. |
| Natal, Brazil | Lyle Nelson | Consular agent. |
| Neustadt, Germany | Leopold Blum | Do. |
| Neuvitas, Cuba | Richard Gibbs | Commercial agent. |
| Nevis, West Indies | Charles H. Simmonds | Consular agent. |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England | William S. Campbell | Consul. |
| Do | A. H. Dickinson | Vice-consul. |
| Newcastle, New South Wales | George T. Baggs | Commercial agent. |
| Do | | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Newcastle, New Brunswick | Robert R. Call | Consular agent. |
| New Chwang, China | | Consul. |
| Do | Frederick Bandinel | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Newport, Wales | William E. Herd | Consular agent. |
| Nice, France | William H. Bradley | Consul. |
| Do | Alexander Vial | Vice-consul. |
| Ningpo, China | J. Courtney Hixson | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Nogales, Mexico | | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice and deputy consul |
| Norfolk Island, New South Wales | Isaac Robinson | Consular agent. |
| Nottingham, England | Asa D. Dickinson | Consul. |
| Do | William T. Cartwright | Vice-consul. |
| Nouméa, New Caledonia | L. Le Mescam | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Nuevo Laredo, Mexico | Joseph G. Donnelly | Consul-general. |
| Do | John F. Valls | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Do | Louis A. Coddington | Deputy consul-general. |
| Nuremberg, Germany | William J. Black | Consul. |
| Do | S. Dunkelsbühler | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Ocos, Guatemala | L. F. Cadogan | Consular agent. |
| Odessa, Russia | Thomas E. Heenan | Consul. |
| Do | John H. Volkmann | Vice-consul. |
| Old Hartlepool, England | Christian Nielson | Consular agent. |
| Oporto, Portugal | William Stuve | Do. |
| Orchilla Island, Venezuela | D. R. Barrett | Do. |
| Orotava, Canary Islands | Peter S. Reid | Do. |
| Oran, Algeria, Africa | Benjamin A. Courcelle | Do. |
| Orillia, Ontario | James M. Rosse | Commercial agent. |
| Osaka and Hiogo, Japan | Enoch J. Smithers | Consul. |
| Do | Hunter Sharp | Vice-consul. |
| Do | George F. Smithers | Deputy consul. |
| Oshawa, Ontario | W. P. Sterricke | Consular agent. |
| Ottawa, Ontario | John B. Riley | Consul-general. |
| Do | Edward King | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Owen Sound, Ontario | John R. Taylor | Consular agent. |
| Padang, Sumatra | C. Boon | Vice-consul. |
| Pago Pago, Samoa | | Consular agent. |
| Paita, Peru | John F. Hopkins | Do. |
| Palermo, Italy | William H. Seymour | Consul. |
| Do | C. G. Lagana | Vice-consul. |
| Palma Majorca, Spain | Ernesto Canut | Consular agent. |
| Palmerston, Ontario | Harry P. Dill | Commercial agent. |
| Do | William Mawhinney | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Panama, Colombia | Victor Vifquain | Consul-general. |
| Do | Felix Ehrman | Vice-consul-general. |
| Para, Brazil | George G. Mathews, jr | Vice-consul. |
| Do | F. B. da S. Aguiar | Consul. |
| Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana | Herbert Lovejoy | Vice-consul. |
| Paris, Ontario | W. W. Hume | Consular agent. |
| Paris, France | Samuel E. Morss | Consul-general. |
| Do | Clyde Shropshire | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Do | Edward P. McLean | Deputy consul-general. |
| Parrsboro, Nova Scotia | David A. Huntley | Consular agent. |
| Paso del Norte, Mexico | Theodore Huston | Consul. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Paso del Norte, Mexico | William B. McLachlen | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Paspebiac, Quebec | Daniel Bisson | Consular agent. |
| Patras, Greece | Edward Hancock | Consul. |
| Do | Frederick B. Wood | Vice-consul. |
| Pau, France | J. Morris Post | Consular agent. |
| Paysandu, Uruguay | J. G. Hufnagle | Commercial agent. |
| Do | George A. Hufnagle | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Penang, India | Frederick Lederer | Consular agent. |
| Perigueux, France | | Do. |
| Pernambuco, Brazil | David N. Burke | Consul. |
| Do | Arthur B. Dallas | Vice-consul. |
| Pesth, Hungary | Edward P. T. Hammond | Consul. |
| Do | Louis Gerster | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Peterboro, Ontario | Edward E. Dodds | Consular agent. |
| Petit Goâve, Haiti | E. Merantie | Do. |
| Picton, Ontario | Jacob T. Barranger | Do. |
| Pictou, Nova Scotia | Mark P. Pendleton | Consul. |
| Do | John R. Noonan | Vice-consul. |
| Piedras Negras, Mexico | Jesse W. Sparks | Consul. |
| Do | Samuel M. Simmons | Vice-consul. |
| Piræus, Greece | Arthur C. McDowall | Consular agent. |
| Piura, Peru | Emilio Clark | Do. |
| Plauen, Germany | Thomas W. Peters | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Oscar Gottschalk | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Plymouth, England | Thomas W. Fox | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Point de Galle, India | Thomas S. Clark | Consular agent. |
| Point Levi | Louis A. Farmer | Do. |
| Ponce, Porto Rico | F. W. Preston | Do. |
| Port Antonio, Jamaica, West Indies | George A. Davis | Do. |
| Port Arthur, Manitoba | Andrew M. Wylie | Do. |
| Port au Prince, Haiti | John S. Durham | Consul-general. |
| Do | John B. Terres | Vice-consul-general. |
| Do | Alexander Battiste | Deputy consul. |
| Port de Paix, Haiti | Theodore Behrmann | Consular agent. |
| Port of Marbella, Spain | Miguel Calzado | Do. |
| Port Elizabeth, South Africa | John A. Chabaud | Do. |
| Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, Nova Scotia. | Alexander Bain | Do. |
| Port Hope, Ontario | Norton McGiffin | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Henry White | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Port Joggins, Nova Scotia | William Moffat | Consular agent. |
| Port Limon, Costa Rica | W. K. Unckles | Do. |
| Port Louis, Mauritius | Thomas T. Prentis | Consul. |
| Do | A. Povah Ambrose | Vice-consul. |
| Port Mahon, Spain | P. B. Valls | Consular agent. |
| Port Maria, West Indies | I. I. Lyon | Do. |
| Port Morant, West Indies | Lorenzo D. Baker, jr | Do. |
| Porto Alegre, Brazil | A. H. Edwards | Do. |
| Port Rowan, Ontario | | Commercial agent. |
| Do | J. T. Murphy | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Port Said, Egypt | R. Broadbent | Consular agent. |
| Port St. Mary's, Spain | George M. Daniels | Do. |
| Port Sarnia, Ontario | Samuel D. Pace | Consul. |
| Do | John Chester | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Portsmouth, England | John Main | Consular agent. |
| Portsmouth, West Indies | Alexander Riviere | Do. |
| Port Stanley, Falkland Islands | Henry S. Lasar | Consul. |
| Do | Thomas Rowell | Vice-consul. |
| Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Ontario | Ferdinand A. Husher | Consul. |
| Do | William H. King | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Potton, Quebec | Julius S. Dorman | Consular agent. |
| Prague, Austria | William A. Rublee | Consul. |
| Do | Emil Kubinzky | Vice-consul. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Prescott, Ontario | George R. Wright | Consul. |
| Prescott, Ontario | James Buckly | Vice and deputy consul |
| Progreso, Mexico | A. C. M. Azoy | Consular agent. |
| Puerto Cabello, Venezuela | William G. Riley | Consul. |
| Do | William H. Volkmar | Vice-consul. |
| Puerto Cortez, Honduras | William E. Alger | Consular agent. |
| Puerto Plata, San Domingo | Thomas Simpson | Consul. |
| Do | Washington Lithgow | Vice-consul. |
| Pugwash and Wallace, Nova Scotia | Conrad W. Morris | Consular agent. |
| Punta Arenas, Costa Rica | R. H. Gadd | Do. |
| Quebec, Canada | Frederick W. Ryder | Consul. |
| Do | Robert McD. Stocking | Vice-consul. |
| Rabat, Morocco | Edward A. Hansen | Consular agent. |
| Rangoon, Burmah | W. G. Reddie | Do. |
| Redditch, England | H. C. Browning | Consular agent. |
| Reichenberg, Austria | John B. Hawes | Consul. |
| Do | Fritz Wagner | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Rennes, France | Charles D. Huret | Consular agent. |
| Revel, Russia | E. von Glehn | Do. |
| Rheims, France | Alton Angier | Consul. |
| Do | Hugh Angier | Vice-consul. |
| Richibucto, New Brunswick | George V. McInerney | Consular agent. |
| Riga, Russia | Niels P. A. Bornholdt | Consul. |
| Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | William T. Townes | Consul-general. |
| Do | Claudius Dockery | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil | | Consul. |
| Do | William August Preller | Vice-consul. |
| Rio Hacha, Colombia | T. V. Henriquez | Consular agent. |
| Ritzebüttel and Cuxhaven, Germany | J. G. F. Starcke | Do. |
| Rodi, Italy | T. del Giudice | Do. |
| Rome, Italy | Wallace S. Jones | Consul-general. |
| Do | Charles M. Wood | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Ronne, Denmark | Charles Bistrup | Consular agent. |
| Rosario, Argentine Republic | Willis E. Baker | Consul. |
| Do | Augustus M. Barnes | Vice-consul. |
| Rostoff and Taganrog, Russia | John Martin | Consular agent. |
| Rotterdam, Netherlands | Lars S. Reque | Consul. |
| Do | John Visser | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Roubaix, France | S. H. Angell | Consul. |
| Do | Georges Motte | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Rouen, France | Charles P. Williams | Consul. |
| Do | E. M. J. Dellepiane | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Ruatan, Honduras | Wm. C. Burchard | Consul. |
| Do | Philip S. Burchard | Vice-consul. |
| Russell, New Zealand | Henry Stephenson | Consular agent. |
| Saffi, Morocco | John Russi | Do. |
| Sagua la Grande, Cuba | Daniel M. Mullen | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Francisco P. Machado | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Saigon, Cochin China | Aimeé Fonsales | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Edward Schneegans | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Salonica, Turkey | P. H. Lazarro | Consular agent. |
| Salt Cay, West Indies | Daniel F. Harriott | Do. |
| Saltillo, Mexico | John Woessner | Consul. |
| Samana, Santo Domingo | | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Jean M. Villain | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Samarang, Java | A. J. A. Kleeblad | Consular agent. |
| San Blas, Mexico | | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| San Cristobal, Venezuela | J. A. Lallemant | Consular agent. |
| Santo Domingo, West Indies | Campbell L. Maxwell | Consul. |
| Do | William A. Read | Vice-consul. |
| San Felin de Guixols, Spain | José Sibils | Consular agent. |
| San Jorge, Azores | J. J. Cardoza | Do. |
| San José, Costa Rica | Harrison R. Williams | Consul. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| San José, Costa Rica | Walter J. Field | Vice-consul. |
| San José and Cape St. Lucas, Mexico | Abraham Kurnitzky | Consular agent. |
| San José de Guatemala | Roger R. Vair | Do. |
| San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba | | Commercial agent. |
| Do | James H. Springer | Vice-commercial agent. |
| San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua | S. C. Braida | Consul. |
| Do | R. T. Shipley | Vice-consul. |
| San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua | Charles Holmann | Consular agent. |
| San Juan, Puerto Rico | Lewin R. Stewart | Consul. |
| Do | R. F. Haydon | Vice and deputy consul. |
| San Luis Potosi, Mexico | V. C. Whitfield | Consular agent. |
| San Pedro Sula, Honduras | J. M. Mitchell, jr | Do. |
| San Remo, Italy | Albert Ameglio | Do. |
| Santa Ana, Salvador | | Do. |
| Santa Cruz, Cuba | William Voigt | Do. |
| Santa Cruz Point, Mexico | J. Beilenberg | Do. |
| Santa Marta, Colombia | Olando L. Flye | Do. |
| San Salvador | | Consul. |
| Do | G. J. Dawson | Vice-consul. |
| San Sebastian, Spain | William Brunet | Consular agent. |
| Santander, Spain | Faustino Adriozola | Do. |
| Santiago, Cape Verde Islands | | Consul. |
| Do | José P. Borjas | Vice-consul. |
| Santiago, Cuba | Pulaski F. Hyatt | Consul. |
| Do | Robert Mason | Vice-consul. |
| Do | Angelo Girandy | Deputy consul. |
| Santos, Brazil | Henry C. Smith | Consul. |
| Do | Edwin Broad | Vice-consul. |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario | L. H. Kuderling | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Edward Biggings | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Savannah la Mar, West Indies | Charles S. Farquharson | Consular agent. |
| Scarboro, West Indies | Edward Keens | Do. |
| Scheidam, Netherlands | Leonard Koot | Do. |
| Scilly Islands, England | John Banfield, jr | Do. |
| Seôul, Korea | Augustus Heard | Consul-general. |
| Do | Horace N. Allen | Deputy consul-general. |
| Seville, Spain | Julius Schmidt | Consular agent. |
| Setubal, Portugal | Joaquim T. O'Neil | Do. |
| Shanghai, China | Alfred D. Jones | Consul-general. |
| Do | William Dulany Hunter | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| Do | R. F. Eastlack | Deputy consul-general. |
| Sheffield, England | Bennington R. Bedle | Consul. |
| Do | George A. Branson | Vice-consul. |
| Shelburne, Nova Scotia | T. H. White | Consular agent. |
| Sherbrooke, Quebec | Benjamin Lenthier | Consul. |
| Do | Edward B. Worthington | Vice and deputy consul |
| Sierra Leone, West Africa | Bolding Bowser | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Sierra Mojada, Mexico | Jesse Deemer | Consular agent. |
| Simonstown, South Africa | John R. Black, jr | Do. |
| Singapore, Straits Settlements | E. Spencer Pratt | Consul-general. |
| Do | J. P. Joaquim | Vice-consul. |
| Sivas, Turkey | Milo A. Jewett | Consul. |
| Smyrna, Turkey | James H. Madden | Do. |
| Do | Ezra J. Davee | Vice-consul. |
| Sohag, Egypt | Abdel Shaid | Consular agent. |
| Solingen, Germany | Richard E. Jahn | Do. |
| Sonneberg, Germany | Dwight J. Partello | Consul. |
| Do | Alvin Florschultz | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Sœrabaya, Java | John Lidgerwood | Consular agent. |
| Sorel, Quebec | Isaie Sylvestre | Do. |
| Sorrento, Italy | Nestore Calvano | Do. |
| Souris, Prince Edward Island | Caleb C. Carlton | Do. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Southampton, England | Warner S. Kinkead | Consul. |
| Do | John H. Cooksey | Vice-consul. |
| St. Anns Bay, West Indies | R. W. Harris | Consular agent. |
| St. Andrews, New Brunswick | George H. Stickney | Do. |
| St. Bartholomew, West Indies | R. Burton Dinzey | Commercial agent. |
| Do | J. Oscar Florandin | Vice-commercial agent. |
| St. Catharines, Ontario | Leonard H. Collard | Consular agent. |
| St. Christopher, West Indies | Stephen W. Parker | Commercial agent. |
| Do | | Vice-commercial agent. |
| St. Etienne, France | Charles W. Whiley | Consul. |
| Do | Hastings Burroughs | Vice-consul. |
| St. Eustatius, West Indies | J. G. C. Every | Consular agent. |
| St. Gall, Switzerland | Irving B. Richman | Consul-general. |
| Do | J. H. Zollikofer | Vice and dep. con. gen. |
| St. George, New Brunswick | Hugh Ludgate | Consular agent. |
| St. Georges, Bermuda | | Commercial agent. |
| Do | William O. Fox | Vice-commercial agent. |
| St. Helena (island of) | James B. Coffin | Consul. |
| Do | Thomas E. Fowler | Vice-consul. |
| St. Helens, England | John Hammill | Consular agent. |
| St. Hyacinthe, Quebec | Charles Laberge | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Francis Bartels | Vice-commercial agent. |
| St. John, New Brunswick | Mason D. Sampson | Consul. |
| Do | William C. Jordon | Vice and deputy consul. |
| St. Johns, Newfoundland | Thomas N. Molloy | Consul. |
| Do | William L. Donnelly | Vice-consul. |
| St. Johns, Quebec | Henry C. Fisk | Consul. |
| Do | John Donaghy | Vice and deputy consul. |
| St. Lucia, West Indies | William Peter | Consular agent. |
| St. Malo, France | Raymond Moulton | Do. |
| St. Marc, Haiti | Charles Miot | Do. |
| St. Martin, West Indies | D. C. von Romondt | Consul. |
| Do | Lewis H. Percival | Vice-consul. |
| St. Michaels, Azores | William W. Nicholls | Consular agent. |
| St. Pierre, Miquelon | George J. Steer | Commercial agent. |
| Do | | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| St. Petersburg, Russia | John M. Crawford | Consul-general. |
| Do | William H. Dunston | Vice-consul-general. |
| St. Stephen, New Brunswick | Edgar Whidden | Consul. |
| Do | H. E. Purington | Vice and deputy consul. |
| St. Thomas, West Indies | Samuel B. Horne | Consul. |
| Do | Joseph Ridgeway, jr | Vice-consul. |
| St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands | Joseph H. Hasty | Consular agent. |
| St. Vincent, West Indies | Weston J. Shearman | Do. |
| Stanbridge, Quebec | Willard Farrington | Commercial agent. |
| Do | G. M. Hastings | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Stanstead, Quebec | Benjamin F. Butterfield | Consular agent. |
| Stavanger, Norway | C. F. Falck | Do. |
| Stettin, Germany | Frederick W. Kirkbusch | Consul. |
| Do | Paul Grischow | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Stockholm, Sweden | Joseph E. Hayden | Consul. |
| Do | Axel Georgii | Vice-consul. |
| Stratford, Ontario | Luther M. Shaffer | Consul. |
| Do | Carl P. Gerell | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Stuttgart, Germany | Alfred C. Johnson | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Suez, Egypt | Alfred W. Haydn | Consular agent. |
| Summerside, Prince Edward Island | John Gaffney | Do. |
| Sunderland, England | Thomas A. Horan | Do. |
| Sutton, Quebec | Melville B. Marsh | Do. |
| Swansea, Wales | Charles M. Holton | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Arthur Sperry | Consular agent. |
| Swatow, China | | Vice and dep. com. agent. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Sydney, New South Wales | George W. Bell | Consul. |
| Do | Alexander Cameron | Vice-consul. |
| Sydney, Nova Scotia | J. E. Burchell | Consular agent. |
| Syra, Greece | Basil Padova | Do. |
| Tahiti, Society Islands | Jacob L. Doty | Consul. |
| Do | John Hart | Vice-consul. |
| Takao and Taiwanfoo, China | Pelham C. Warren | Consular agent. |
| Talcahuano, Chile | John F. Van Ingen | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Tamatave, Madagascar | John L. Waller | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Tampico, Mexico | Adam Lieberknecht | Consul. |
| Do | Neill E. Pressly | Vice-consul. |
| Tangier, Morocco | Felix A. Mathews | Consul-general. |
| Do | Robert Stalker | Vice-consul. |
| Tarragona, Spain | Pelayo Montoya | Consular agent. |
| Tegucigalpa, Honduras | James J. Peterson | Consul. |
| Do | George Bernhard | Vice-consul. |
| Teheran, Persia | Alexander McDonald | Consul-general. |
| Do | John Tyler | Vice-consul-general. |
| Tehuantepec and Salina Cruz, Mexico | James W. Jeffries | Consular agent. |
| Teneriffe, Canary Islands | | Consul. |
| Do | Philibert Lallier | Vice-consul. |
| Terceira, Azores | Henrique de Castro | Consular agent. |
| Tetuan, North Africa | Isaac L. Cohen | Do. |
| Three Rivers, Quebec | Francois X. Belleau | Consul. |
| Do | W. W. Braman, jr | Vice-consul. |
| Tien-Tsin, China | William Bowman | Consul. |
| Do | William N. Pethick | Vice-consul. |
| Toronto, Ontario | John W. Coppinger | Consul. |
| Do | C. A. Hirschfelder | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Toreon, Mexico | L. F. Poston | Consular agent. |
| Torrevieja, Spain | Oscar Paulsen | Do. |
| Toulon, France | Louis J. B. V. Jouve | Do. |
| Tovar, Venezuela | | Do. |
| Townsville, New South Wales | William V. Brown | Do. |
| Trapani, Italy | I. Marrone | Do. |
| Trebizond, Turkey | H. Z. Longworth | Do. |
| Trenton, Ontario | Stephen J. Young | Do. |
| Trieste, Austria | Frank H. Brooks | Consul. |
| Do | Basil Bryce | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Trinidad, West Indies | Marcellus L. Davis | Consul. |
| Do | James S. Toppin | Vice-consul. |
| Trinidad, Cuba | Daniel Quayler | Consular agent. |
| Troon, Scotland | Andrew McMurray | Do. |
| Troyes, France | Gaston Baltet | Do. |
| Truxillo, Honduras | Manuel J. Izagiurre | Do. |
| Truxillo, Peru | Edward Gottfried | Do. |
| Tumbez, Peru | William Baldini | Do. |
| Tunstall, England | Wendell C. Warner | Consul. |
| Do | John H. Copestake | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Turin, Italy | Percy McElrath | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Hugo Pizzotti | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Turks Island, West Indies | Joseph L. Hance | Consul. |
| Do | Jeremiah D. Murphy | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Tuxpan, Mexico | John Drayton | Consul. |
| Union, British Columbia | George W. Clinton | Consular agent. |
| Utilla, Honduras | Robert Woodville | Do. |
| Valera, Venezuela | M. Bodecker | Do. |
| Valparaiso, Chile | James M. Dobbs | Consul. |
| Do | August Möller, jr | Vice-consul. |
| Valencia, Venezuela | T. H. Grosewisch | Consular agent. |
| Vancouver, British Columbia | Frank H. Pierce | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Charles C. Morrell | Vice-commercial agent. |

| Consular offices. | Consular officers. | Rank. |
|---|---|---|
| Venice, Italy | Henry A. Johnson | Consul. |
| Do | Frederick Rechsteiner | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Vera Cruz, Mexico | Charles Schaefer | Consul. |
| Do | Paul Gumá | Vice-consul. |
| Verviers, Belgium | Henry Dodt | Consular agent. |
| Vevay, Switzerland | Phileppe Genton | Do. |
| Victoria, Brazil | Jean Zinzen | Do. |
| Victoria, British Columbia | Levi W. Myers | Consul. |
| Do | Oak P. Myers | Vice-consul. |
| Victoria, Mexico | M. C. Cameron | Consular agent. |
| Viequez, Puerto Rico | H. Néron Longpré | Do. |
| Vienna, Austria | Max Judd | Consul-general. |
| Do | Otto Maass | Vice-consul-general. |
| Do | Anton Schlessing | Deputy consul-general. |
| Vigo, Spain | Camilo Molins | Consular agent. |
| Vivero, Spain | Joaquin Muñiz | Do. |
| Volo, Greece | Charles W. Borrell | Do. |
| Wallaceburg, Ontario | Isaac G. Worden | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Charles B. Jackson | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Warsaw, Russia | Joseph Rawicz | Consul. |
| Waterford, Ireland | William H. Farrell | Consular agent. |
| Waterloo, Quebec | Arthur S. Newell | Do. |
| Waubaushene, Ontario | Reuel W. Soule | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Charles P. Fisher | Vice-commercial agent. |
| Wellington, New Zealand | W. H. Levin | Consular agent. |
| Weymouth, England | Richard Cox | Do. |
| Wiarton, Ontario | J. H. Tibeando | Do. |
| Wiborg, Finland | C. E. Ekstrom | Do. |
| Windsor, Nova Scotia | Edward Young | Consul. |
| Do | Charles E. Hobart | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Windsor, Ontario | Marshall P. Thatcher | Consul. |
| Do | Charles W. Bristol | Vice and deputy consul. |
| Wingham, Ontario | John Nicoll | Consular agent. |
| Winnipeg, Manitoba | Matthew M. Duffie | Consul. |
| Do | William Hall | Vice-consul. |
| Winterthur, Switzerland | Heinrich Langsdorf | Consular agent. |
| Woodstock, New Brunswick | Grenville James | Commercial agent. |
| Do | Charles D. Jordan | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Wolverhampton, England | John Neve | Consular agent. |
| Wyborg, Russia | Ludwig Pacius | Do. |
| Yafa, Syria | E. Hardegg | Do. |
| Yarmouth, Nova Scotia | Charles A. O'Connor | Consul. |
| Do | Robert S. Eakins | Vice and dep. com. agent. |
| Zacatecas, Mexico | E. von Gehren | Consular agent. |
| Zanzibar, East Africa | Charles W. Dow | Consul. |
| Do | | Vice-consul. |
| Zante, Greece | A. L. Crowe | Consular agent. |
| Zaza, Cuba | P. D. Buzzi | Do. |
| Zittau, Germany | Paul Emrich | Do. |
| Zurich, Switzerland | Eugene Germain | Consul. |
| Do | Emil J. Constam | Vice-consul. |

## CONSULAR CLERKS.

*Authorized by the act of Congress approved June 20, 1864.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph A. Springer | Havana. |
| Charles F. Thirion | Paris. |
| Ed. P. MacLean | Paris. |
| Charles M. Wood | Rome. |
| George H. Scidmore | Kanagawa. |
| St. Leger A. Touhay | Carrara. |
| George H. Murphy | Berlin. |
| W. Porter Boyd | Honolulu. |
| William Dulany Hunter | Shanghai. |
| Carl A. Hansmann | Washington, D.C. |
| Henry W. Martin | Lyons. |
| Donnell Rockwell | Liverpool. |
| Charles H. Day | Barmen. |

# THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

(Offices, First street, between B and C streets, N. W.)

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*Commissioners.*—John W. Ross, President, The Varnum.
Myron M. Parker, 1020 Vermont avenue, N. W.
Capt. Charles F. Powell, 1428 Euclid Place.
*Assistants to Engineer Commissioner.*—Capt. Geo. McC. Derby, 1708 Q street, N. W.
Capt. G. J. Fiebeger, 2017 Q street, N. W.
*Secretary.*—William Tindall, corner California avenue and Connecticut avenue extended.
*Clerks, Executive Office.*—James Campbell, 1010 S street, N. W.
Daniel Curry, 602 A street, N. E.
Clifford Howard, 928 T street, N. W.
William F. Meyers, 728 Third street, N. E.
John Wilfred Collins, 1000 Eighth street, N. W.

THE DISTRICT OFFICERS.

*Attorney.*—Sidney S. Thomas, 1726 Twentieth street, N. W. Office, 452 D street, N. W.
*Assistant Attorney.*—A. B. Duvall, 1831 M street, N. W.
*Collector of Taxes.*—E. G. Davis, 2211 R street, N. W.
*Assessor.*—Matthew Trimble, 1320 Rhode Island avenue.
*Auditor.*—J. T. Petty, 3331 O street, N.W.
*Coroner.*—De Witt C. Patterson, M. D., 919 I street, N. W.
*Surveyor.*—William Forsyth, 1424 Ninth street, N. W.
*Inspector of Buildings.*—Thomas B. Entwisle, 3267 N street, N. W.
*Superintendent of Public Schools.*—William B. Powell, 1702 F street, N. W.
*Superintendent of Colored Schools.*—George F. T. Cook, 1212 Sixteenth street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk Engineer Department.*—John Walker, Windsor Hotel.
*Superintendent of Charities* (Office, 464 Louisiana avenue).—John Tracey.
*Superintendent of Water Department.*—H. F. Hayden, 103 E street, N. W.
*Superintendent of Sewers.*—David E. McComb, 215 New Jersey avenue, N. W.
*Superintendent of Roads.*—Geo. N. Beale, 3147 P street, N. W.
*Superintendent of Plumbing.*—Samuel A. Robinson, 1217 New Hampshire avenue.
*Special Assessment Clerk.*—W. O. Roome, 1317 Corcoran street, N. W.
*Superintendent of Lamps.*—G. L. Plympton, 16 Tenth street, N. E.
*Chemist.*—Clifford Richardson, 1708 H street, N. W.
*Superintendent of Streets.*—H. N. Moss, T street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, N. E.
*Clerk to Excise Board.*—Roger Williams, 18 Third street, N. E.

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

John T. Mitchell, President, 1339 F street, N. W.
Louis A. Cornish, Fifth Auditor's Office.
James W. Whelpley, 1405 G street, N. W.
J. J. Darlington, 410 Fifth street, N. W.
A. H. Witmer, Government Hospital for Insane.
Leonard C. Wood, 505 E street, N. W.
David H. Hazen, 406 Sixth street, S. W.
Blanche K. Bruce, Office Recorder of Deeds.
Furman J. Shadd, Freedman's Hospital.

THE POLICE COURT.

(Sixth and D streets, N. W.)

*Judges.*—Thomas F. Miller, Takoma Park, D. C.
I. G. Kimball, 620 North Carolina avenue, S. E.
*Clerk.*—Joseph Y. Potts, 938 New York avenue, N. W.
*Deputy.*—Joseph Harper, 412 B street, N. E.
*Deputy.*—N. C. Harper, 213 E street, N. W.
*Deputy.*—George M. Washburn, 7 Tennessee avenue, N. E.
*Assistant U. S. Attorney.*—Alex. R. Mullowney, 1716 Q street, N. W.
*Special Assistant Attorney for the District of Columbia.*—James L. Pugh, jr., 1333 R street, N. W.
*Deputy U. S. Marshal.*—James B. McCaffrey, 519 East Capitol street.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

(Headquarters, 464 Louisiana avenue.)

*Major and Superintendent*—William G. Moore, 1710 L street, N. W.
*Captain.*—M. A. Austin, 611 Sixth street, N. W.
*Chief, also Property Clerk.*—Richard Sylvester, 1107 Rhode Island avenue, N. W.
*Clerk.*—J. Arthur Kemp, Rockville, Md.

*Police Surgeons.*—Dr. J. R. Nevitt; Dr. Thomas G. Addison, jr.; Dr. W. R. Cannon; Dr. Clifton P. Mayfield.
*Sanitary Officer.*—J. A. Frank, 308 Fourth street, S. E.
*Hack Inspector.*—S. A. Groff, 520 D street, N. E.
*Officer of Humane Society.*—Samuel Wilson, 1220 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E.
*Detective Headquarters.*—464 Louisiana avenue. L. H. Hollinberger, Inspector in Charge of Detectives, 510 Tenth street, S. E.; Night Inspector, Isaac Pearson, 1514 T street, N. W.
*Station Houses.*—*First Precinct*, Twelfth street, between C and D streets, N. W.; Lieut. T. B. Amiss.
*Second Precinct*, Fifth street, between M and N streets, N. W.; Lieut. D. H. Teeple.
*Third Precinct*, K street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, N. W.; Lieut. R. B. Boyle.
*Station Houses.*—*Fourth Precinct*, E street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, S. W.; Lieut. C. R. Vernon.
*Fifth Precinct*, E street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, S. E.; Lieut. F. F. McCathran.
*Sixth Precinct*, New Jersey avenue, between D and E streets, N.W.; Lieut. John F. Kelly.
*Seventh Precinct*, Thirty-second (High) street, Georgetown, between M street and canal; Lieut. John A. Swindells.
*Eighth Precinct*, U sttreet, between Ninth and Tenth streets, N. W.; Lieut. J. W. Gessford.
*Ninth Precinct*, Ninth street, near Maryland avenue, N. E.; Lieut. J. E. Heffner.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

*Chief Engineer.*—Joseph Parris, 416 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
*Assistant Chief Engineers.*—Louis P. Lowe, 1222 Twenty-ninth street, N. W.
William T. Belt, 55 D street, N. E.
*Clerk.*—J. D. Entwisle, 1315 Thirty-fifth street, N. W.
*Fire Marshal.*—William O. Drew, 1337 Thirtieth street, N. W.
*Engine Houses.*—No. 1, K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, N.W. Foreman, Chas. S. Boss.
No. 2, D, near Twelfth street, N. W. Foreman, Jno. F. Maddox.
No. 3, Delaware avenue and C street, N. E. Foreman, Jos. O. Guy.
No. 4, Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, S. W. Foreman, Wm. T. Sorrell.
No. 5, M street, near Thirty-second street, West Washington. Foreman, J. D. Kurtz.
No. 6, Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, N. W. Foreman, J. N. Lenman.
No. 7, R street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, N. W. Foreman, F. J. Wagner.
No. 8, North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, S. E. Foreman, Francis Lewis.
Truck A, North Capitol, near C street, N. E. Foreman, S. R. Henry.
Truck B, New Hampshire avenue and M street, N. W. Foreman, John Sherman.
Truck C, Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street, N. W. Foreman, A. J. Sullivan.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

(Office, 464 Louisiana avenue.)

*Superintendent.*—Henry R. Miles, 1418 Rhode Island avenue, N. W.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

(Office, Department Building, 503 D street, N. W.)

*Health Officer.*—C. M. Hammett, M. D., 644 F street, S. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—E. D. Tracy, 1508 Ninth street, N. W.
*Clerk.*—B. F. Peters, Sligo, Md.
*Sanitary Inspectors.*—O. T. Beaumont, 318 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.
W. S. Odell, 1816 I street, N. W.
Thomas M. Shepherd, 720 Thirteenth street, N. W.
C. H. Welch, 1701 Florida avenue, N. W.
W. D. Hughes, 807 H street, N. E.
*Medical Sanitary Inspector.*—C. J. Osmun, 917 Twelfth street, N. W.
*Food Inspectors.*—Wm. Calvin Chase, 1212 Florida avenue, N. W.
J. R. Mothershead, 1322 Sixth street, N. W.
Edward Fitzgerald, 201 G street, S. W.
*Inspector of Marine Products.*—Gwynn Harris, 218 Eighth street, S. W.
*Poundmaster.*—Samuel Einstein, 2502 Pennsylvania avenue.

*Physicians to the Poor.*—1st District, Allen Walker, Soldiers' Home.
2d District, J. W. Chappell, Tennallytown, D. C.
3d District, C. W. Birdsall, 1241 Thirty-first street, N. W.
4th District, H. S. Goodall, 2008 Fourteenth street, N. W.
5th District, H. B. P. Thompson, 1106 Eighth street, N. W.
6th District, J. W. Shaw, 908 Fifteenth street, N. W.
7th District, C. V. Petteys, 1822 Twelfth street, N. W.
8th District, E. L. Tompkins, 826 Fourteenth street, N. W.
9th District,
10th District, W. C. Woodward, 125 New York avenue, N. W.
11th District, S. L. Hannon, 200 D street, N. W.
12th District, L. A. Johnson, 709 C street, S. W.
13th District, J. F. Price, 605 Sixth street, S. W.
14th District, R. D. Boss, 701 Seventh street, N. E.
15th District, J. C. Meredith, corner of Second and A streets, S. E.
16th District, J. T. Cole, 120 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.
17th District, Jos. A. Mudd, 106 Ninth street, S. E.
18th District, J. A. Watson, Anacostia, D. C.
19th District, M. A. Custis, 631 East Capitol street.
20th District, G. W. H. Fitch, 924 New York avenue, N. W.

## COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(In City Hall Building.)

Chief Justice Richard H. Alvey.
Associate Justice Martin F. Morris, 1314 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.
Associate Justice Seth Shepard.
*Clerk.*—Robert Willet, 3014 P street, N. W.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Old City Hall Building, opposite north end Four-and-a-half street, between Third and Fifth streets, N.W.)

Chief Justice Edward F. Bingham, 1907 H street, N. W.
Associate Justice Alexander B. Hagner, 1818 H street, N. W.
Associate Justice Walter S. Cox, 1636 I street, N. W.
Associate Justice Andrew C. Bradley, 2013 Q street, N. W.
Associate Justice Louis E. McComas, The Shoreham.
Associate Justice Charles C. Cole, 1705 N street, N. W.
*Clerk.*—John R. Young, 1314 B street, S. W.

*Retired.*

Andrew Wylie, 1205 Fourteenth street, N. W.
Arthur MacArthur, 1201 N street, N. W.
Charles P. James, 1824 Massachusetts avenue.

### U. S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

(In City Hall Building.)

*U. S. Attorney.*—Arthur A. Birney, Le Droit Park.
*Assistant U. S. Attorney.*—H. T. Taggart, 3249 N street, N. W.
*Assistant U. S. Attorney.*—Tracy L. Jeffords, 620 Tenth street, N. E.
*Assistant U. S. Attorney.*—Charles H. Armes, Mount Pleasant.
*Assistant U. S. Attorney.*—A. R. Mullowney, 1724 Q street, N. W.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

(In City Hall Building.)

*U. S. Marshal.*—Daniel M. Ransdell, 916 Fifteenth street, N. W.
*U. S. Deputy Marshal.*—John R. Leonard, 240 North Capitol street, N. W.

### REGISTER OF WILLS' OFFICE.

(In City Hall Building.)

*Register of Wills.*—Levi P. Wright, Hotel Oxford.
*Assistant.*—M. J. Griffith, 656 L street, N. E.

### RECORDER'S OFFICE.

(In City Hall Building.)

*Recorder of Deeds.*—Blanche K. Bruce, 2010 R street, N. W.
*Deputy Recorder of Deeds.*—Geo. F. Schayer, 1346 T street, N. W.

## THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

(The Mall, opposite Tenth street.)

*Presiding Officer, ex officio.*—GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States.
*Chancellor.*—Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
*Secretary of the Institution.*—S. P. Langley, Metropolitan Club.
*Assistant Secretary.*—G. Brown Goode, in charge of National Museum, Cosmos Club; house, Lanier Heights.
*Assistant in Charge.*—William C. Winlock, 2005 O street, N. W.

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.
Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States.
Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State.
John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury.
Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War.
Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy.
Wilson S. Bissell, Postmaster-General.
Richard Olney, Attorney-General.
John S. Seymour, Commissioner of Patents.

REGENTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Chancellor.
Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States.
J. S. Morrill, member of the Senate of the United States.
S. M. Cullom, member of the Senate of the United States.
George Gray, member of the Senate of the United States.
Joseph Wheeler, member of the House of Representatives.
W. C. P. Breckinridge, member of the House of Representatives.
Henry Coppée, citizen of Pennsylvania. (Bethlehem.)
James C. Welling, citizen of Washington, D. C.
J. B. Henderson, citizen of Washington, D. C.
J. B. Angell, citizen of Michigan. (Ann Arbor.)
And. D. White, citizen of New York. (Ithaca.)
William Preston Johnston, citizen of Louisiana. (New Orleans.)
*Executive Committee.*—James C. Welling, of Washington, D. C.
Henry Coppée, of Bethlehem, Pa.
J. B. Henderson, of Washington, D. C.

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## THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

(Under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.)

*Director, ex officio.*—S. P. Langley, Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Metropolitan Club.
*Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institution in charge.*—G. Brown Goode, Lanier Heights and Cosmos Club.
*Curators.*—F. W. True, Robert Ridgway, O. T. Mason, George P. Merrill, A. H. Clark, L. Stejneger, R. E. Earll, Thomas Wilson, S. R. Koehler.
*Honorary Curators.*—W. O. Atwater, Frank Baker, Tarleton H. Bean, Chas. E. Bendire Frederick V. Covillè, O. C. Marsh, F. W. Clarke, J. W. Collins, Wm. H. Dall, B. E. Fernow, Paul Haupt, W. H. Holmes, Richard Rathbun, C. V. Riley, R. E. C. Stearns, C. D. Walcott, L. F. Ward, J. E. Watkins, Charles A. White, W. C. Winlock.
*Chief Clerk.*—William V. Cox, Brightwood.
*Chief of Division Correspondence.*—Randolph I. Geare, Lanier Heights.
*Registrar.*—S. C. Brown, 310 First street, S. E.
*Superintendent of Buildings.*—Henry Horan, 1008 E street, S. W.

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## THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

(Under the direction of Smithsonian Institution; office, in Hooe Building, 1330 F street.)

*Director.*—John W. Powell, 910 M street, N. W.
*Chief Clerk.*—Henry C. Rizer, 1606 Q street, N. W.

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## NATIONAL ZOÖLOGICAL PARK.

(Under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.)

*Acting Manager.*—Frank Baker.

## THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY.

(1833. Incorporated 1859. Acts of August 2, 1876; October 1, 1888.)

*President, ex officio.*—GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States.
*First Vice-President.*—John Sherman, 1319 K street, N. W.
*Second Vice-President.*—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Boston, Mass.
*Treasurer.*—Daniel B. Clarke, President National Bank of the Republic.
*Secretary.*—Horatio King, 707 H street, N. W.
*Clerk.*—F. L. Harvey, jr., 461 Florida avenue.
James G. Berret, D. A. Watterston, Walter S. Cox, Edward Clark, Joseph M. Toner, James C. Welling, Hugh McCulloch, William Strong, Arthur MacArthur, Thomas Lincoln Casey, A. R. Spofford, J. C. Bancroft Davis, C. C. Augur, and Asaph Hall.

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## THE WASHINGTON PRESS.

*American Farmer*, published bimonthly at Geo. E. Lemon & Co.'s.
*American Industries*, published weekly, at 1103 O street.
*American Magazine*, published monthly at 1505 Pennsylvania avenue.
*Annals of the Deaf*, published quarterly.
*Bankers' Eclectic*, published monthly in the Sun Building, F street, N. W.
*Bugle Call*, published monthly at 622 B street, S. W.
*Chronicle*, published every Sunday morning at 512 Tenth street, N. W.
*College Journal*, published monthly at Georgetown College.
*Commercial Weekly*, published weekly at 622 F street, N. W.
*Deaconess at Work*, published monthly at New York avenue and First street, N. W.
*Good Government*, published monthly at Corcoran Building.
*Good Literature Reading*, published monthly at Eleventh and G streets, N. W.
*Gourick's Washington Digest*, Atlantic Building, 930 F street, N. W.
*Kate Field's Washington*, published every Wednesday at 59 Corcoran Building.
*Microscopical Journal*, published monthly at 943 Massachusetts avenue.
*National Illustrated Magazine*, published monthly at 908 Pennsylvania avenue.
*National Watchman*, published weekly at 13 C street, N. E.
*Physical Culture*, published monthly, at 1231 G street.
*Public Opinion*, published every Saturday at Washington Loan and Trust Building, Ninth and F streets, N. W.
*Suburban Citizen*, published weekly at 317 Tenth street, N. W.
*The Anthropologist*, published quarterly, at Geological Survey.
*The Army and Navy Register*, published weekly at the National Theater Building.
*The Bee*, published weekly at 1003 I street, N. W.
*The Buff and Blue*, published quarterly, at Kendall Green.
*The Building Register*, published weekly at 1010 F street, N. W.
*The Bulletin*, published monthly at 812 Twelfth street, N. W.
*The Capital*, published weekly at 945 D street.
*The Church News*, published every Sunday at 1108 G street, N. W.
*The Concordia*, published monthly at Twentieth and G streets, N. W.
*The Deutsche Press*, published weekly at 414 Eighth street.
*The Evening News*, published every week day at 929 and 931 D street, N. W.
*The Evening Star*, published every afternoon, except Sundays, at 1101 Pennsylvania avenue.
*The Home Magazine*, publishedmonthly, Eleventh and G streets, N. W.
*The Inventive Age*, published at Eighth and H streets, N. W.
*The Law Reporter*, published every Wednesday morning at Fifth street, near F, N. W.
*The National Democrat*, published weekly at 935 D street, N. W.
*The National Economist*, published weekly at 129 North Capitol street.
*The National Tribune*, published weekly at 1729 New York avenue, N. W.
*The National View*, published weekly at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
*The Official Gazette of the Patent Office*, published every Tuesday at the Patent Office.
*The Photographic Adversaria*, published bimonthly, at 516 Eleventh, street, N. W.
*The Republic*, published every Sunday morning at 1308 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.
*The Sentinel*, published every Saturday at 518 Tenth street, N. W.
*The Sunday Herald and Weekly National Intelligencer*, published every Sunday at Eleventh and E streets, N. W.
*The United States Gazette*, published monthly at 719 Market Space.
*The United States Government Advertiser*, 1420 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.
*The Vidette*, published monthly at 339 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.
*The Volks Tribun*, published every Saturday at 808 E street, N. W.
*The Washington Journal* (German), triweekly, corner of Seventh and G streets, N. W.
*The Washington Post*, published every morning at the corner of Tenth and D streets, N. W.
*University Courier*, published monthly at 1425 New York avenue.

*U. S. Journal of Oratory*, monthly, 618 Twelfth street, N. W.
*Views*, published monthly at 617 E street, N. W.
*Woman's Tribune*, weekly, 1308 Pennsylvania avenue.
*Young America*, published monthly at 908 F street, N. W.
*Y. M. C. A. Monthly*, published monthly at Y. M. C. A. Building.

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## THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(Kendall Green.)

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

*Patron, ex officio.*—GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States.
*President.*—Edward M. Gallaudet, Kendall Green.
*Secretary.*—John B. Wight, 943 S street, N. W.
*Treasurer.*—Lewis J. Davis, 1411 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.

DIRECTORS.

Edward C. Walthall, Senator from Mississippi.
John J. Hemphill, Representative from South Carolina.
Nelson Dingley, jr., Representative from Maine.
Henry L. Dawes, citizen of Massachusetts.
Byron Sunderland, citizen of Washington.
J. Randolph Tucker, citizen of Washington.
James C. Welling, citizen of Washington.
John W. Foster, citizen of Washington.

In its educational work the institution is divided into two departments, as follows:

### I. THE NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

Edward M. Gallaudet, President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.
Edward A. Fay, Vice-President and Professor of History and Languages.
Samuel Porter, Emeritus Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.
John W. Chickering, Professor of Natural Science.
Joseph C. Gordon, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry.
J. Burton Hotchkiss, Professor of History and English.
Amos G. Draper, Professor of Mathematics and Latin.
Charles R. Ely, Instructor in Mathematics.
Albert F. Adams, Instructor in Gymnastics.
Arthur D. Bryant, Instructor in Drawing.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

*Professor in charge.*—Joseph C. Gordon, M. A.

*Assistants.*

*Normal Fellows.*—Percival Hall, B. A., Harvard, 1892; John F. Bledsoe, B. A., Howard, Ala., 1892; Andrew P. McKean, B. A., Williams, 1892; Tunis V. Archer, B. A. Hanover, Ind., 1892.
*Instructors.*—Mary T. G. Gordon, Kate H. Fish, Charles R. Ely.
*Normal Students.*—Thomas S. McAloney, Science School, Belfast, 1889; Della Bartoo, Illinois.

### II. THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

*Principal.*—James Denison.
*Assistant Instructors.*—Melville Ballard.
Mary T. G. Gordon, Kate H. Fish (in articulation).
Theodore A. Kiesel.
Sarah H. Porter.
Arthur D. Bryant (in drawing).

OFFICERS OF THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Wallace G. Fowler, Supervisor and Disbursing Agent.
D. Kerfoot Shute, Attending Physician.
Nathan S. Lincoln, Consulting Physician.
Ellen Gordon, Matron.
Margaret Allen, Assistant Matron.
Aaron Bryant, Master of Shop.
Edward Mangum, Farmer and Gardener.

Visitors admitted on Thursdays from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

# WASHINGTON CITY POST-OFFICE.

*Postmaster.*—HENRY SHERWOOD, 1017 East Capitol street.
*Assistant Postmaster.*—S. H. Merrill, 920 P street, N. W.

## MONEY ORDER DIVISION.

**(Money should always be sent by money order to insure safe delivery.)**

Money orders issued and paid as follows, Sundays excepted:

At main office, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

At Georgetown, East Capitol, and Stations C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, O, P, R, S, T, and Southwest Station, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

International money orders issued and paid at main office, East Capitol, Georgetown, Station C, and Southwest Station.

### MONEY-ORDER RATES.

In the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On orders not exceeding $5 | $0.05 | Over $40 and not exceeding $50 | $0.25 |
| Over $5 and not exceeding $10 | .08 | Over $50 and not exceeding $60 | .30 |
| Over $10 and not exceeding $15 | .10 | Over $60 and not exceeding $70 | .35 |
| Over $15 and not exceeding $30 | .15 | Over $70 and not exceeding $80 | .40 |
| Over $30 and not exceeding $40 | .20 | Over $80 and not exceeding $100 | .45 |

A single money order may include any amount from 1 cent to $100 inclusive, but must not contain the fractional part of a cent.

### WAIVER OF IDENTIFICATION.

The remitter who desires to relieve the payee or his indorsee or his attorney from the inconvenience of proving identity at the office of payment, by the testimony of another person, may do so, *at his own risk*, by signing the following form on back of the application:

Identification of payee, indorsee, or attorney waived.

----------,
*Remitter.*

Postal notes, payable to bearer, for any sum from 1 cent to $4.99, inclusive, may be obtained at any money-order office, and payable at any money-order office in the United States. The fee for a postal note is 3 cents.

Special forms of application for foreign money orders will be furnished to persons who desire them. The domestic form should not be used in sending orders to foreign countries.

The value of the British pound sterling in United States money is fixed by convention at $4.87; the German mark at 24¼ cents; French and Swiss franc and Italian lire at 19¾ cents; Swedish and Norwegian kroner at 27 cents; Netherlands florin at 41 cents.

To Africa, Algeria, Arabia, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Azores, Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, British Bechuanaland, British Guiana, Canada, China, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Danish West Indies, Denmark, Egypt, Falkland Islands, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland, Hawaiian Islands, Iceland, India (British), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Leeward Islands, Luxemburg (Grand Duchy), Madeira Islands, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Orange Free State, Panama, Persia, Portugal, Queensland, Roumania, St. Helena, Salvador, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier (Morocco), Tasmania, Tripoli, Tunis, Turkey, Victoria, West Indies, and Windward Islands:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding $10 | $0.10 | Not exceeding $60 | $0.60 |
| Not exceeding $20 | .20 | Not exceeding $70 | .70 |
| Not exceeding $30 | .30 | Not exceeding $80 | .80 |
| Not exceeding $40 | .40 | Not exceeding $90 | .90 |
| Not exceeding $50 | 50 | Not exceeding $100 | 1.00 |

The maximum amount for which a single international money order may be drawn is, for orders payable in:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Cape Colony, and Jamaica (as heretofore) | £10 5s. 4d. = | $50.00 |
| Germany | marks, 412.37 pfennigs = | 100.00 |
| France and Algeria | francs 506.30 centimes = | 100.00 |
| Belgium | francs 506.30 centimes = | 100.00 |
| Switzerland | francs 506.30 centimes = | 100.00 |
| Italy | lire or francs 506.30 centimes = | 100.00 |
| Portugal | milreis 92.590 reis = | 100.00 |
| The Netherlands | florins 243.90 cts. = | 100.00 |
| Sweden | kroner 370.00 = | 100.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Norway | kroner 370.00 = | $100.00 |
| Denmark | kroner 370.00 = | 100.00 |
| Canada | | 100.00 |
| The Hawaiian Islands | | 100.00 |
| Japan | | 100.00 |
| New Zealand | £20 10s. 8d. = | 100.00 |
| New South Wales | 20 10 8 = | 100.00 |
| Queensland | 20 10 8 = | 100.00 |
| Newfoundland | | 100.00 |
| Victoria | 20 10 8 = | 100.00 |
| Tasmania | 20 10 8 = | 100.00 |
| The Windward Islands | 20 10 8 = | 100.00 |
| Leeward Islands | 20 10 8 = | 100.00 |
| Bahamas | 20 10 8 = | 100.00 |
| Colony of Trinidad and Tobago | 20 10 8 = | 100.00 |
| Austrian | francs 506.30 = | 100.00 |
| Hungarian | francs 506.30 = | 100.00 |
| British Guiana | £10 5s. 4d. = | 50.00 |
| Bermuda | £10 5s. 4d. = | 50.00 |
| South Australia | £20 10s. 8d. = | 100.00 |
| Luxemburg | francs 506.30 = | 100.00 |
| Salvador | | 100.00 |

## REGISTRY DIVISION.

*Registered matter.*—First, third, and fourth class matter may be registered at an expense of 8 cents each package, in addition to the proper postage.

Letters or parcels can be registered for a fee of 8 cents in addition to postage.

At main office, from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sundays excepted.

At all substations during such hours as they are open.

Carriers are not allowed to receive mail matter for registration.

Before a letter or package is offered for registration the name and address of the sender must be noted on the envelope and the proper amount of stamps for postage and fee affixed.

Letters for abroad, to be registered here and to go by steamer from New York, should be presented for registration in the main office not later than 11 a. m. of the day before sailing of steamer.

## CITY DELIVERY.

(Postage on local matter, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.)

Delivery by carriers on five-trip routes, 7.30 and 10.30 a. m., 12.15, 3, and 4.30 p. m.

Delivery by carriers on three-trip routes, 7 a. m., 12.15 and 3.30 p. m.

Delivery by carriers on two-trip routes, 7 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

Delivery by carriers to the Departments, 8 a. m., 12 m., and 2.30 p. m.

Delivery by carriers to hotels, 7.30 and 10.30 a. m., 12.15, 2.30, 4.30, 7.30, and 10.30 p. m.

Collections commence at 4.30, 9, and 10.30 a. m., 12.15, 1.30, 3, 4.30, 7, and 9 p. m. Sundays at 5 p. m. Holidays, 4.30 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The carriers' window is open from 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday, when it is open from 9.30 to 11 a. m.

Georgetown Station, Thirty-first street, above M street.
East Capitol Station, corner Fourth and East Capitol streets.
Southwest Station, 714 Four-and-a-half street, S. W.
Station C, No. 1413 F street, N. W.
Station D, Fourteenth and P streets, N. W.
Station E, 426 Seventh street, S. W.
Station F, 1921 Pennsylvania avenue N. W.
Station G, corner Connecticut avenue and L street, N. W.
Station H, 2004 Seventh street, N. W.
Station I, 627 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.
Station K, 85 H street, N. W.
Station L, 751 Eighth street, S. E.
Station M, corner Fifteenth and G streets, N. E.
Station O, Fourteenth and Park streets, N. W.
Station P, corner Fourteenth and Stoughton streets, N. W.
Station R, Seventh and Q streets, N. W.
Station S, Seventh and Q streets, N. W.
Station T, Oregon and New Hampshire avenues.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

*Alexandria.*—Close, 3.50, 7.20, 9.10, 10.20, and 10.30 a. m., 1.20, 3.10, 5.35 p. m. Arrive, 8.20, 10.47 a. m., 1.20, 5.25, 7.30, 9.35 p. m.

*Annapolis.*—Close, 4.05, 5.50, 11.30 a. m., 3.50 p. m. Arrive, 8.30 a. m., 1.50, 5.20 p. m.

*Atlanta, Northern Georgia, and Alabama.*—Close, 10.30 a. m., 10.05 p. m. Arrive, 6.45 a. m., 8.45 p. m.

*Baltimore.*—Close, 4.05, 5.00, 5.50, 6.40, 9, 10.20, 11.20, 11.35 a. m., 1.20, 2.35, 3.40, 3.50, 4.50, 5.40, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20, 10.55 p. m. Arrive, 12.20, 4.10, 6.30, 7.30, 8.55, 10.30, 11.10, 11.20 a. m., 12.45, 1.55, 3.20, 4.30, 5.20, 6.35, 6.45, 8.30, 9.15, 9.45, 10.25, 11.15 p. m.

*Boston.*—Close, 7.10, 11.35 a. m., 2.35, 3.20, 7.20, 9.20, 10.55 p. m. Arrive, 4.10, 7.40, 10.42 a. m., 1.42, 3.10, 8.25 p. m.
*California, Minnesota, Nevada, and Manitoba.*—Close, 9.35, 10.55 a. m., 12.30, 2.50, 7.00, 8.00, 11.55 p. m. Arrive, 5.30, 7.40 a. m., 1.22, 2.10 p. m.
*Charleston and Eastern South Carolina.*—Close, 3.50 a. m., 3.10 p. m. Arrive, 7.00 a. m., 11.10 p. m.
*Cleveland and Northern Ohio.*—Close, 9.35, 10.55 a. m., 12.30, 8.00, 10.00, 11.55 p. m. Arrive, 7.40 a. m., 4.30, 5.55 p. m.
*Cincinnati and Southern Ohio.*—Close, 9.35 a. m, 2.50, 11.55 p. m. Arrive, 5.30 a. m., 2.10, 7.20 p. m.
*Columbia and Western South Carolina.*—Close, 3.50 a. m., 3.10, 10.05 p. m. Arrive, 6.45 a. m., 8.45 p. m.
*Columbus and Western Ohio.*—Close, 9.35, 10.55 a. m., 12.30, 2.50, 8.00, 11.55 p. m. Arrive, 7.40 a. m., 2.10, 7.20 p. m.
*Eastern Tennessee*, via *Virginia Midland Railroad.*—Close, 7.20, 10.30 a. m., 10.05 p. m. Arrive, 10.45 a. m., 8.45 p. m.
*New Orleans.*—Close, 10.30 a. m., 10.05 p. m. Arrive, 6.45 a. m., 8.45 p. m.
*New York City.*—Close, 5.00, 6.40, 9, 10.20, 11.35 a. m., 2.35, 3.20, 4.10, 7.20, 9.20, 10.55 p. m. Arrive, 4.10, 7.40, 10.42 a. m., 1.42, 3.10, 3.50, 4.30, 8.15, 8.25, 10.35 p. m.
*Philadelphia.*—Close, 5.00, 6.40, 9, 10.20, 11.30, 11.35 a. m., 1.20, 2.35, 3.05, 5, 7.20, 9.20, 10.55 p. m. Arrive, 4.10, 7.40, 10.42, 11.35 a. m., 1.42, 3.50, 4.30, 5.55, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45, 10.35, 10.55 p. m.
*Raleigh, Eastern North Carolina, and Florida.*—Close, 3.50 a. m., 3.10 p. m. Arrive, 7.09 a. m,, 11.10 p. m.
*Richmond.*—Close, 3.50, 10.20 a. m., 3.10, 6.30, 10.30 p. m. Arrive, 6.45 a. m, 12.01, 3.40, 11.10 p. m.
*Savannah and Eastern Georgia.*—Close, 3,50 a. m., 3.10 p. m. Arrive, 7.00 a. m., 11.10 p. m.
*Western North Carolina.*—Close, 10.30 a. m., 10.05 p. m. Arrive, 6.45 a. m., 8.45 p. m.
*Western Tennessee.*—Close, 2.50, 11.55 p. m. Arrive, 5.30 a. m., 2.10 p. m.

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# UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

*First-Class Matter.*—Letters, matter wholly or partly in writing, drawings, and matter which is sealed against inspection, are first-class matter, and subject to the postage rate of *two cents for each ounce* or fraction thereof.

On local or drop letters, *two cents for each ounce* or fraction thereof.

Postal cards having anything attached, or having writing or printing on the face, other than the address, are subject to letter rates of postage.

*Second-Class Matter.*—Embraces all newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals, and as frequently as four times a year. On newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, the postage shall be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof.

*Third-Class Matter.*—Embraces books, circulars, photographs, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets with manuscript copy accompanying the same, seeds, cuttings, roots, scions, and plants, and postage shall be paid thereon at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof.

*Fourth-Class Matter.*—Embraces labels, patterns, playing cards, visiting cards, ornamented paper, and all other matter of the same general character, the printing upon which is not designed to instruct, amuse, cultivate the mind or taste, or impart general information. This class also includes merchandise, and samples of merchandise, models, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and any other matter not included in the first, second, or third classes, and which is not liable to destroy or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag. Postage rate thereon, one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof.

The sender's name and address should in all cases appear upon the wrapper of third and fourth class matter.

### MAIN OFFICE.

Money-order division open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Registry division open from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. General-delivery window never closed. Stamps can be purchased at any time, day or night. Money-order and registered-letter business transacted at all of the branch post-offices in this city.

### SPECIAL-DELIVERY MESSENGERS.

Special-delivery messengers can be obtained from the Senate and House of Representatives post-offices, or any of the branch stations of the Washington City Post-Office.

# LIST OF UNITED STATES SENATORS, SHOWING COMMENCEMENT AND EXPIRATION OF TERMS OF SERVICE.

## CLASS II.—SENATORS WHOSE TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRE IN 1895.

(Thirty Senators in this class.)

| Name. | | Residence. | Commencement of service. | Termination of service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. James H. Berry | D | Bentonville, Ark | Mar. 25, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 2. Matthew C. Butler | D | Edgefield, S. C | Mar. 4, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 3. Donelson Caffery (*a*) | D | Franklin, La | Jan. 7, 1893 | ---------- |
| 4. Johnson N. Camden | D | Parkersburg, W. Va | Jan. 28, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 5. Joseph M. Carey | R | Cheyenne, Wyo | Dec. 1, 1890 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 6. William E. Chandler | R | Concord, N. H | June 19, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 7. Richard Coke | D | Waco, Tex | Mar. 4, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 8. Alfred H. Colquitt | D | Atlanta, Ga | Mar. 4, 1883 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 9. Shelby M. Cullom | R | Springfield, Ill | Mar. 4, 1883 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 10. Nathan F. Dixon | R | Westerly, R. I | Apr. 10, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 11. Joseph N. Dolph | R | Portland, Oregon | Mar. 4, 1883 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 12. William P. Frye | R | Lewiston, Me | Mar. 8, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 13. Isham G. Harris | D | Memphis, Tenn | Mar. 4, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 14. Anthony Higgins | R | Wilmington, Del | Mar. 4, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 15. George F. Hoar | R | Worcester, Mass | Mar. 4, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 16. Eppa Hunton (*b*) | D | Warrenton, Va | May 28, 1892 | ---------- |
| 17. William Lindsay | D | Frankfort, Ky | Feb. 21, 1892 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 18. Charles F. Manderson | R | Omaha, Nebr | Mar. 4, 1883 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 19. John Martin | D | Topeka, Kans | Mar. 4, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 20. James McMillan | R | Detroit, Mich | Mar. 4, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 21. John R. McPherson | D | Belle Meade, N. J | Mar. 4, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 22. John T. Morgan | D | Selma, Ala | Mar. 4, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 23. R. F. Pettigrew | R | Sioux Falls, S. Dak | Dec. 2, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 24. Thomas C. Power | R | Helena, Mont | Apr. 16, 1890 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 25. Matt W. Ransom | D | Weldon, N. C | Apr. 24, 1872 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 26. George S. Shoup | R | Salmon City, Idaho | Dec. 29, 1890 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 27. Edward C. Walthall (*c*) | D | Grenada, Miss | Mar. 12, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 28. William D. Washburn | R | Minneapolis, Minn | Mar. 4, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 29. James F. Wilson | R | Fairfield, Iowa | Mar. 4, 1883 | Mar. 3, 1895 |
| 30. Edward O. Wolcott | R | Denver, Colo | Mar. 4, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1895 |

## CLASS III.—SENATORS WHOSE TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRE IN 1897.

(Twenty-nine Senators in this class.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. William B. Allison | R | Dubuque, Iowa | Mar. 4, 1873 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 2. Jos. C. S. Blackburn | D | Versailles, Ky | Mar. 4, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 3. Calvin S. Brice | D | Lima, Ohio | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 4. Wilkinson Call | D | Jacksonville, Fla | Mar. 4, 1879 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 5. Jas. Donald Cameron | R | Harrisburg, Pa | Mar. 21, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 6. Fred T. Dubois | R | Blackfoot, Idaho | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 7. Jacob H. Gallinger | R | Concord, N. H | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 8. Charles H. Gibson | D | Easton, Md | Nov. 19, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 9. John B. Gordon | D | Atlanta, Ga | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 10. Henry C. Hansbrough | R | Devils Lake, N. Dak | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 11. David B. Hill | D | Elmira, N. Y | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 12. John L. M. Irby | D | Laurens, S. C | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |

*a* Appointed by the Governor, till the election of a successor in 1894, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Randall Lee Gibson.

*b* Appointed by the Governor, till the election of a successor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John S. Barbour.

*c* Re-elected January, 1892; this term will expire March 3, 1903.

CLASS III.—SENATORS WHOSE TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRE IN 1897—Cont'd.

| Name. | | Residence. | Commencement of service. | Termination of service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. James K. Jones | D | Washington, Ark | Mar. 4, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 14. John P. Jones | R | Gold Hill, Nev | Mar. 4, 1873 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 15. James H. Kyle | FA | Aberdeen, S. Dak | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 16. John H. Mitchell | R | Portland, Oregon | Dec. 4, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 17. Justin Morrill | R | Strafford, Vt | Mar. 4, 1867 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 18. John M. Palmer | D | Springfield, Ill | Dec. 7, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 19. William A. Peffer | FA | Topeka, Kans | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 20. George C. Perkins (*a*) | R | Oakland, Cal | July 22, 1893 | ---------- |
| 21. Orville H. Platt | D | Meriden, Conn | Mar. 4, 1879 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 22. James L. Pugh | R | Eufaula, Ala | Nov. 24, 1880 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 23. Watson C. Squire | R | Seattle, Wash | Dec. 2, 1889 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 24. Henry M. Teller | R | Central City, Colo | Mar. 4, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 25. Zebulon B. Vance | D | Charlotte, N. C | Mar. 4, 1879 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 26. George G. Vest | D | Kansas City, Mo | Mar. 4, 1879 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 27. William F. Vilas | D | Madison, Wis | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 28. Daniel W. Voorhees | D | Terre Haute, Ind | Nov. 6, 1877 | Mar. 3, 1897 |
| 29. Edward D. White | D | New Orleans, La | Mar. 4, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1897 |

CLASS I.—SENATORS WHOSE TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRE IN 1899.

(Twenty-nine Senators in this class.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Nelson W. Aldrich | R | Providence, R. I | Oct. 5, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 2. William Vincent Allen | Pop. | Madison, Nebr | Mar. 4, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 3. William B. Bate | D | Nashville, Tenn | Mar. 4, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 4. Francis M. Cockrell | D | Warrensburg, Mo | Mar. 4, 1875 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 5. John W. Daniel | D | Lynchburg, Va | Mar. 4, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 6. Cushman K. Davis | R | St. Paul, Minn | Mar. 4, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 7. Charles J. Faulkner | D | Martinsburg, W. Va | Mar. 4, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 8. James Z. George | D | Carrollton, Miss | Mar. 4, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 9. Arthur P. Gorman | D | Laurel, Md | Mar. 4, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 10. George Gray | D | Wilmington, Del | Mar. 19, 1885 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 11. Eugene Hale | R | Ellsworth, Me | Mar. 4, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 12. Joseph R. Hawley | R | Hartford, Conn | Mar. 4, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 13. Henry Cabot Lodge | R | Nahant, Mass | Mar. 4, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 14. Roger Q. Mills | D | Corsicana, Tex | Mar. 30, 1892 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 15. John L. Mitchell | D | Milwaukee, Wis | Mar. 4, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 16. Edward Murphy, jr | D | Troy, N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 17. Samuel Pasco | D | Monticello, Fla | Mar. 4, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 18. Redfield Proctor | R | Proctor, Vt | Nov. 1, 1891 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 19. Matthew S. Quay | R | Beaver, Pa | Mar. 4, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 20. William Roach | D | Larrimore, N. Dak | Mar. 4, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 21. John Sherman | R | Mansfield, Ohio | Mar. 4, 1881 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 22. James Smith, jr | D | Newark, N. J | Mar. 4, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 23. William M. Stewart | R | Virginia City, Nev | Mar. 4, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 24. Francis B. Stockbridge | R | Kalamazoo, Mich | Mar. 4, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 25. David Turpie | D | Indianapolis, Ind | Mar. 4, 1887 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 26. Stephen M. White | D | Los Angeles, Cal | Mar. 4, 1893 | Mar. 3, 1899 |
| 27. Montana (vacant) | ---- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| 28. Washington (vacant) | ---- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |
| 29. Wyoming (vacant) | ---- | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- |

(*a*) Appointed by the Governor, until the election of a successor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Leland Stanford.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SHOWING THE COMMENCEMENT OF THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE AND THE CONGRESSES TO WHICH THEY WERE ELECTED.

| Name. | State. | Commencement of service. | Congresses to which elected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abbot, Jo | Tex | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Adams, Silas | Ky | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Aitken, D. D | Mich | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Alderson, J. D | W. Va | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Aldrich, J. F | Ill | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Alexander, S. B | N. C | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Allen, J. M | Miss | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Apsley, L. D | Mass | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Arnold, Marshall | Mo | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Avery, John | Mich | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Babcock, J. W | Wis | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Bailey, J. W | Tex | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Baker, H. M | N. H | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Baker, William | Kans | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Baldwin, M. R | Minn | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Bankhead, J. H | Ala | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Barnes, L. E | Wis | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Bartholdt, Richard | Mo | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Bartlett, Franklin | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Barwig, Charles | Wis | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Belden, J. J | N. Y | Dec. 5, 1887 | 50th (*a*), 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Bell, C. K | Tex | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Bell, J. C | Colo | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Beltzhoover, F. E | Pa | Mar. 4, 1879 | 46th, 47th, 52d, 53d. |
| Berry, A. S | Ky | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Bingham, H. H | Pa | Mar. 4, 1879 | 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Black, J. C. C | Ga | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Black, J. C | Ill | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Blair, H. W. (*b*) | N. H | Mar. 4, 1875 | 44th, 45th, 53d. |
| Blanchard, N. C | La | Mar. 4, 1881 | 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Bland, R. P | Mo | Mar. 4, 1873 | 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Boatner, C. J | La | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Boen, H. E | Minn | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Boutelle, C. A | Me | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Bower, W. H | N. C | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Bowers, W. W | Cal | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Branch, W. A. B | N. C | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Brattan, R. F | Md | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Brawley, W. H | S. C | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Breckinridge, C. R | Ark | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st (*c*), 52d, 53d. |
| Breckinridge, W. C. P | Ky | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Bretz, J. L | Ind | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Brickner, G. H | Wis | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Broderick, Case | Kans | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Brookshire, E. V | Ind | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Brosius, Marriott | Pa | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Brown, J. B | Ind | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Bryan, W. J | Nebr | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Bunn, B. H | N. C | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |

*a* Elected to fill vacancy.
*b* United States Senator from June 20, 1879, to March 3, 1891.
*c* Unseated on contest, September 5, 1890.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

| Name. | State. | Commencement of service. | Congresses to which elected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burnes, D. D | Mo | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Burrows, J. C | Mich | Mar. 4, 1873 | 43d, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Bynum, W. D | Ind | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Cabaniss, T. B | Ga | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Cadmus, C. A | N. J | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Caldwell, J. A | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Caminetti, A | Cal | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Campbell, T. J | N. Y | Dec. 7, 1885 | 49th (*a*), 50th. |
| Cannon, J. G | Ill | Mar. 4, 1873 | 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 53d. |
| Cannon, Marion | Cal | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Capehart, James | W. Va | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Caruth, A. G | Ky | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Catchings, T. C | Miss | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Causey, J. W | Del | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Chickering, C. A | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Childs, R. A | Ill | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Chipman, J. L | Mich | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Clancy, J. M | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Clark, Champ | Mo | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Clarke, R. H | Ala | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Cobb, J. E | Ala | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Cobb, S. W | Mo | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Cockran, W. B | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 52d, 53d. |
| Cockrell, J. V | Tex | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Coffeen, H. A | Wyo | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Cogswell, William | Mass | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Compton, Barnes | Md | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st (*b*), 52d, 53d. |
| Conn, C. G | Ind | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Coombs, W. J | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Cooper, C. M | Fla | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Cooper, G. W | Ind | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Cooper, H. A | Wis | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Cooper, S. B | Tex | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Cornish, Johnston | N. J. | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Cousins, R. G | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Covert, J. W | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1877 | 45th, 46th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Cox, N. N | Tenn | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Crain, W. H | Tex | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Crawford, W. T | N. C | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Crisp, C. F. (*c*) | Ga | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Culberson, D. B | Tex | Mar. 4, 1875 | 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Cummings, A. J | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st (*a*), 52d, 53d. |
| Curtis, Charles | Kans | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Curtis, N. M | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Dalzell, John | Pa | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Daniels, Charles | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Davey, R. C | La | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Davis, John | Kans | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| De Armond, D. A | Mo | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| De Forrest, R. E | Conn | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Denson, W. H | Ala | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Dingley, Nelson | Me | Dec. 5, 1881 | 47th (*a*), 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Dinsmore, H. A. | Ark. | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Dockery, A. M. | Mo. | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |

*a* Elected to fill a vacancy.
*b* Unseated, on contest, March 20, 1890.
*c* Speaker of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

| Name. | State. | Commencement of service. | Congresses to which elected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dolliver, J. P. | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Donovan, D. D. | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Doolittle, W. H. | Wash | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Draper, W. F. | Mass | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Dunn, J. T | N. J | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Dunphy, E. J | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Durborow, A. C., jr | Ill | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Edmunds, P. C | Va | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Ellis, W. R | Oregon | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Ellis, W. T | Ky | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| English, T. D | N. J | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Enloe, B. A | Tenn | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Epes, J. F | Va | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Erdman, C. J | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Everett, William | Mass | May 11, 1893 | 53d (*a*). |
| Fellows, J. R | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Fielder, G. B | N. J | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Fitch, A. P | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Fithian, G. W | Ill | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Fletcher, Loren | Minn | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Forman, W. S | Ill | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Funk, B. F | Ill | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Funston, E. H | Kans | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Fyan, R. W | Mo | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 52d, 53d. |
| Gardner, J. J | N. J | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Gear, J. H | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 53d. |
| Geary, T. J | Cal | Dec. 9, 1890 | 51st (*a*), 52d, 53d. |
| Geissenhainer, J. A | N. J | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Gillet, C. W | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Gillett, F. H | Mass | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Goldzier Julius | Ill | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Goodnight, I. H | Ky | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Gorman, J. S | Mich | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Grady, B. F | N. C | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Graham, J. H | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Gresham, Walter | Tex | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Grosvenor, C. H | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 53d. |
| Grout, W. W | Vt | Mar. 4, 1881 | 47th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Hager, A. L | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hainer, E. J | Nebr | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Haines, C. D | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hall, O. M | Minn | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Hall, U. S | Mo | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hammond, Thomas | Ind | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hare, D. D | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Harmer, A. C | Pa | Mar. 4, 1871 | 42d, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Harris, W. A | Kans | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Harter, M. D | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Hartman, C. S | Mont | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hatch, W. H | Mo | Mar. 4, 1879 | 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Haugen, N. P | Wis | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Hayes, W. I | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Heard, J. T | Mo | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Heiner, D. B | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Henderson, D. B | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Henderson, J. S | N. C | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Henderson, T. J | Ill | Mar. 4, 1875 | 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |

*a* Elected to fill a vacancy.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

| Name. | State. | Commencement of service. | Congresses to which elected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hendrix, J. C | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hepburn, W. P | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1881 | 47th, 48th, 49th, 53d. |
| Hermann, Binger | Oregon | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Hicks, J. D | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hilborn, S. G | Cal | Dec. 5, 1892 | 52d (*a*), 53d. |
| Hines, W. D | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hitt, R. R | Ill | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Holman, W. S | Ind | Mar. 4, 1859 | 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Hooker, C. E | Miss | Mar. 4, 1875 | 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Hooker, W. B | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Hopkins, A. C | Pa | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Hopkins, A. J | Ill | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Houk, G. W | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Houk, J. C | Tenn | Dec. 7, 1891 | 52d (*a*), 53d. |
| Hudson, T. J | Kans | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hulick, G. W | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hull, J. A. T | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Hunter, A. J | Ill | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Hutcheson, J. C | Tex | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Ikirt, G. P | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Johnson, H. U | Ind | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Johnson, M. N | N. Dak | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Johnson, T. L | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Jones, W. A | Va | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Joy, C. F | Mo | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Keifer, A. R | Minn | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Kem, O. M | Nebr | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Kilgore, C. B | Tex | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Kribbs, G. F | Pa | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Kyle, J. C | Miss | Mar. 4. 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Lacey, J. F | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 53d. |
| Lane, Edward | Ill | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Lapham, Oscar | R. I | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Latimer, A. C | S. C | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Lawson, T. G | Ga | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Layton, F. C | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Lefever, Jacob | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Lester, R. E | Ga | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Lilly, William | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Linton, W. S | Mich | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Lisle, M. C | Ky | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Livingston, L. F | Ga | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Lockwood, D. N | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1877 | 45th, 52d, 53d. |
| Loud, E. F | Cal | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Loudenslager, H. C | N. J | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Lucas, W. V | S. Dak | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Lynch, Thomas | Wis | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| McAleer, William | Pa | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| McCall, S. W | Mass | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| McCleary, J. T | Minn | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| McCreary, J. B | Ky | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| McCulloch, P. D | Ark | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| McDannold, J. J | Ill | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| McDearmon, J. C | Tenn | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| McDowell, Alexander | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| McEttrick, M. J | Mass | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| McGann, L. E | Ill | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |

*a* Elected to fill a vacancy.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

| Name. | State. | Commencement of service. | Congresses to which elected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| McKaig, W. M | Md | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| McKeighan, W. A | Nebr | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| McLaurin, J. L | S. C | Dec. 5, 1892 | 52d (*a*), 53d. |
| McMillin, Benton | Tenn | Mar. 4, 1879 | 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| McNagny, C. F | Ind | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| McRae, T. C | Ark | Dec. 7, 1885 | 49th (*a*), 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Maddox, J. W | Ga | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Magner, T. F | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Mahon, T. M | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Mallory, S. R | Fla | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Maguire, J. G | Cal | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Marsh, B. F | Ill | Mar. 4, 1877 | 45th, 46th, 47th, 53d. |
| Marshall, J. W | Va | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Martin, A. N | Ind | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Marvin, Francis | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Meiklejohn, G. D | Nebr | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Mercer, D. H | Nebr | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Meredith, E. E | Va | Dec. 23, 1891 | 52d (*a*), 53d. |
| Meyer, Adolph | La | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Milliken, S. L | Me | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Money, H. D | Miss | Mar. 4, 1875 | 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d. |
| Montgomery, A. B | Ky | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Moon, J. W | Mich | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Morgan, C. H | Mo | Mar. 4, 1875 | 44th, 45th, 48th, 53d. |
| Morse, E. A | Mass | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Moses, C. L | Ga | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Murray, G. W | S. C | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Mutchler, Howard | Pa | July 25, 1893 | 53d (*a*). |
| Neill, Robert | Ark | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Newlands, F. G | Nev | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Northway, S. A | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Oates, W. C | Ala | Mar. 4, 1881 | 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| O'Ferrall, C. T | Va | May 5, 1884 | 48th (*b*), 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| O'Neil, J. H | Mass | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| O'Neill, Charles | Pa | Mar. 4, 1863 | 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Outhwaite, J. H | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Page, C. H | R. I | Feb. 25, 1887 | 49th (*a*), 52d, 53d. |
| Paschal, T. M | Tex | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Patterson, Josiah | Tenn | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Payne, S. E | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1883 | 48th, 49th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Paynter, T. H | Ky | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Pearson, A. J | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Pence, Lafe | Colo | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Pendleton, G. C | Tex | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Pendleton, J. O | W. Va | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st (*c*), 52d, 53d. |
| Perkins, G. D | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Phillips, T. W | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Pickler, J. A | S. Dak | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Pigott, J. P | Conn | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Post, P. S | Ill | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Powers, H. H | Vt | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Price, Andrew | La | Dec. 2, 1889 | 51st (*a*), 52d, 53d. |
| Randall, C. S | Mass | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |

*a* Elected to fill a vacancy.
*b* Seated, on contest, May 5, 1884.
*c* Unseated, on contest, February 26, 1890.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

| Name. | State. | Commencement of service. | Congresses to which elected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ray, G. W | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Rayner, Isidor | Md | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 52d, 53d. |
| Reed, T. B. (*a*) | Me | Mar. 4, 1877 | 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Reilly, J. B | Pa | Mar. 4, 1875 | 44th, 45th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Reyburn, J. E | Pa | Feb. 24, 1890 | 51st (*b*), 52d, 53d. |
| Richards, J. A. D | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Richardson, G. F | Mich | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Richardson, J. D | Tenn | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Ritchie, B. F | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Robbins, G. A | Ala | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Robertson, S. M | La | Dec. 3, 1888 | 50th (*b*), 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Robinson, J. B | Pa | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Rusk, H. W | Md | Dec. 6, 1886 | 49th (*b*), 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Russell, B. E | Ga | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Russell, C. A | Conn | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Ryan, William | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Sayers, J. D | Tex | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Schermerhorn, S. J | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Scranton, J. A | Pa | Mar. 4, 1881 | 47th, 49th, 51st, 53d. |
| Settle, Thomas | N. C | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Shaw, G. B | Wis | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Shell, G. W | S. C | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Sherman, J. S | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 53d. |
| Sibley, J. C | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Sickles, D. E | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1857 | 35th, 36th, 53d. |
| Simpson, Jerry | Kans | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Sipe, W. A | Pa | Dec. 5, 1892 | 52d (*b*), 53d. |
| Smith, G. W | Ill | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Snodgrass, H. C | Tenn | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Somers, P. J | Wis | Apr. 28, 1893 | 53d (*b*). |
| Sperry, Lewis | Conn | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Springer, W. M | Ill | Mar. 4, 1875 | 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Stallings, J. F | Ala | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Stephenson, S. M | Mich | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Stevens, M. T | Mass | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Stockdale, T. R | Miss | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Stone, C. W | Pa | Dec. 1, 1890 | 51st (*b*), 52d, 53d. |
| Stone, W. A | Pa | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Stone, W. J | Ky | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Storer, Bellamy | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Strait, T. J | S. C | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Strong, L. M | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Swanson, C. A | Va | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Sweet, Willis | Idaho | Dec. 1, 1890 | 51st (*b*), 52d, 53d. |
| Talbert, W. J | S. C | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Talbott, J. F. C | Md | Mar. 4, 1879 | 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d. |
| Tarsney, J. C | Mo | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Tate, C. F | Ga | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Tawney, J. A | Minn | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Taylor, A. A | Tenn | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Taylor, A. H | Ind | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Terry, W. L | Ark | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Thomas, H. F | Mich | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Tracey, Charles | N. Y | Dec. 3, 1888 | 50th (*b*), 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Tucker, H. St. G | Va | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Turner, H. G | Ga | Mar. 4, 1881 | 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Turpin, L. W | Ala | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st (*c*), 52d, 53d. |

*a* Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress.
*b* Elected to fill a vacancy.
*c* Unseated, on contest, June 4, 1890.

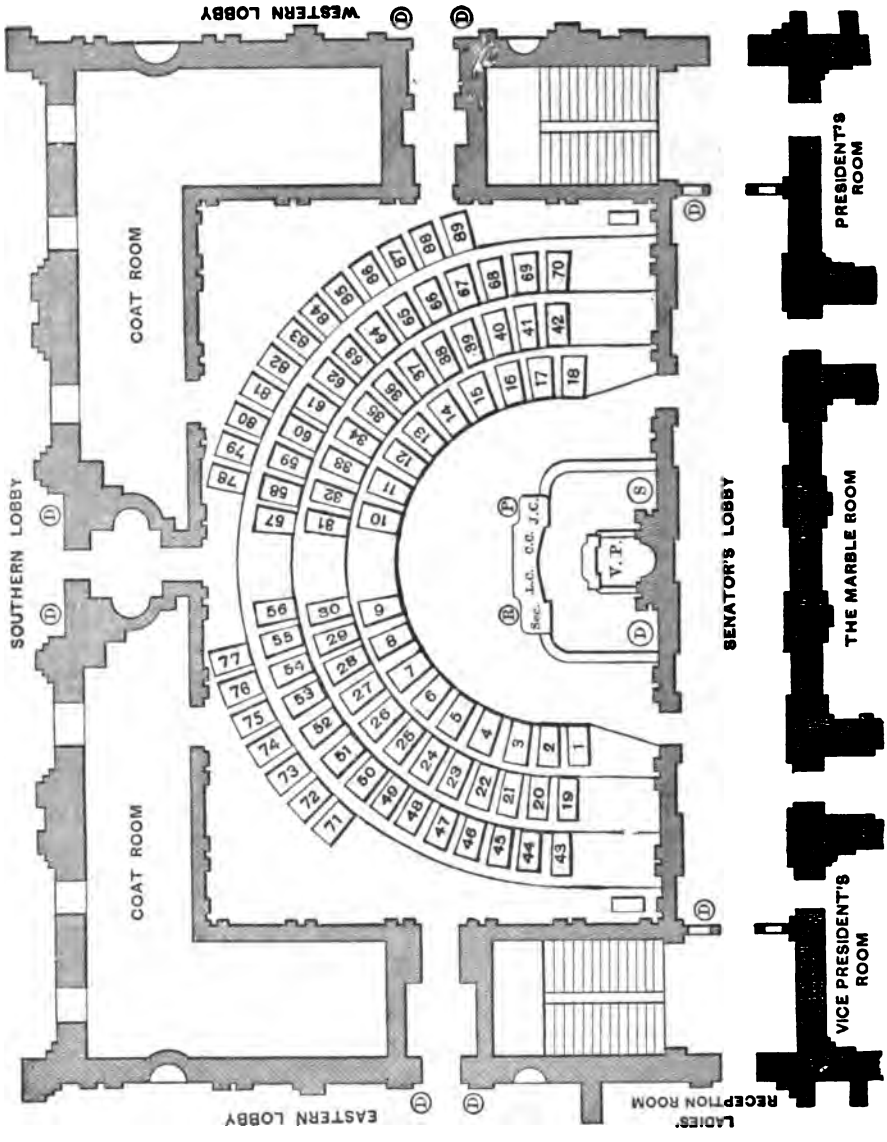
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

| Name. | State. | Commencement of service. | Congresses to which elected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tyler, D. G | Va | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Updegraff, Thomas | Iowa | Mar. 4, 1879 | 46th, 47th, 53d. |
| Van Voorhis, H. C | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Van Voorhis, John | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1879 | 46th, 47th, 53d, |
| Wadsworth, J. W | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1881 | 47th, 48th, 52d, 53d. |
| Walker, J. H | Mass | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Wanger, I. P | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Warner, J. DeW | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Washington, J. E | Tenn | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Waugh, Dan | Ind | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Weadock, T. A. E | Mich | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Wells, O. A | Wis | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Wever, J. M | N. Y | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Wheeler, H. K | Ill | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Wheeler, Joseph | Ala | Mar. 4, 1881 | 47th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| White, W. J | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Whiting, J. R | Mich | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Williams, J. R | Ill | Mar. 4, 1893 | 51st (*a*), 52d, 53d. |
| Williams, J. S | Miss | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Wilson, G. W | Ohio | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Wilson, J. L | Wash | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Wilson, W. L | W. Va | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Wise, G. D | Va | Mar. 4, 1883 | 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st (*b*), 52d, 53d. |
| Wolverton, S. P | Pa | Mar. 4, 1891 | 52d, 53d. |
| Woodard, F. A | N.C | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Woomer, E. M | Pa | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Wright, A. B | Mass | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Wright, M. B | Pa | Mar. 4, 1889 | 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| DELEGATES. | | | |
| Flynn, D. T | Okla | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Joseph, Antonio | N. Mex | Mar. 4, 1885 | 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |
| Rawlings, J. L | Utah | Mar. 4, 1893 | 53d. |
| Smith, M. A | Ariz | Mar. 4, 1887 | 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d. |

*a* Elected to fill a vacancy.
*b* Unseated, on contest, April 18, 1890

## VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | Name. | Native State. | Born. | Residence. | Inaugurated. | Age at inauguration. | Years served. | Died. | Age at death. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Years. | Months. |
| 1 | John Adams | Mass. | 1735 | Mass. | 1789 | 54 | 8 | 1826 | 90 | 8 |
| 2 | Thomas Jefferson | Va. | 1743 | Va. | 1797 | 54 | 4 | 1826 | 83 | 3 |
| 3 | Aaron Burr | N. J. | 1756 | N. Y. | 1801 | 45 | 4 | 1836 | 80 | 7 |
| 4 | George Clinton | N.Y. | 1739 | N. Y. | 1805 | 66 | 7 | 1812 | 72 | 9 |
| 5 | Elbridge Gerry | Mass. | 1744 | Mass. | 1813 | 69 | 1⅔ | 1814 | 70 | 4 |
| 6 | Daniel D. Tompkins | N. Y. | 1774 | N. Y. | 1817 | 43 | 8 | 1825 | 51 | ---- |
| 7 | John C. Calhoun | S. C. | 1782 | S. C. | 1825 | 43 | 7 | 1850 | 68 | ---- |
| 8 | Martin Van Buren | N.Y. | 1782 | N. Y. | 1833 | 51 | 4 | 1862 | 79 | 7 |
| 9 | Richard M. Johnson | Ky. | 1781 | Ky. | 1837 | 56 | 4 | 1850 | 66 | 1 |
| 10 | John Tyler | Va. | 1790 | Va. | 1841 | 51 | 1 m | 1862 | 71 | 10 |
| 11 | George M. Dallas | Pa. | 1792 | Pa. | 1845 | 53 | 4 | 1864 | 72 | 5 |
| 12 | Millard Filmore | N.Y. | 1800 | N.Y. | 1849 | 49 | 1 | 1874 | 74 | 2 |
| 13 | William R. King | N.C. | 1786 | Ala. | 1853 | 67 | 1 m | 1853 | 67 | ---- |
| 14 | John C. Breckinridge | Ky. | 1821 | Ky. | 1857 | 36 | 4 | 1875 | 54 | 4 |
| 15 | Hannibal Hamlin | Me. | 1809 | Me. | 1861 | 52 | 4 | 1891 | 82 | ---- |
| 16 | Andrew Johnson | N.C. | 1808 | Tenn. | 1865 | 57 | 1 m | 1875 | 66 | 7 |
| 17 | Schuyler Colfax | N.Y. | 1823 | Ind. | 1869 | 46 | 4 | 1885 | 64 | 9 |
| 18 | Henry Wilson | N. H. | 1812 | Mass. | 1873 | 61 | 2⅔ | 1875 | 63 | 9 |
| 19 | William A. Wheeler | N.Y. | 1819 | N.Y. | 1877 | 58 | 4 | 1887 | 68 | ---- |
| 20 | Chester A. Arthur | Vt. | 1830 | N.Y. | 1881 | 51 | 6 m | 1886 | 56 | 1 |
| 21 | Thomas A. Hendricks | Ohio | 1819 | Ind. | 1885 | 65 | 8 m | 1885 | 65 | 10 |
| 22 | Levi P. Morton | Vt. | 1824 | N.Y. | 1889 | 68 | 4 | ------ | ---- | ---- |
| 23 | Adlai E. Stevenson | Ky. | 1835 | Ill. | 1893 | 57 | 5 m | ------ | ---- | ---- |


WESTERN LOBBY
COAT ROOM
SOUTHERN LOBBY
COAT ROOM
EASTERN LOBBY
LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM
SENATOR'S LOBBY
V. P.
Sec.
J.C.
c.c.
J.C.
PRESIDENT'S ROOM
THE MARBLE ROOM
VICE PRESIDENT'S ROOM

# DIRECTORY OF THE SENATE.

V. P., *Vice-President.*
Sec., *Secretary.*
L. C., *Legislative Clerk.*

C. C., *Chief Clerk.*
D., *Doorkeeper and Assistants.*
J. C., *Journal Clerk.*

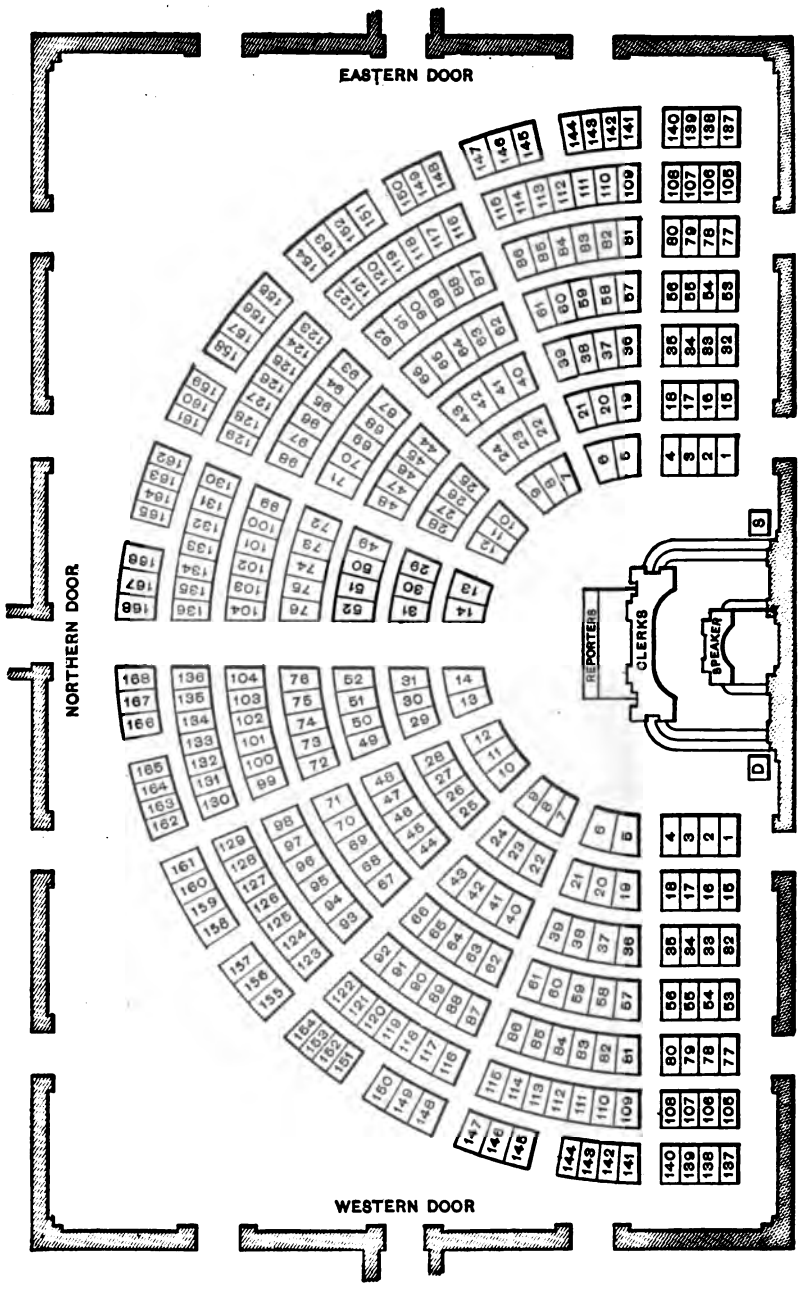
R., *Official Reporters.*
P., *Press Reporters.*
S., *Sergeant-at-Arms.*

Hon. A. E. STEVENSON, *Vice-President and President of the Senate.*

Hon. ISHAM G. HARRIS, *President pro tempore.*

(Democrats in Roman. Republicans in *Italics*. Farmers' Alliance in SMALL CAPS.)

51. *Aldrich, Nelson W.*, Rhode Island.
88. ALLEN, WILLIAM V., Nebraska.
29. *Allison, William B.*, Iowa.
65. Bate, William B., Tennessee.
16. Berry, James H., Arkansas.
32. Blackburn, Joseph C. S., Kentucky.
63. Brice, Calvin S., Ohio.
12. Butler, Matthew C., South Carolina.
42. Caffery, Donelson, Louisiana.
38. Call, Wilkinson, Florida.
82. Camden, Johnson N., West Virginia.
4. *Cameron, James Donald*, Pennsylvania.
52. *Carey, Joseph M.*, Wyoming.
20. *Chandler, William E.*, New Hampshire.
13. Cockrell, Francis M., Missouri.
14. Coke, Richard, Texas.
10. Colquitt, Alfred H., Georgia.
8. *Cullom, Shelby M.*, Illinois.
81. Daniel, John W., Virginia.
48. *Davis, Cushman K.*, Minnesota.
7. *Dixon, Nathan F.*, Rhode Island.
30. *Dolph, Joseph N.*, Oregon.
75. *Dubois, Fred T.*, Idaho.
60. Faulkner, Charles F., West Virginia.
9. *Frye, William P.*, Maine.
2. *Gallinger, Jacob H.*, New Hampshire.
37. George, James Z., Mississippi.
79. Gibson, Charles H., Maryland.
67. Gordon, John B., Georgia.
34. Gorman, Arthur P., Maryland.
62. Gray, George, Delaware.
27. *Hale, Eugene*, Maine.
74. *Hansbrough, Henry Clay*, North Dakota.
15. Harris, Isham G., Tennessee.
53. *Hawley, Joseph R.*, Connecticut.
49. *Higgins, Anthony*, Delaware.
80. Hill, David B., New York.
26. *Hoar, George F.*, Massachusetts.
18. Hunton, Eppa, Virginia.
41. Irby, John L. M., South Carolina.
17. Jones, James K., Arkansas.
50. *Jones, John P.*, Nevada.
83. KYLE, JAMES H., South Dakota.
69. Lindsay, William, Kentucky.
21. *Lodge, Henry Cabot*, Massachusetts.
22. *McMillan, James*, Michigan.
61. McPherson, John R., New Jersey.
24. *Manderson, Charles F.*, Nebraska.
70. Martin, John, Kansas.
36. Mills, Roger Q., Texas.
55. *Mitchell, John H.*, Oregon.
84. Mitchell, John L., Wisconsin.
11. Morgan, John T., Alabama.
5. *Morrill, Justin S.*, Vermont.
68. Murphy, Edward, jr., New York.
78. Palmer, John M., Illinois.
57. Pasco, Samuel, Florida.
45. PEFFER, WILLIAM A., Kansas.
71. *Perkins, George C.*, California.
73. *Pettigrew, Richard F.*, South Dakota.
6. *Platt, Orville H.*, Connecticut.
56. *Power, Thomas C.*, Montana.
47. *Proctor, Redfield*, Vermont.
66. Pugh, James L., Alabama.
3. *Quay, Matthew S.*, Pennsylvania.
31. Ransom, Matt W., North Carolina.
87. Roach, William N., North Dakota.
25. *Sherman, John*, Ohio.
72. *Shoup, George L.*, Idaho.
86. Smith, James, jr., New Jersey.
76. *Squire, Watson C.*, Washington.
77. *Stewart, William M.*, Nevada.
46. *Stockbridge, Francis B.*, Michigan.
54. *Teller, Henry M.*, Colorado.
40. Turpie, David, Indiana.
64. Vance, Zebulon B., North Carolina.
58. Vilas, William F., Wisconsin.
33. Vest, George Graham, Missouri.
35. Voorhees, Daniel W., Indiana.
39. Walthall, E. C., Mississippi.
28. *Washburn, William D.*, Minnesota.
59. White, Edward D., Louisiana.
85. White, Stephen M., California.
1. *Wilson, James F.*, Iowa.
23. *Wolcott, Edward O.*, Colorado.
19. Vacant.
43. Vacant.
44. Vacant.
89. Vacant.


NORTHERN DOOR
EASTERN DOOR
WESTERN DOOR
REPORTERS
CLERKS
SPEAKER
S
D

CHARLES F. CRISP, *Speaker*.

**Democrats in Roman.** **Republicans in Italic.** **People's Party in Small Caps.**

## WEST SIDE.

205 Abbott, Jo
117 *Adams, Silas*
95 *Aitken, David D.*
134 *Aldrich, J. Frank*
171 Allen, John M.
152 *Apsley, Lewis D.*
42 *Avery, John*
123 *Babcock, Joseph W.*
1 BAKER, WM.
179 *Baker, Henry M.*
46 *Bartholdt, Richard*
82 Bartlett, Franklin
145 Barwig, Charles
36 *Belden, James J.*
167 BELL, JOHN C.
6 *Bingham, Henry H*
133 *Blair, Henry W.*
79 Bland, Richard P.
166 BOEN HALDOR E.
97 *Boutelle, Charles A*
27 *Bowers, Wm. W.*
8 *Broderick, Case*
16 Brookshire, E. V.
61 *Brosius, Marriott*
108 Burnes, Daniel D.
12 *Burrows, Julius C*
53 Cadmus, C. A.
162 *Caldwell, John A.*
57 Campbell, T. J.
168 Cannon, Marion
98 *Cannon, Joseph G.*
38 *Chickering, C. A.*
60 *Childs, Robert A.*
107 Cobb, Seth W.
106 Cockrell, J. V.
149 *Cogswell, William*
113 Cooper, Charles M
77 Cooper, George W
124 *Cooper, Henry A.*
95 *Cousins, Robert G.*
49 Covert, James W.
83 Crawford, Wm. T.
32 Cummings, A. J.
115 *Curtis, Charles*
140 *Curtis, Newton M.*
63 *Dalzell, John*
85 *Daniels, Charles*
110 Davey, Robert C.
2 DAVIS, JOHN
80 DeArmond D. A.
10 *Dingley, Nelson*
11 *Dolliver, J. P.*
159 *Doolittle, Wm. H.*
151 *Draper, W. F.*
54 Durborow, A.C., jr
43 *Ellis, William R.*
84 English, Thos. D.
34 Fellows, John R.
128 *Fletcher, Loren*
67 *Flynn, Dennis T.*
157 *Funk, Benj. F.*
164 *Funston, E. H.*
137 Fyan, Robert W.
176 *Gardner, John G.*
102 *Gear, John H.*
141 Geissenhainer, J. A
174 *Gillet, Charles W.*
150 *Gillet, Fredk. H.*
144 Goodnight, I. H.
109 Grady, Benj. F.
40 *Grosvenor, Chas. H*
51 *Grout, Wm. W.*
49 *Hager, A. L.*
96 *Hainer, Eugene J.*
55 Hall, Uriel S.
116 *Harmer, Alfred C.*
132 Harris, William A.
148 Harter, Michael D
87 *Hartman, Chas. S.*
178 *Haugen, Nils P.*
112 *Heiner, Daniel B.*
52 *Henderson, T. J.*
160 *Henderson, D. B.*
163 *Hepburn, Wm. P.*
75 *Hermann, Binger*
47 *Hicks, Josiah D.*
131 *Hilborn, Samuel G*
76 *Hitt, Robert R.*
114 Hooker, Charles E
122 *Hooker, W. B.*
30 *Hopkins, Albert J.*
136 *Hopkins, Albert C.*
86 *Houk, John C.*
118 HUDSON, THOS. J.
31 *Hulick, George W.*
29 *Hull, John A. T.*
94 *Johnson, Henry U.*
135 *Johnson, M. N.*
70 *Joy, Charles F.*
165 KEM, OMER M.
173 *Kiefer, Andrew R.*
101 *Lacey, John F.*
100 *Lefever, Jacob*
23 *Lilly, William*
44 *Linton, William S.*
72 *Loud, Eugene F.*
177 *Loudenslager, H. C*
56 *Lucas, William V*
127 *Mahon, Thad. M.*
18 *Marsh, Benj. F.*
13 *Marvin, Francis*
125 *McCall, Samuel W*
172 *McCleary, Jas. T.*
66 *McDowell, Alex.*
99 MCKEIGHAN, W. A.
139 McLaurin, John L.
50 *Meiklejohn, G. D.*
161 *Mercer, David H.*
35 *Milliken, Seth L.*
90 *Moon, John W.*
21 *Morse, Elijah A.*
81 Moses, Charles L.
120 *Murray, Geo. W.*
169 NEWLANDS, F. G.
88 *Northway, S. A.*
48 *O'Neill, Charles*
126 *Payne, Sereno E.*
103 PENCE, LAFE
121 *Perkins, George D.*
62 *Phillips, Thos. W.*
175 *Pickler, John A.*
155 *Post, Philip S.*
138 *Powers, H. Henry*
20 *Randall, Chas. S.*
28 *Ray, George W.*
71 *Reed, Thomas B.*
22 *Reyburn, John E.*
142 Richards, J. A. D.
9 *Robinson, John B.*
19 *Russell, Charles A*
17 Russell, Benj. E.
3 Ryan, William
33 Sayers, Joseph D.
89 *Scranton, Jos. A.*
65 *Settle, Thomas*
180 *Shaw, George B.*
37 *Sherman, Jas. S.*
146 Sickles, Daniel E.
74 SIMPSON, JERRY
78 Sipe, William A.
4 *Smith, George W.*
130 *Stephenson, S. M.*
147 Stevens, Moses T.
58 Stockdale, Thos. R.
64 *Stone, Charles W.*
26 *Stone, William A.*
143 Stone, William J.
156 *Storer, Bellamy*
91 *Strong, Luther M.*
129 *Sweet, Willis*
154 *Tawney, James A.*
69 *Taylor, Alfred A.*
45 *Thomas, Henry F.*
158 *Updegraff, Thos.*
14 *Van Voorhis, John*
153 *Van Voorhis, H. C.*
5 *Wadsworth, J. W.*
170 *Walker, Joseph H.*
104 *Wanger, Irving P.*
39 *Waugh, Dan*
15 *Weber, John M.*
68 *Wheeler, H. K.*
41 *White, William J.*
92 *Wilson, George W.*
93 *Wilson, John L.*
7 *Woomer, E. M.*
73 *Wright, Ashley B.*
24 *Wright, Myron B.*

## EAST SIDE.

127 Alderson, John D.
63 Alexander, S. B.
110 Arnold, Marshall
96 Bailey, Joseph W.
34 Baldwin, Melvin R.
128 Bankhead, John H
77 Barnes, Lyman E.
164 Bell, Charles K.
148 Beltzhoover, F. E.
139 Berry, Albert S.
140 Black, Jas. C. C.
74 Black, John C.
14 Blanchard, N. C.
78 Boatner, Charles J.
107 Bower, William H.
61 Branch, Wm. A. B.
31 Brattan, Robert F.
27 Brawley, Wm. H.
147 Breckinridge, C. R.
90 Breckinridge, W. C. P.
83 Bretz, John L.
150 Brickner, Geo. H.
13 Brown, Jason B.
134 Bryan, William J.
108 Bunn, Benjamin H.
125 Bynum, Wm. D.
64 Cabaniss, Thos. B.
146 Caminetti, A.
158 Capehart, James
53 Caruth, Asher G.
178 Catchings, T. C.
52 Causey, John W.
174 Chipman, J. Logan
15 Clancy, John M.
99 Clark, Champ
168 Clarke, Richard H.
65 Cobb, James E.
122 Cockran, W. B.
76 Coffeen, Henry A.
57 Compton, Barnes
50 Conn, Charles G.
1 Coombs, William J.
166 Cooper, S. B.
156 Cornish, Johnston
44 Cox, Nicholas N.
32 Crain, William H.
98 Culberson, D. B.
82 DeForest, R. E.
167 Denson, Wm. H.
161 Dinsmore, Hugh A
8 Dockery, Alex. M.
137 Donovan, D. D.
135 Dunn, John T.
26 Dunphy, Ed. J.
79 Edmunds, Paul C.
87 Ellis, William T.
160 Enloe, Benj. A.
80 Epes, James F.
6 Erdman, C. J.
59 Everett, William
172 Fielder, George B.
11 Fitch, Ashbel P.
19 Fithian, Geo. W.
142 Forman, Wm. S.
149 Geary, Thomas J.
23 Goldzier, Julius
176 Gorman, James S.
22 Graham, John H.
144 Gresham, Walter
18 Haines, Ch... D.
72 Hall, O. M.
162 Hammond, Thos.
151 Hare, Darius D.
21 Hatch, William H.
30 Hayes, Walter I.
81 Heard, John T.
7 Henderson, J. S.
25 Hendrix, Joseph C.
24 Hines, William H.
49 Holman, Wm. S.
133 Houk, George W.
75 Hunter, Andrew J.
100 Hutchison, Jos. C.
101 Ikirt, George P.
120 Johnson, Tom L.
105 Jones, William A.
109 Joseph, Antonio
171 Kilgore, C. B.
85 Kribbs, George.
58 Kyle, John C.
... Lane, Edward
91 Lapham, Oscar
169 Latimer, Asbury C.
68 Lawson, Thos. G.
62 Layton, F. C.
118 Lester, Rufus E.
112 Lisle, Marcus C.
103 Livingston, L. F.
40 Lockwood, D. N.
136 Lynch, Thomas
45 Maddox, John W.
48 Magner, Thos. F.
124 Maguire, James G.
114 Mallory, S. R.
95 Marshall, James W
29 Martin, A. N.
117 McAleer, William
92 McCreary, Jas. B.
69 McCulloch, P. D.
16 McDonald, John J.
154 McDearmon, J. C.
121 McEttrick, M. J.
38 McGann, L. E.
141 McKaig, Wm. M.
67 McMillin, Benton
12 McNagny, Wm. F.
97 McRae, Thos. C.
5 Meredith, E. E.
2 Meyer, Adolph
37 Money, H. D.
129 Montgomery, A. B.
94 Morgan, Chas. H.
113 Mutchler, Howard
106 Neill, Robert
3 Oates, Wm. C.
81 O'Ferrall, Chas. T.
55 O'Neill, Joseph H.
175 Outhwaite, J. H.
10 Page, Charles H.
28 Paschal, Thos. M.
73 Patterson, Josiah
179 Paynter, Thos. H.
165 Pearson, Albert J.
163 Pendleton, Geo. C.
104 Pendleton, John O.
39 Pigott, James P.
155 Price, Andrew
180 Rawlins, Jos. L.
84 Rayner, Isidor
111 Reilly, James B.
89 Richardson, G. F.
126 Richardson, Jas. D.
115 Ritchie, Byron F.
93 Robbins, Gaston A.
35 Robertson, Sam. M
54 Rusk, Harry W.
35 Schermerhorn, S. J.
102 Shell, George W.
20 Sibley, Joseph C.
123 Smith, M. A.
177 Snodgrass, H. C.
116 Somers, Peter J.
173 Sperry, Lewis
9 Springer, Wm. M.
71 Stallings, Jesse F.
152 Strait, Thomas J.
138 Swanson, C. A.
170 Talbert, William J.
56 Talbott, J. F. C.
157 Tarsney, John G.
46 Tate, Farish C.
70 Taylor, Arthur H.
143 Terry, William L.
33 Tracey, Charles
47 Tucker, H. St. G.
119 Turner, Henry G.
17 Turpin, Louis W.
4 Tyler, D. Gardiner
131 Warner, J. De W.
159 Washington, J. E.
66 Weadock, T. A. E.
... Wells, Owen A.
43 Wheeler, Joseph
88 Whiting, Justin R.
153 Williams, Jas. R.
130 Williams, John S.
41 Wilson, William L.
145 Wise, George D.
86 Wolverton, S. P.
60 Woodard, F. A.

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND DELEGATES, WITH THEIR HOME POST-OFFICES AND RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON.

[The * designates those whose wives accompany them; the § designates those whose daughters accompany them; the ‖ designates those having other ladies with them.]

*Vice-President*, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, the Ebbitt House.
*President pro tempore*, ISHAM G. HARRIS, 13 First street, N. E.

## SENATORS.

| Name. | | Home post-office. | Washington address. | Biography. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Page. |
| Aldrich, Nelson W | R | Providence, R. I | The Arlington | 103 |
| Allen, William V | P | Madison, Nebr | 246 Delaware ave., N. E | 70 |
| Allison, William B | R | Dubuque, Iowa | 1124 Vermont avenue | 39 |
| * Bate, William B | D | Nashville, Tenn | 1327 M street, N. W | 107 |
| Berry, James H | D | Bentonville, Ark | Metropolitan Hotel | 18 |
| Blackburn, Jos. C. S | D | Versailles, Ky | Ebbitt House | 44 |
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| * § Butler, Matthew C | D | Edgefield, S. C | 1434 N street, N. W | 104 |
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| * § Call, Wilkinson | D | Jacksonville, Fla | 1903 N street, N. W | 25 |
| Camden, Johnson N | D | Parkersburg, W. Va | The Normandie | 119 |
| * § Cameron, J. Donald | R | Harrisburg, Pa | 21 Lafayette Square | 95 |
| * Carey, Joseph M | R | Cheyenne, Wyo | The Arlington | 123 |
| * ‖ Chandler, William E | R | Concord, N. H | 1421 I street, N. W | 73 |
| * Cockrell, Francis M | D | Warrensburg, Mo | 1518 R street, N. W | 65 |
| Coke, Richard | D | Waco, Tex | 420 Sixth street, N.W | 111 |
| Colquitt, Alfred H | D | Atlanta, Ga | 220 A street, S. E | 26 |
| * Cullom, Shelby M | R | Springfield, Ill | 1413 Massachusetts ave | 30 |
| Daniel, John W | D | Lynchburg, Va | 1700 Nineteenth st., N. W | 115 |
| * Davis, Cushman K | R | St. Paul, Minn | 1428 Massachusetts ave | 60 |
| Dixon, Nathan F | R | Westerly, R. I | The Arno | 103 |
| * Dolph, Joseph N | R | Portland, Oregon | 8 Lafayette Square | 94 |
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| § § Faulkner, Charles James | D | Martinsburg, W. Va | 1519 Rhode Island ave | 119 |
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| Kyle, James H | FA | Aberdeen, S. Dak | 212 North Capitol street | 106 |
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| McPherson, John R | D | Jersey City, N. J | 1014 Vermont avenue | 74 |
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| Mills, Roger Q | D | Corsicana, Tex | 208 Delaware ave., N. E. | 111 |
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| Mitchell, John L | D | Milwaukee, Wis | 1725 I street, N. W | 120 |
| *§§ Morgan, John T | D | Selma, Ala | 315 4½ street, N. W | 15 |
| Morrill, Justin S | R | Strafford, Vt | No. 1 Thomas Circle | 114 |
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| *§ Peffer, Wm. Alfred | FA | Topeka, Kans | National Hotel | 41 |
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| *Platt, Orville H | R | Meriden, Conn | 1421 I street, N. W | 23 |
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| *§ ‖ Proctor, Redfield | R | Proctor, Vt | 1437 R. Island ave., N. W | 114 |
| *Pugh, James L | D | Eufaula, Ala | 1333 R street, N. W | 15 |
| Quay, Matthew S | R | Beaver, Pa | The Normandie | 95 |
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| ‖ ‖ ‖ Roach, William N | D | Larrimore, N. Dak | 1541 T street, N. W | 87 |
| *§ ‖ Sherman, John | R | Mansfield, Ohio | 1321 K street, N. W | 88 |
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| Squire, Watson C | R | Seattle, Wash | The Arlington | 118 |
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| *Stockbridge, Francis B | R | Kalamazoo, Mich | 1701 Connecticut avenue | 57 |
| *§ Teller, Henry M | R | Central City, Colo | 1537 P street, N. W | 22 |
| § Turpie, David | D | Indianapolis, Ind | 1416 K street, N.W | 35 |
| *Vance, Zebulon B | D | Charlotte, N. C | 1627 Massachusetts ave | 85 |
| ‖ Vest, George Graham | D | Kansas City, Mo | 1204 P street, N. W | 65 |
| Vilas, William F | D | Madison, Wis | The Arno | 120 |
| § Voorhees, Daniel W | D | Terre Haute, Ind | 1323 New Hampshire ave. | 35 |
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| *Aldrich, J. Frank | R | Chicago, Ill | 1 | The Normandie | 31 |
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| Baker, William | P | Lincoln, Kans | 6 | 1411 F street, N. W | 43 |
| *Baldwin, Melvin R | D | Duluth, Minn | 6 | 1628 Fifteenth st., N. W | 62 |

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| *§Black, John C | D | Chicago, Ill | (a) | 1515 Rhode Island ave | 30 |
| Blair, Henry W | R | Manchester, N. H | 1 | 213 East Capitol street | 73 |
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| *Campbell, Timothy J | D | New York, N. Y | 9 | 923 Mass. avenue, N. W | 78 |
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| *Cobb, Seth W | D | St. Louis, Mo | 12 | The Cochran | 68 |
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| Culberson, David B | D | Jefferson, Tex | 4 | | 112 |
| Cummings, Amos J | D | New York, N. Y | 11 | | 79 |
| *‖Curtis, Charles | R | Topeka, Kans | 4 | 2113 Pennsylvania avenue | 43 |
| Curtis, Newton M | R | Ogdensburg, N. Y | 22 | The Lincoln | 82 |
| *§Dalzell, John | R | Pittsburg, Pa | 22 | 1605 New Hampshire ave | 101 |
| Daniels, Charles | R | Buffalo, N. Y | 33 | Arlington Hotel | 84 |
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| *Davis, John | P | Junction City, Kans | 5 | 714 A street, N. E | 43 |
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| Dingley, Nelson, jr | R | Lewiston, Me | 2 | The Hamilton | 49 |
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| *Dockery, Alexander M. | D | Gallatin, Mo | 3 | Willard's Hotel | 66 |
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| Hopkins, Albert J | R | Aurora, Ill | 5 | Willard's Hotel | 32 |
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| *Johnson, Tom L | D | Cleveland, Ohio | 21 | 926 Fifteenth street, N. W | 93 |
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| Kem, Omer M | I | Broken Bow, Nebr | 6 | 1121 Tenth street, N. W | 71 |
| Kiefer, Andrew R | R | St. Paul, Minn | 4 | National Hotel | 62 |
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| Lacey, John Fletcher | R | Oskaloosa, Iowa | 6 | The Arno | 40 |
| *§Lane, Edward | D | Hillsboro, Ill | 17 | Metropolitan Hotel | 34 |
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| *McCulloch, Philip D., jr | D | Marianna, Ark | 1 | Metropolitan Hotel | 18 |
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| Mahon, Thaddeus M | R | Chambersburg, Pa | 18 | 507 Sixth street, N. W | 100 |
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| Marshall, James W | D | New Castle, Va | 9 | | 117 |
| *Martin, Augustus N | D | Bluffton, Ind | 11 | The Hamilton | 38 |
| Marvin, Francis | R | Port Jervis, N. Y | 17 | The Hamilton | 81 |
| Meiklejohn, George D | R | Fullerton, Nebr | 3 | | 71 |
| Mercer, David H | R | Omaha, Nebr | 2 | 1325 G street, N. W | 70 |
| *Meredith, Elisha E | D | Brentsville, Va | 8 | | 117 |
| Meyer, Adolph | D | New Orleans, La | 1 | 1700 Q street, N. W | 47 |
| *Milliken, Seth L | R | Belfast, Me | 3 | The Hamilton | 50 |
| Money, Hernando D | D | Carrollton, Miss | 4 | 1423 L street, N. W | 64 |
| Montgomery, Alex. B | D | Elizabethtown, Ky | 4 | National Hotel | 45 |
| Moon, John W | R | Muskegon, Mich | 9 | Willard's Hotel | 59 |
| *Morgan, Charles H | D | Lamar, Mo | 15 | 2012 Hillyer Place | 69 |
| Morse, Elijah A | R | Canton, Mass | 12 | The Shoreham | 56 |
| Moses, Charles L | D | Turin, Ga | 4 | 413 Sixth street, N. W | 27 |
| Murray, George W | R | Sumter, S. C | 7 | 1924 Tenth street, N. W. | 106 |
| Mutchler, Howard | D | Easton, Pa | 8 | Hotel Randall | 98 |
| Neill, Robert | D | Batesville, Ark | 6 | Metropolitan Hotel | 20 |
| Newlands, Francis G | S | Reno, Nev | (a) | | 72 |
| Northway, Stephen A | R | Jefferson, Ohio | 19 | The Elsmere | 93 |
| *‖Oates, William C | D | Abbeville, Ala | 3 | 1743 Q street, N. W | 16 |
| O'Ferrall, Charles T | D | Harrisonburg, Va | 7 | Metropolitan Hotel | 117 |
| O'Neil, Joseph H | D | Boston, Mass | 9 | The Shoreham | 55 |
| O'Neill, Charles | R | Philadelphia, Pa | 2 | 1326 New York ave., N.W. | 96 |
| Outhwaite, Joseph H | D | Columbus, Ohio | 12 | 4 Dupont Circle | 91 |
| Page, Charles H | D | Providence, R. I | 2 | St. James Hotel | 103 |
| *§Paschal, Thomas M | D | Castroville, Tex | 12 | 1742 P street, N. W | 113 |
| *§Patterson, Josiah | D | Memphis, Tenn | 10 | Metropolitan Hotel | 110 |
| Payne, Sereno E | R | Auburn, N. Y | 28 | The Normandie | 83 |
| Paynter, Thomas H | D | Greenup, Ky | 9 | | 46 |
| Pearson, Albert J | D | Woodsfield, Ohio | 16 | 514 East Capitol street | 92 |
| Pence, Lafe | S | Denver, Colo | 1 | | 23 |
| Pendleton, George C | D | Belton, Tex | 7 | | 112 |
| Pendleton, John O | D | Wheeling, W. Va | 1 | 123 A street, N. E | 119 |
| Perkins, George D | R | Sioux City, Iowa | 11 | The Hamilton | 41 |
| Phillips, Thomas W | R | New Castle, Pa | 25 | | 102 |
| Pickler, John A | R | Faulkton, S. Dak | (a) | | 107 |

a At large.

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| Pigott, James P | D | New Haven, Conn | 2 | The Hamilton | 24 |
| Post, Philip S | R | Galesburg, Ill | 10 | The Hamilton | 33 |
| Powers, H. Henry | R | Morrisville, Vt | 1 | The Elsmere | 114 |
| Price, Andrew | D | Thibodeaux, La | 3 | Hotel Cochran | 47 |
| Randall, Charles S | R | New Bedford, Mass | 13 | The Shoreham | 57 |
| Ray, George W | R | Norwich, N. Y | 26 | | 83 |
| Rayner, Isidor | D | Baltimore, Md | 4 | | 51 |
| Reed, Thomas B | R | Portland, Me | 1 | The Shoreham | 49 |
| Reilly, James B | D | Pottsville, Pa | 13 | National Hotel | 98 |
| *Reyburn, John E | R | Philadelphia, Pa | 4 | 1301 Connecticut avenue | 97 |
| *Richards, James A. D | D | New Philadelphia, Ohio. | 17 | 1404 L street, N. W | 92 |
| Richardson, George F | D | Grand Rapids, Mich | 5 | 603 Thirteenth street, N.W. | 58 |
| §Richardson, James D | D | Murfreesboro, Tenn | 5 | 1103 Sixth street, N. W | 109 |
| Ritchie, Byron F | D | Toledo, Ohio | 9 | Ebbitt House | 91 |
| Robbins, Gaston A | D | Selma, Ala | 4 | 1747 Q street, N. W | 16 |
| Robertson, Samuel M | D | Baton Rouge, La | 6 | Metropolitan Hotel | 48 |
| *§‖Robinson, John B | R | Media, Pa | 6 | 1708 Rhode Island avenue | 97 |
| Rusk, Harry Welles | D | Baltimore, Md | 3 | | 51 |
| Russell, Benjamin E | D | Bainbridge, Ga | 2 | 248 Third street, N. W | 27 |
| Russell, Charles A | R | Killingly, Conn | 3 | The Hamilton | 24 |
| Ryan, William | D | Port Chester, N. Y | 16 | The Normandie | 80 |
| Sayers, Joseph D | D | Bastrop, Tex | 9 | Willard Hotel | 113 |
| Schermerhorn, Simon J | D | Schenectady, N. Y | 21 | Arlington Hotel | 81 |
| Scranton, Joseph A | R | Scranton, Pa | 11 | The Shoreham | 98 |
| Settle, Thomas | R | Reidsville, N. C | 5 | Ebbitt House | 86 |
| Shaw, George B | R | Eau Claire, Wis | 7 | 1101 Twenty-fourth st. N.W | 122 |
| Shell, George W | D | Laurens, S. C | 4 | Metropolitan Hotel | 105 |
| Sherman, James S | R | Utica, N. Y | 25 | The Hamilton | 82 |
| Sibley, Joseph C | D | Franklin, Pa | 26 | The Shoreham | 102 |
| Sickles, Daniel E | D | New York, N. Y | 10 | | 79 |
| *Simpson, Jerry | P | Medicine Lodge, Kans | 7 | National Hotel | 44 |
| Sipe, William A | D | Pittsburg, Pa | 24 | 2 Sixth street, N. E | 101 |
| *Smith, George W | R | Murphysboro, Ill | 20 | 918 Fourteenth street, N.W. | 35 |
| Snodgrass, Henry C | D | Sparta, Tenn | 3 | 312 C street, N. W | 108 |
| Somers, Peter J | D | Milwaukee, Wis | 4 | | 121 |
| Sperry, Lewis | D | Hartford, Conn | 1 | Riggs House | 24 |
| Springer, William M | D | Springfield, Ill | 13 | 43 B street, S. E | 34 |
| Stallings, Jesse F | D | Greenville, Ala | 2 | Hotel Randall | 16 |
| Stephenson, Samuel M | R | Menominee, Mich | 12 | Ebbitt House | 60 |
| Stevens, Moses T | D | North Andover, Mass | 5 | Arlington Hotel | 54 |
| Stockdale, Thomas R | D | Summit, Miss | 6 | National Hotel | 64 |
| Stone, Charles W | R | Warren, Pa | 27 | 46 B street, N. E | 102 |
| *§Stone, William A | R | Allegheny, Pa | 23 | 1721 Q street, N. W | 101 |
| Stone, William J | D | Kuttawa, Ky | 1 | 1008 Thirteenth st., N. W | 44 |
| Storer, Bellamy | R | Cincinnati, Ohio | 1 | | 89 |
| Strait, Thomas J | D | Lancaster, S. C | 5 | The Forrester | 105 |
| Strong, Luther M | R | Kenton, Ohio | 8 | | 90 |
| Swanson, Claude A | D | Chatham, Va | 5 | Metropolitan Hotel | 116 |
| Sweet, Willis | R | Moscow, Idaho | (a) | | 29 |
| *§Talbert, W. Jasper | D | Parksville, S. C | 2 | National Hotel | 104 |
| Talbott, J. Fred C | D | Towson, Md | 2 | National Hotel | 51 |
| *Tarsney, John C | D | Kansas City, Mo | 5 | Willard Hotel | 66 |
| Tate, Farish C | D | Jasper, Ga | 9 | | 28 |
| Tawney, James A | R | Winona, Minn | 1 | The Eckington, Third and T streets, N. E. | 61 |
| Taylor, Alfred A | R | Johnson City, Tenn | 1 | 310 East Capitol street | 108 |
| Taylor, Arthur H | D | Petersburg, Ind | 1 | 412 Sixth street, N. W | 35 |
| *Terry, William L | D | Little Rock, Ark | 4 | Metropolitan Hotel | 19 |
| Thomas, Henry F | R | Allegan, Mich | 4 | National Hotel | 58 |
| Tracey, Charles | D | Albany, N. Y | 20 | Arlington Hotel | 81 |
| Tucker, Henry St. Geo | D | Staunton, Va | 10 | The Windsor | 118 |

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| *Turner, Henry G | D | Quitman, Ga | 11 | Riggs House | 29 |
| Turpin, Louis W | D | Newbern, Ala | 9 | Metropolitan Hotel | 18 |
| Tyler, D. Gardiner | D | Sturgeon Point, Va | 2 | | 116 |
| Updegraff, Thomas | R | McGregor, Iowa | 4 | 123 C street, N. E | 40 |
| *Van Voorhis, Henry C | R | Zanesville, Ohio | 15 | Ebbitt House | 92 |
| Van Voorhis, John | R | Rochester, N. Y | 31 | The Arlington | 84 |
| Wadsworth, James W | R | Geneseo, N. Y | 30 | | 83 |
| *Walker, Joseph H | R | Worcester, Mass | 3 | The Shoreham | 54 |
| Wanger, Irving P | R | Norristown, Pa | 7 | 228 New Jersey ave., S. E | 97 |
| Warner, John De Witt | D | New York, N. Y | 13 | The Elsmere | 79 |
| Washington, Joseph E | D | Cedar Hill, Tenn | 6 | The Shoreham | 109 |
| Waugh, Dan | R | Tipton, Ind | 9 | | 37 |
| Weadock, Thos. A. E | D | Bay City, Mich | 10 | | 59 |
| *Wells, Owen A | D | Fond du Lac, Wis | 6 | 1025 Vermont avenue | 122 |
| Wever, John M | R | Plattsburg, N. Y | 23 | The Arlington | 82 |
| Wheeler, Hamilton K | R | Kankakee, Ill | 9 | Willard's Hotel | 32 |
| *‡‡‡Wheeler, Joseph | D | Wheeler, Ala | 8 | 1748 Q street, N. W | 17 |
| White, William J | R | Cleveland, Ohio | 20 | The Shoreham | 93 |
| *Whiting, Justin R | D | St. Clair, Mich | 7 | Hotel Cochran | 59 |
| Williams, James R | D | Carmi, Ill | 19 | 206 Delaware avenue | 35 |
| Williams, John S | D | Yazoo City, Miss | 5 | 138 East Capitol Street | 64 |
| Wilson, George W | R | London, Ohio | 7 | The Hamilton | 90 |
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| Wilson, William L | D | Charlestown, W. Va | 2 | | 119 |
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| Wolverton, Simon P | D | Sunbury, Pa | 17 | National Hotel | 99 |
| *Woodard, Fred. A | D | Wilson, N. C | 2 | Metropolitan Hotel | 85 |
| *Woomer, Ephraim M | R | Lebanon, Pa | 14 | The Hamilton | 99 |
| Wright, Ashley B | R | North Adams, Mass | 1 | | 53 |
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| Flynn, Dennis T | R | Guthrie, Okla | 207 New Jersey ave., S. E | 124 |
| Joseph, Antonio | D | Ojo Caliente, N. Mex | 710 Tenth street, N. W | 124 |
| Rawlins, Joseph L | D | Salt Lake City, Utah | Hotel Cochran | 124 |
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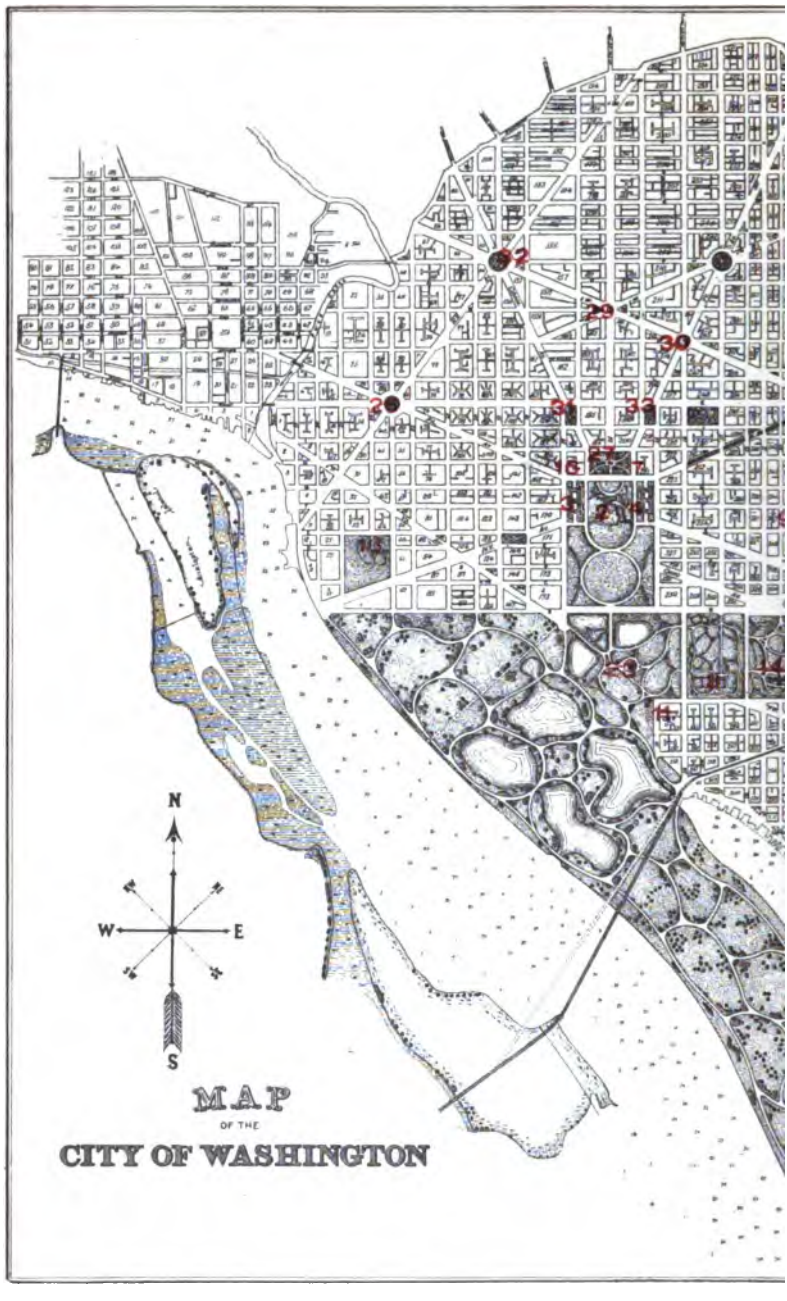
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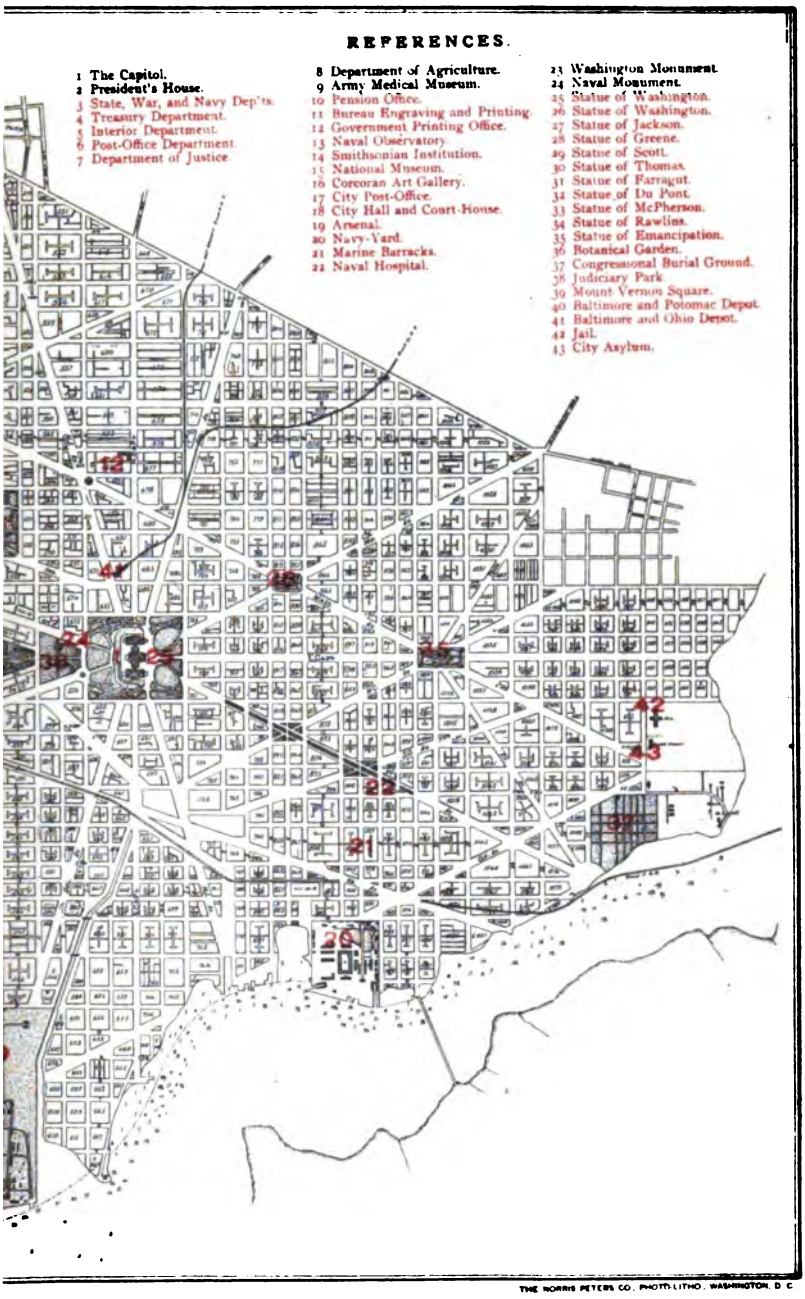


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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 9.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 8, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That on and after Thursday, August 10, 1893, until otherwise ordered, the hour of meeting of the Senate shall be at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 10.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 8, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

Whereas Congress has been called in extraordinary session on account of the unfortunate condition of business; and

Whereas some measure of relief can be obtained by the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clauses of the silver act of 1890: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report at once to the Senate a bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the silver act of 1890, and that a vote be taken in the Senate on said bill on Tuesday, August 22, at 2 o'clock post meridian, unless it is sooner reached.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. 10, Part 2.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 14, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

# AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Gallinger to the resolution (Mis. Doc. No. 10) introduced by Mr. Lodge August 8, 1893, viz: Add to the resolution the following:

And that said committee be also directed to report to the Senate that in its opinion it is inexpedient and unwise for Congress to attempt to radically change the existing tariff laws of the United States prior to March 4, 1897.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 15, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUTLER presented the following

## AMENDMENT

To the resolution (Mis. Doc. 10) introduced by Mr. Lodge August 8, 1893, viz: Add, after the word "ninety," third line, the following:

Also, a bill repealing the tax on such State banks of circulation as will support their circulation by approved State or municipal bonds.

Also, a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio to be settled by Congress.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 11.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 14, 1893.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. STEWART presented the following editorial, printed in the New York Recorder, of August 13, 1893:

## GIVE US FREE SILVER.

The Recorder believes that the time has come when the will of the people must be enforced alike upon Congress and the President, and the mints of the United States be thrown open to the free coinage of silver.

The financial and business situation is admittedly bad. There is no need to exaggerate it. It might be worse. It will become worse, much worse, unless Congress and President Cleveland can get together and relieve the existing commercial congestion by prompt and adequate egislation.

The President admits in his recent message that the repeal of the silver purchase law of 1890 will not fully meet the exigencies of our situation. It is confessed on all hands that to simply repeal the Sherman act and stop there will not leave our currency upon a satisfactory basis, or provide for a safe and sufficient circulating medium.

The business of this country can not be done upon a purely gold basis. There is too much business to be done, and too little gold to do it with, to justify the experiment of a currency based wholly on one metal, and that one the scarcer and dearer of the two. The total disfranchisement of silver as a money metal, which seems to be the aim of the gold extremists at Washington, means a violent and ruinous contraction of values. The mere threat of it has already given the first sharp twist to the screws of contraction.

To persist in the total elimination of silver from our currency is madness. The lead of the gold monometallists has been followed far enough. It is time to call a halt and demand that silver shall be put back into the place it held for eighty years, from the formation of the Government down to 1873, and be made again one of the two main pillars of the American system of currency and coinage.

It is evident that his party in Congress is not fully with the President, and will not act upon his initiative unless he will assent to a provision by which silver shall be retained as a partner with gold on a just and fair ratio in the metallic basis of a nation's money. Congress is not ready and willing to repeal the act of 1890 until the President on his side is prepared to give his assent to a new law based on bimetallic principles, restoring silver as a money metal and reëstablishing the double standard.

This is the perilous feature of the situation at Washington. If the

President and Congress can not harmonize their views and act together without long debate and delay, the crisis through which the trade and industry of the country are passing must and will grow more acute. Is there any way of bringing them together? Only, as The Recorder thinks, by putting such a pressure of public opinion upon them both as will compel them to meet on middle ground and take decisive action.

The President is not justified in asking for the unconditional repeal of the present silver law. To postpone the definite readjustment of our currency laws, leaving silver demonetized and its use as a standard money metal wholly prohibited, would, in The Recorder's opinion, precipitate a financial and business catastrophe compared with which all past panics would seem to have been mere bugaboos.

Absolute gold monometallism spells ruin, universal and unsparing ruin, for the people of this country.

Congress is right in demanding securities for the silver already coined and represented in our paper circulation, and a guarantee for the permanent retention of both metals and the historic double standard, at a ratio to be fixed with a due regard to the existing conditions of the currencies and coinages of the world. Congress stands for the American people in this matter. It is their dearest interests which it is defending in defending their constitutional currency—gold and silver.

The single gold standard has never been sanctioned or desired by the people of this country. Their will has been over and over again expressed to the contrary at every election and in every Congress for sixteen years past. Their determination that silver shall not be outlawed at the mints has been clearly and forcibly shown by overwhelming majorities in both branches of Congress. It never was stronger than it is to-day.

The clamor of the money changers, the usurers, and the stock gamblers, inspired by the English influences that radiate from Lombard street and which represent the organized rapacity of the world, has not shaken the faith of the American masses one iota in the honesty, the justice, the fairness, and, above all, the vital necessity of maintaining silver side by side with gold in their national money system.

There may have been a change in the relative measuring values of the two metals. That has often occurred in the course of history. But that change, whatever it may be, can be corrected by a change in the ratio of coinage from the present 16 to 1 to, say, 19 or even 20 to 1. It does not justify the total abolition of silver as a standard money metal. England is reported to be at this moment exchanging her gold for Indian silver on the basis of 22 to 1, showing that even the leading gold standard country recognizes that silver possesses an exchangeable value with gold at some ratio that can be fixed. And we may be sure that the Bank of England, in fixing it at 22 to 1, has been as unfair to silver and as partial to gold as it has dared to be.

The Recorder earnestly calls for a general expression of the popular will loud and clear and general enough to make the President and Congress understand that the people demand immediate relief from the stifling and stagnating currency conditions from which they are now suffering; and that, while they want the act of 1890 repealed, they also want the free coinage of silver restored at such new ratio as the wisdom of Congress may see fit to fix.

The money power has spoken for gold monometallism, and Mr. Cleveland seems to be its executive echo. Now let the people be heard and

Mr. Cleveland be clearly informed that Congress, and not he, represents the national will on this matter of admitting silver as well as gold to the mints.

Gen. Grant once said, speaking from the same chair now filled by Mr. Cleveland: "I have no policy to enforce against the will of the people." The Recorder recommends Mr. Cleveland to adopt the same attitude on this money question, for it is the only one that is worthy of an American President. Congress is the repository of the people's law-making power, and it correctly represents them in resisting the single gold standard crusade, at whose head Mr. Cleveland has apparently placed himself. He can do the nation no better service at this grave crisis in its financial and business history than to yield gracefully and say with Grant: "I have no policy to enforce against the will of the people."

It is of the very first importance that the present state of affairs should not be long continued. Business is benumbed in every branch, currency and coin are alike in hiding, exchange is difficult to effect for want of money to do it with, perfectly sound banks are embarrassed themselves and can not give ordinary accommodations to their depositors, trade is clogged and hampered at every turn, mills and workshops are closing in large numbers, and even the most solvent and flourishing firms find it hard to draw on their deposited moneys in such form as to meet their weekly pay rolls in the usual way.

This is the situation, and it is not improving but growing worse with every day's delay at Washington.

Bad as it is, it would become infinitely worse if Congress were to yield to the single gold standard movement and surrender the cause of silver. Such a surrender would mean disaster to all classes except the vultures that always flesh their beaks deepest and gorge themselves fullest on a field that is strewn with the victims of a vast commercial and industrial calamity. The merchant and the manufacturer, the big business man and the small tradesman, the great mass alike of employers and employed, the professional man, the brain-worker and the brawn-worker, and more than all, the laborer and the wage-earner in every occupation, will all be drawn down together in the vortex of contraction if silver is outlawed.

To make gold the sole standard and the only currency is to diminish the volume of our money by one-half. That is contraction; and contraction means the complete paralysis of all enterprise, the utter collapse of credit, the complete prostration of trade from New York to California, and the consignment of myriads of working people in every city and State in the Union to idleness and starvation.

The Recorder pleads with all its power that this whirlpool of contraction may not be opened. President Cleveland and Congress must get together and prevent it. The people must raise their voices now and demand their own salvation. If silver be not restored quickly to free coinage, the most optimistic man can not look forward six months without fear. Millions of unemployed, wageless men, with their wives and children crying for bread that can not be earned for them, will be hard to reason with. But they will have to be reasoned with if silver is outlawed from the mints. And it will be idle to tell them that it was thought best to starve them in order to place the country on the same gold standard footing as England.

Repeal the act of 1890, readmit silver to free coinage at a new and reasonable ratio, and do it quickly. That, and nothing less than that,

will put the business of the country firmly on its feet again, give new heart to capital, new hope to labor, and restore good times throughout the land.

If this be not done and the antisilver madness prevail, the prosperity of the country can not be recalled, and its peace will soon be in serious peril.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 12.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 14, 1893.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. HILL submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that no legislation, other than legislation pertaining to the finances, should be considered at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 13.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 14, 1893.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. GORDON submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

Whereas in this Government of the people the popular will is sovereign in its character, and when clearly expressed should be authoritative with Congress; and

Whereas certain financial reforms are demanded by the people, as shown at the polls, in the formal methods provided by the Constitution and laws for expressing the popular will; and

Whereas bimetallism, as a means for increasing the volume of sound and stable currency, is demanded by all political parties in all recent national platforms, and has thus been unmistakably indorsed by a substantially unanimous vote of the whole people: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the right of the people to expect, and the duty of Congress to enact, suitable legislation for restoring the metals of the Constitution to their coordinate place in the monetary system of the Government, and upon a ratio or plan that will secure their parity or exchangeability with each other.

*Resolved* (2), That pledges made to the people in order to secure power should be religiously redeemed in good faith and in justice to the people, who, relying upon those pledges, conferred that power.

*Resolved* (3), That in compliance with these promises made to the people in recognition of the demand made by the people, and in order to establish confidence among the people, and to bring urgently needed relief to the business of the country, the Committee on Finance be, and is hereby, instructed to report at the earliest day practicable a bill or bills repealing the purchasing clause of the statute called the Sherman law, and providing for "the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country," and for "the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal," and for making "the dollar unit of coinage of both metals * * * of equal intrinsic or exchangeable value."

*Resolved* (4), That under proper guards and restrictions, so as to secure uniformity, the power of chartering and establishing banks of issue may be safely and wisely restored to the States; that to deny this is to deny the capacity of the States for self-government; and that the said Committee on Finance be, and is hereby, instructed to report also a bill repealing "the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues."

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 14.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands (to accompany S. 417), and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the following

## MEMORIAL OF CHAS. MOUSSO, PRAYING THE PASSAGE OF A LAW TO PERFECT THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE TRACT OF LAND LYING ON THE WEST SIDE OF LAKE PEPIN AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, WHICH BELONGED TO THE HALF-BREEDS OR MIXED-BLOODS OF THE DAKOTA OR SIOUX NATION OF INDIANS.

*The Congress of the United States of America:*

Your petitioner, Charles D. Mousso, of Minneapolis, Minn., respectfully prays for the passage of the bill herewith presented.

A copy of an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior, hereto attached and prayed to be taken as part of this petition, sets forth the facts of the case, and suggests and justifies your petitioner's application.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES D. MOUSSO.
By COUNSEL.

AUGUST 7, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
*Washington, D. C., June 30, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference of Acting Secretary Sims, of certain papers relating to Sioux Half-Breed scrip, heretofore issued in the name of Charles Mousso, with a request for an expression of opinion as to the legal questions therein involved.

Congress, by the act of July 17, 1854 (10 Stat., 304), made provision to secure from the half-breeds or mixed-bloods of the Sioux nation of Indians a relinquishment of their interest in the tract set apart as a reservation for them by the treaty of July 15, 1830 (7 Stat., 330), and to that end authorizes the issuance to them, upon the execution of deeds of relinquishment of all their right in said land, of "certificates or scrip for the same amount of land to which each individual would be entitled in case of a division of the said grant or reservation pro rata among the claimants," with the proviso that no transfer or conveyance of any of said certificates or scrip should be valid. The President was authorized to ascertain the number and names of the half-

breeds or mixed-bloods who were entitled to a share in said reservation.

On the census schedule reported February 9, 1856, the name Charles Musso appears as No. 290, and five pieces of scrip, No. 301, A, B, C, D, and E, two for 40 acres each, one for 80 acres, and two for 160 acres each, were prepared in his name. On February 27, 1857, James Shields was appointed a special commissioner to secure the deeds of relinquishment provided for in said act, and to deliver the scrip to the parties entitled thereto. The certificates made out in the name of Charles Musso were not delivered by said commissioner, but were, with other pieces, returned with his report. On December 10, 1860, the scrip which had not been delivered by said special commissioner was sent to the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Paul, Minn., with instructions to give public notice that he held the same for delivery to the parties entitled thereto, or their attorneys or representatives.

A clerk in the office of the superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Paul reported, under date of June 1, 1864, that certain scrip, including No. 301, had been delivered, and returned the cover and margins of the book containing the scrip, together with the relinquishments and evidence upon which it was delivered. It seems that scrip No. 301 was delivered to William S. Chapman, as attorney in fact for Charles Musso, upon a power of attorney purporting to have been executed by Musso on July 9, 1863, in Hennepin County, Minn., before Henry W. Cowles, a notary public, and in the presence of H. W. Cowles and M. Mouso as witnesses. The relinquishment of Musso's interest in the reservation is also executed by the attorney in fact, the power of attorney authorizing that to be done.

The scrip thus issued was, on March 1, 1864, located at Carson City, Nev., upon lands in that district, by said Chapman as attorney in fact, by authority of a power of attorney purporting to have been executed by Musso at the same time and place, before the same officer, and in the presence of the same witnesses as was the other power. Patents for the lands covered by these locations were issued on letter A, February 7, 1866, and on the other pieces on September 15, 1864. The various powers of attorney seem regular on their faces, and to have been properly executed, although signed by Musso by his mark.

The matter remained in this condition until April, 1892, when Charles D. Musso tendered a formal deed of relinquishment of his interest in said reservation, and presented his petition for certificates or scrip for four hundred and eighty acres of land in exchange therefor. In this petition, which is under oath, he states that he was registered as one of the half-breeds entitled to said scrip under the name of Charles Musso, No. 290; that he has never before executed any relinquishment of his interest in said reservation; that his father, Charles Musso, was a white man, and his mother an Indian woman of the Sisseton band of Sioux Indians; that as a boy he learned to read and write, and had never signed his name by a mark since the year 1849; that he went down the river with a raft to St. Louis, Mo., in the spring of 1855, that in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Second Missouri Infantry, Confederate States Army; that he remained in service with his company until July 4, 1863, when he was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, and that he remained in Vicksburg a prisoner for ten days, until July 14, when he was paroled and went to Demopolis, Ala., where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he was exchanged and rejoined his company; that he was afterwards twice taken prisoner, and was finally paroled at Vicksburg; that he continued to live in

Alabama, naming the places, until the year 1885, when he returned to Minnesota; that he was never in Minnesota from June, 1855, until March, 1885; that he has written his name sometimes "Musso" and sometimes "Mousso."

In this statement he sets forth in detail, and with much minuteness, his life from his early boyhood, giving the names of many persons in Minnesota with whom he was acquainted before he left there. He further states that after his return he was told he had a claim to some land, and upon inquiry, learned that he was on the census list in question, and was entitled to scrip for 480 acres of land, and hence this application. With this petition are filed numerous affidavits in corroboration of the statements made therein, many of them being made by parties who knew Musso in Minnesota, and who positively identify the present claimant with the boy and young man they formerly knew, and who state that he was the only half-breed of that name, or of any name having a similar sound in that neighborhood, and who fully corroborate all the statements made by the claimant as to his life in Minnesota. In corroboration of his statements as to service in the Confederate Army, he files the affidavit of Hon. F. M. Cockrell, who says he first knew Musso in 1862; that they were in the same regiment; that this regiment was a part of the brigade afterwards commanded by affiant; that he remembers distinctly seeing Musso just prior to the operations around Vicksburg in the spring of 1863; that Musso was with his company and regiment during that campaign and seige, and was there surrendered on July 4, and marched out of Vicksburg as a paroled prisoner about July 11 to 14, and went to Demopolis, Ala., to a paroled camp, and that he recognizes a photograph of the claimant, attached to his petition, as a photograph of the Charles D. Musso he knew as a soldier. The claimant also files a litho-photographic copy of his parole, signed at Vicksburg July 6, 1863.

After this petition and affidavit had been filed this Department opened a correspondence with Mr. Chapman, who had procured said scrip under his power of attorney, to procure from him a statement as to the facts in the case. Among the papers submitted to me are several letters and copies of letters from him, some being addressed to the Department and others to Musso's attorney. In his letter of June 16, 1892, to the Department he states that in the years 1862 and 1863 he bought several lots of this scrip, making the purchases through a half-breed and a man connected by marriage with the Indians, to whom he paid a liberal commission; that these parties introduced him to the parties owning the scrip; that the Musso scrip was among the purchases thus made; that he bought, as he supposed, from Charles Musso in person, and never doubted that he executed the papers, and ends by asking the name of Musso's attorney, that he may write him on the subject. In a letter to Musso's attorney, dated November 10, 1892, after stating that he had submitted the matter to Mr. Gurnee, an attorney familiar with such matters, whose conclusions he incloses, he says:

As for myself, I have this to say: I believe Chas. D. Musso is entirely innocent of any wrong except the long and strange delay or neglect; this is unaccountable to me, but he is probably not a business man. My view of the case is this: Scrip should be issued to him. The Government would only do that by being paid for the land at the price at which the land is held. By presenting the case fairly and properly to the land committee and asking relief on ground of payment to the Government, so that no loss follows, there could be really no valid objection to the bill.

I will furnish the money to pay either at minimum or at double minimum rates, if you will put the bill through; besides this, I will aid all I can with our delegation in Congress.

The proofs submitted establish the identity of the present applicant with the Charles Musso whose name appears upon the census roll of those having an interest in the reservation in question and entitled to scrip in proportion to the interest held, upon the relinquishment of that interest, as provided in the act of 1854, *supra*. They establish the further fact that the relinquishment heretofore presented and accepted as releasing all of Musso's interest in said reservation was not executed by him or by anyone authorized to act for him. They establish also the further fact that the scrip heretofore issued was not delivered to Musso, nor to one authorized by him to receive the same and receipt therefor in his name.

In short, they establish the fact that the instruments purporting to constitute William S. Chapman the attorney in fact of Musso to execute said relinquishment and receive and receipt for the scrip were never executed by Musso, but are forged and spurious instruments. This being true, it is clear that Musso still holds his interest in the lands formerly embraced in said reservation, which claim constitutes a cloud upon the title to the present holder of that land. This adverse claim should be removed, but the question arises as to how this end may be accomplished.

It must be remembered that patent was issued in Musso's name for the land upon which the scrip in question was located, and that patent is still outstanding. This being true, I seriously question the authority of this Department to reissue this scrip, or to issue new scrip until that patent has been duly canceled upon judicial decree, or until Congress shall have authorized the issuance of other scrip, and this, notwithstanding the clear, full, and convincing statements made in the affidavits filed, and the very satisfactory character of witnesses making these statements.

Doubting, as I do, the authority of the Department to grant the prayer of this petition, but being convinced at the same time of the justness of Musso's claim, and that the patents now outstanding on the certificates heretofore issued are illegal, I would recommend that the matter be submitted to the Attorney-General, with the request that he institute proceedings in the proper court to set aside and cancel those patents.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

JOHN I. HALL,
*Assistant Attorney-General.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 15.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

## LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS, TRANSMITTING CERTIFIED COPY OF THE FINDINGS OF COURT OF CLAIMS IN THE CASE OF ISAAC DAVENPORT, JR., AND OTHER CLAIMANTS VERSUS THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 12, 1893.*

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court filed June 5, 1893, in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on Claims United States Senate, under the act of March 3, 1883, and subsequently by resolution of the United States Senate under act of March 3, 1887.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
*Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.*

Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
*President United States Senate.*

[Court of Claims. Isaac Davenport, jr., *et. al. vs.* The United Sta tes. No. 4032. Congressional.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

On the 31st day of January, 1888, there was introduced into the United States Senate, and referred to the Committee on Claims, a bill No. 1808, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the following sums to the persons named therein for the use of certain property in the city of Richmond, Va., viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Isaac Davenport, jr., surviving partner of Edmond & Davenport | $4,797.64 |
| To George D. Harwood | 1,300.00 |
| To Thomas W. McCause, surviving partner of Dunlap, Moncure & Co | 3,675.00 |
| To D. T. Madigan, surviving partner of Fabian & Madigan | 625.00 |
| To A. S. Lee | 630.00 |
| To Dr. Creed Thomas | 1,127.50 |
| To W. H. Palmer, executor of William Palmer, deceased | 1,620.00 |
| To John E. Robinson | 1,620.00 |
| To John Enders, executor of William Greanor | 4,200.00 |
| To Mary W. Bailey, executrix of Samuel M. Bailey | 375.00 |
| To Garrett F. Watson, surviving partner of Ludlam & Watson | 4,972.00 |
| To the estate of R. O. Hoskins, deceased | 540.00 |
| To Ann E. Grant, administratrix of James H. Grant | 1,800.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| To Samuel P. Lathrop, agent for Eugene Carrington, administrator of George M. Carrington, deceased | $1,150.00 |
| To John Enders | 1,140.00 |
| To W Ben. Palmer, executor of George S. Palmer | 351.00 |
| To John Bowers, surviving partner of Charles D. Yale & Co | 400.00 |
| To E. M. Garnett, assignee of Joel B. Watkins | 2,000.00 |

Thereafter, to wit, on the 13th day June, 1888, the said bill (and claims embraced therein) was transmitted by the Committee on Claims of the Senate to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, known as the Bowman Act (22 Stat. L., 485), and thereafter, to wit, on the 27th day of September, 1888, said bill was transmitted by a resolution of the Senate under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, known as the Tucker Act (24 Stat. L., 505), for the purpose of investigating and reporting the facts.

Pursuant to the several references to the court as aforesaid, the claimants named in said bill, under the title of Isaac Davenport, jr., and others, filed their several petitions under No. 4682, Congressional, on the 7th day of March, 1889, and the claims embraced in said petitions of George D. Harwood and William H. Palmer, executor of the last will and testament of William Palmer, deceased, were submitted to the court on the questions of loyalty and merits on the 27th day of February, 1893.

John Goode and Charles W. Dorsey, esqs., appeared for the claimants, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The court, on the 7th day of March, 1893, on a preliminary hearing, found that said William Palmer (now deceased), and said George D. Harwood, whose buildings are alleged to have been seized and occupied, were not loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

Thereafter, to wit, on the 13th day of April, 1893, all the other claims specified in said bill, except that of A. S. Lee (whose claim is not before the court), were submitted to the court on the questions of loyalty and merits.

Thereafter, to wit, on the 17th day of April, 1893, on a preliminary hearing, the court found that all the other claimants named in said bill as specified above, except A. S. Lee aforesaid, were not loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The said claimants, and each of them, allege in their respective petitions substantially the same, except as to the date of the occupation of the real estate for which they seek to recover compensation and the amount thereof; that is to say, on the 2d day of April, 1865, when the city of Richmond came into the possession of the U. S. Army, the commanding officer, finding it necessary to have buildings for the use of the army, occupied the several buildings of the claimants situate in the city of Richmond from on or about the 3d day of April, 1865, to the subsequent dates, respectively, as hereinafter more particularly set forth in the findings.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

## FINDINGS OF FACT.

### I.

On the 2d day of April, 1865, and for some years prior thereto, the Confederate army, under the command of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was in the possession and control of the city of Richmond, Va., which was the seat of military operations for said army and hostile territory which the Union army, under the command of Gen. U. S. Grant, was seeking to enter and occupy for the suppression of the rebellion.

During said possession and control by the Confederate forces, various buildings, with the consent of the respective owners, including the buildings of the claimants herein severally, were occupied and used by the Confederate army for various purposes.

On said 2d day of April, 1865, the Confederate forces aforesaid were expelled from the said city by the U. S. Army under the command of Gen. Grant; and the buildings theretofore occupied by the said Confederate forces, including the buildings of said claimants, respectively, were seized by the United States and occupied for military purposes during the respective periods hereinbefore found.

### II.

On the 3d day of April, 1865, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Turner, then commanding the District of Henrico, Richmond, Va., by Special Order, No. 49, issued by him without authority or approval of U. S. Grant, general of the Army, or the Secretary of War, convened a board of officers, composed of Lieut. Col. Charles P. Baldwin, Fourth

Maine Volunteers; Maj. Edmonds, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers; and Capt. George S. Scammond, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the rental value of the buildings of the claimants herein so seized and occupied by the U. S. Army.

Said board, in pursuance of said order, met a few days thereafter, and fixed the rental of the claimants' buildings, respectively, except as to the building of Eugene Carrington, administrator of George M. Carrington, deceased, which was fixed by J. G. Chandler, then chief quartermaster of said department, and upon the basis of rentals so fixed, which the court find were reasonable, there remains unpaid to the claimants herein, less all credits and payments thereon, the sums hereinafter found and set opposite their respective names.

III.

In accordance with the rental values so fixed by said board of officers, the chief quartermaster at Richmond, Va., paid to said claimants, from time to time, for a few months the rentals so fixed, leaving the amounts unpaid after deducting all the payments so made respectively as hereinafter found; but the Quartermaster-General, being advised of the payments of rent as aforesaid, subsequently ordered further payments to be stopped, on the ground that the United States was not liable for the use and occupation of buildings which had previously been occupied by the Confederate forces in an insurrectionary State.

Upon the foregoing basis of the rentals fixed by said board and said Chandler, chief quartermaster of said department as aforesaid, there remains unpaid for the use and occupation of said premises for the periods stated, respectively, the amounts set opposite their respective names, that is to say:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Isaac Davenport, jr., serviving partner of Edmond & Davenport, for the use and occupation of two large warehouses on Seventeenth street in the city of Richmond, and also of a large wharf in the lower end of said city from April 3, 1865, to April 3, 1866 | $4,797.64 |
| To George D. Harwood, for the use and occupation of building situated on the corner of Twenty-sixth and Main streets in the said city from April 3, 1865 to May 22, 1866 | 1,300.00 |
| To Thomas W. McCause, surviving partner of Dunlap, Moncure & Co., for the use and occupation of wharf property at Rocketts in said city from April 9, 1865, to October 10, 1866 | 3,675.00 |
| To D. T. Madigan, surviving partner of Fabian & Madigan, for use and occupation of wharf for storage purposes from April 3, 1865, to September 3, 1865 | 625.00 |
| To Creed Thomas, for use and occupation of house corner of Broad and Eighth streets in said city, from April 3, 1865, to September 3, 1866 | 1,127.50 |
| To W. H. Palmer, executor of William Palmer, deceased, for use and occupation of warehouse, corner of Nineteenth and Cary streets, in said city from April 3, 1865, to July 3, 1866 | 1,620.00 |
| To John E. Robinson, for use and occupation of building from April 3, 1865, to October 3, 1867 | 1,620.00 |
| To John Enders, executor of William Greanor, for use and occupation of factory on Twenty-second street, in said city, from April 10, 1865, to August 16, 186 | 4,200.00 |
| To Mary W. Bailey, executrix of Samuel M. Bailey, for use and occupation of factory, corner of Cary and Seventh streets in said city, April 3, 1865, to June 18, 1865 | 375.00 |
| To Garrett F. Watson, surviving partner of Ludlam & Watson, for use and occupation of wharf house and wharves in said city from April 3, 1865, to April 3, 1866 | 4,972.00 |
| To the estate of R. O. Haskins, for use and occupation of wharf property in said city, from April 3, 1865, to August 3, 1865 | 540.00 |
| To Ann E. Grant, administratrix of James H. Grant, for use and occupation of warehouse on Tenth street, April 16, 1865, to January 16, 1866 | 1,800.00 |
| To Samuel P. Lathrop, agent for Eugene Carrington, administrator of George M. Carrington, deceased, for use and occupation of a certain lot of land, with improvements, in said city, from April 3, 1865, to February 3, 1869 | 1,150.00 |
| To W. Ben. Palmer, executor of George S. Palmer, for rent of two warehouses in said city, April 3, 1865, to June 21, 1865 | 351.00 |
| To John Bowers, surviving partner of Charles D. Yale & Co., for rent of house on Cary street, in said city, from April 3, 1865, to September 3, 1865 | 400.00 |

To John Enders, for use and occupation of two warehouses and a stable in said city from ——..... $1,140.00

To E. M. Garnett, assignee of Joel B. Watkins, for use and occupation of house on the corner of Tenth and Capitol streets, in said city from April 10, 1865, to August 10, 1866..... 2,000.00

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 5, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
*Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.*

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 16.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Finance to accompany S. 294, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES presented the following:

## LETTER OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY RECOMMENDING THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL (S. 294), TO PROVIDE FOR ISSUE OF CIRCULATING NOTES TO NATIONAL BANKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, D. C., August 11, 1893.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th instant, inclosing form of a bill "to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks," and asking the views of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the advisability of its passage, is received.

The enactment of such a law as proposed would enable the national banks to issue and put in circulation at once, on bonds already deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, about $19,000,000 in currency in addition to the amount now authorized, and this, in my opinion, would afford a very considerable measure of relief to the country under existing circumstances. I therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

Respectfully yours,

J. G. CARLISLE,
*Secretary.*

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES,
*Chairman, Committee on Finance, United States Senate.*

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 17.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

# STATEMENT

OF THE

# PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD

## SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED BY MR. VEST.

AUGUST 14, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

*Statement of the production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America.*

[From 1493 to 1885 is from table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. For the years 1886-1892 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint.]

| | Gold. | | | | Silver. | | | | Percentage of production. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual average of period. | | Total for the period. | | Annual average of period. | | Total for the period. | | By weight. | | By value. | |
| | Fine ounces. | Value. | Fine ounces. | Value. | Fine ounces. | Coining value. | Fine ounces. | Coining value. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| 1493-1520 | 186,470 | $3,855,000 | 5,221,160 | $107,931,000 | 1,511,050 | $1,954,000 | 42,309,400 | $54,703,000 | 11.0 | 89.0 | 66.4 | 33.6 |
| 1521-1544 | 230,194 | 4,759,000 | 5,524,656 | 114,205,000 | 2,899,930 | 3,749,000 | 69,598,320 | 89,986,000 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 55.9 | 44.1 |
| 1545-1560 | 273,596 | 5,656,000 | 4,377,544 | 90,492,000 | 10,017,940 | 12,952,000 | 160,287,040 | 207,240,000 | 2.7 | 97.3 | 30.4 | 69.6 |
| 1561-1580 | 219,906 | 4,546,000 | 4,398,120 | 90,917,000 | 9,628,925 | 12,450,000 | 192,578,500 | 248,990,000 | 2.2 | 97.8 | 26.7 | 73.3 |
| 1581-1600 | 237,267 | 4,905,000 | 4,745,340 | 98,095,000 | 13,467,635 | 17,413,000 | 269,352,700 | 348,254,000 | 1.7 | 98.3 | 22.0 | 78.0 |
| 1601-1620 | 273,918 | 5,662,000 | 5,478,360 | 113,248,000 | 13,596,235 | 17,579,000 | 271,924,700 | 351,579,000 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 24.4 | 75.6 |
| 1621-1640 | 266,845 | 5,516,000 | 5,336,900 | 110,324,000 | 12,654,240 | 16,361,000 | 253,084,800 | 327,221,000 | 2.1 | 97.9 | 25.2 | 74.8 |
| 1641-1660 | 281,955 | 5,828,000 | 5,639,110 | 116,571,000 | 11,776,545 | 15,226,000 | 235,530,900 | 304,525,000 | 2.3 | 97.7 | 27.7 | 72.3 |
| 1661-1680 | 297,709 | 6,154,000 | 5,954,180 | 123,084,000 | 10,834,550 | 14,008,000 | 216,691,000 | 280,166,000 | 2.7 | 97.3 | 30.5 | 69.5 |
| 1681-1700 | 346,095 | 7,154,000 | 6,921,895 | 143,088,000 | 10,992,085 | 14,212,000 | 219,841,700 | 284,240,000 | 3.1 | 96.9 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| 1701-1720 | 412,163 | 8,520,000 | 8,243,260 | 170,403,000 | 11,432,540 | 14,781,000 | 228,650,800 | 295,629,000 | 3.5 | 96.5 | 36.6 | 63.4 |
| 1721-1740 | 613,422 | 12,681,000 | 12,268,440 | 253,611,000 | 13,863,080 | 17,924,000 | 277,261,600 | 358,480,000 | 4.2 | 95.8 | 41.4 | 58.6 |
| 1741-1760 | 791,211 | 16,356,000 | 15,824,230 | 327,116,000 | 17,140,612 | 22,162,000 | 342,812,235 | 443,232,000 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 42.5 | 57.5 |
| 1761-1780 | 665,666 | 13,761,000 | 13,313,315 | 275,211,000 | 20,985,591 | 27,133,000 | 419,711,820 | 542,658,000 | 3.1 | 96.9 | 33.7 | 66.3 |
| 1781-1800 | 571,948 | 11,823,000 | 11,438,970 | 236,464,000 | 28,261,779 | 36,540,000 | 565,235,580 | 730,810,000 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 24.4 | 75.6 |
| 1801-1810 | 571,563 | 11,815,000 | 5,715,627 | 118,152,000 | 28,746,922 | 37,168,000 | 287,469,225 | 371,677,000 | 1.9 | 98.1 | 24.1 | 75.9 |
| 1811-1820 | 367,957 | 7,606,000 | 3,679,568 | 76,063,000 | 17,385,755 | 22,479,000 | 173,857,555 | 224,786,000 | 2.1 | 97.9 | 25.3 | 74.7 |
| 1821-1830 | 457,044 | 9,448,000 | 4,570,444 | 94,479,000 | 14,807,604 | 19,144,000 | 148,070,040 | 191,444,000 | 3.0 | 97.0 | 33.0 | 67.0 |
| 1831-1840 | 652,291 | 13,484,000 | 6,522,913 | 134,841,000 | 19,175,867 | 24,798,000 | 191,758,675 | 247,930,000 | 3.3 | 96.7 | 35.2 | 64.8 |
| 1841-1850 | 1,760,502 | 36,393,000 | 17,605,018 | 363,928,000 | 25,090,342 | 32,440,000 | 250,903,422 | 324,400,000 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| 1851-1855 | 6,410,324 | 132,573,000 | 32,051,621 | 662,566,000 | 28,488,597 | 36,824,000 | 142,442,986 | 184,169,000 | 18.4 | 81.6 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| 1856-1860 | 6,486,262 | 134,083,000 | 32,431,312 | 670,415,000 | 29,095,428 | 37,618,000 | 145,477,142 | 188,092,000 | 18.2 | 81.8 | 78.1 | 21.9 |
| 1861-1865 | 5,949,582 | 122,989,000 | 29,747,913 | 614,944,000 | 35,401,972 | 45,772,000 | 177,009,862 | 228,861,000 | 14.4 | 85.6 | 72.9 | 27.1 |
| 1866-1870 | 6,270,086 | 129,614,000 | 31,350,430 | 648,071,000 | 43,051,583 | 55,663,000 | 215,257,914 | 278,313,000 | 12.7 | 87.3 | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| 1871-1875 | 5,591,014 | 115,577,000 | 27,955,068 | 577,083,000 | 63,317,014 | 81,864,000 | 316,585,069 | 409,322,000 | 8.1 | 91.9 | 58.6 | 41.4 |
| 1876-1880 | 5,543,110 | 114,586,000 | 27,715,550 | 572,931,000 | 78,775,602 | 101,851,000 | 393,878,009 | 509,256,000 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| 1881-1885 | 4,794,755 | 99,116,000 | 23,973,773 | 495,582,000 | 92,003,944 | 118,955,000 | 460,019,722 | 594,773,000 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| 1886 | 5,127,750 | 106,000,000 | 5,127,750 | 106,000,000 | 93,276,000 | 120,600,000 | 93,276,000 | 120,600,000 | 5.2 | 94.8 | 46.8 | 53.2 |
| 1887 | 5,093,984 | 105,302,000 | 5,093,984 | 105,302,000 | 96,189,000 | 124,366,000 | 96,189,000 | 124,366,000 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 45.9 | 54.1 |
| 1888 | 5,316,412 | 109,900,000 | 5,316,412 | 109,900,000 | 109,911,000 | 142,107,000 | 109,911,000 | 142,107,000 | 4.6 | 95.4 | 43.6 | 56.4 |
| 1889 | 5,746,950 | 118,800,000 | 5,746,950 | 118,800,000 | 125,830,000 | 162,690,000 | 125,830,000 | 162,690,000 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 42.2 | 57.8 |
| 1890 | 5,473,631 | 115,150,000 | 5,473,631 | 113,150,000 | 133,213,000 | 172,235,000 | 133,213,000 | 172,235,000 | 4.0 | 96.0 | 39.7 | 60.3 |
| 1891 | 5,830,107 | 120,519,000 | 5,830,107 | 120,519,000 | 144,426,000 | 186,733,000 | 144,426,000 | 186,733,000 | 3.9 | 96.1 | 39.2 | 60.8 |
| 1892 | 6,328,272 | 130,817,000 | 6,328,272 | 130,817,000 | 152,062,000 | 196,605,000 | 152,062,000 | 196,605,000 | 4.0 | 96.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| Total | | | 397,191,823 | 8,204,303,000 | | | 7,522,507,716 | 9,726,072,000 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 45.8 | 54.2 |

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 18.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# BOARD OF VISITORS

TO THE

# UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

MADE TO

## CONGRESS AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR

FOR

## THE YEAR 1893.

PRESENTED BY MR. CULLOM.

AUGUST 15, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

## *BOARD OF VISITORS.*

JUNE, 1898.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD ..... NEW YORK, N. Y.
2. Hon. HENRY L. PIERCE ..... BOSTON, MASS.
3. Hon. FRANK THOMSON ..... PHILADELPHIA, PA.
4. Gen. A. C. McCLURG ..... CHICAGO, ILL.
5. Rev. JOHN W. DINSMORE ..... SAN JOSE, CAL.
6. Prof. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN ..... GREENSBORO, N. C.
7. Hon. JOHN P. REA ..... MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

8. Hon. S. M. CULLOM ..... SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
9. Hon. E. D. WHITE ..... NEW ORLEANS, LA.

APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

10. Hon. JOSEPH WHEELER ..... WHEELER, ALA.
11. Hon. JAMES S. GORMAN ..... CHELSEA, MICH.
12. Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM ..... PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *August, 1893.*

SIR: The undersigned members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., on the part of the Senate, for the year 1893, having, in conjunction with the members of the Board appointed by the President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, performed the duties devolving upon them by virtue of their appointment, herewith submit their report concurring in and adopting the report made by the full Board of Visitors.

S. M. CULLOM.
E. D. WHITE.

HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
*Vice-President and President of the Senate.*

# REPORT

OF THE

# BOARD OF VISITORS

TO THE

# UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

## FOR THE YEAR 1893.

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*To the Secretary of War, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

The following report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point for the year 1893 is respectfully submitted.

The Board of Visitors was appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 1327, 1328, and 1329. These Statutes contain the authority for the appointment of the Board, the purpose for which it is appointed, and the nature and scope of its duties.

### NAMES OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

In accordance with these provisions of the law relating thereto, the following gentlemen were appointed and requested to convene at the Military Academy on or before June 1, 1893:

#### APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD ..... New York, N. Y.
2. Hon. HENRY L. PIERCE ..... Boston, Mass.
3. Hon. FRANK THOMSON ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
4. Gen. A. C. MCCLURG ..... Chicago, Ill.
5. Rev. JOHN W. DINSMORE ..... San Jose, Cal.
6. Prof. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN ..... Greensboro, N. C.
7. Hon. JOHN P. REA ..... Minneapolis, Minn.

#### APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

8. Hon. S. M. CULLOM ..... Springfield, Ill.
9. Hon. E. D. WHITE ..... New Orleans, La.

APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

10. Hon. JOSEPH WHEELER ..... Wheeler, Ala.
11. Hon. JAMES S. GORMAN ..... Chelsea, Mich.
12. Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM ..... Philadelphia, Pa.

## ORGANIZATION.

A meeting was called in the Board rooms at the West Point Hotel on Thursday afternoon, June 1, at 3:30 o'clock.

A quorum of the Board of Visitors being present, the Board was organized by the unanimous selection of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom as president, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild as vice-president, and Prof. Edwin A. Alderman as secretary.

The secretary was instructed to notify Col. O. H. Ernst, superintendent of the Military Academy, of the organization of the Board. This was done, and in reply the following letter was received:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
*West Point, N. Y., June 1, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date notifying me of the organization of the Board of Visitors.

I shall be happy to afford the Board every facility for a thorough inspection of the workings of all the departments of the Academy, administrative as well as those of instruction, and in general to do everything possible to assist the Board in its labors.

A programme of the examination has already been furnished each member. Notice will be given from day to day of such military exercises as are ordered for the Board of Visitors.

First Lieuts. Alexander B. Dyer, Fourth Artillery; Wilds P. Richardson, Eighth Infantry; John C. W. Brooks, Fourth Artillery, and Willard A. Holbrook, Seventh Cavalry, have been detailed to attend upon the Board of Visitors during their stay at the Academy.

I also take occasion to say that I hope the Board will communicate with me freely, both personally and officially, upon any subject connected with the Military Academy which may be of interest to its members in connection with their official visit to West Point.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I desire to call officially upon the Board of Visitors at the hotel at 4:15 o'clock p. m. to-day, with the members of the Academic Board and my military staff, for the purpose of paying our respects to the Board of Visitors, and to conduct them to a review of the Corps of Cadets given in their honor.

At the close of the review it will give me pleasure to receive the members of the Board, their families, and friends at my quarters, to meet the officers and ladies of the Post and prominent citizens residing in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. ERNST,
*Colonel of Engineers, Superintendent.*

Hon. S. M. CULLOM,
*President Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.*

The Secretary then read the following order:

Orders, No. 77.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
*West Point, N. Y., June 1, 1893.*

[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

II. In honor of the arrival at the Post of the Board of Visitors a salute of seventeen guns will be fired at 4:25 o'clock p. m. to-day, under the direction of the commanding officer, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Ordnance.

III. The Battalion of Cadets will be reviewed by the Board of Visitors at 4:30 o'clock p. m. to-day.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. Ernst:

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,
*First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Adjutant.*

Before adjournment each member of the Board was put in possession of a copy of the following:

ORDER OF EXAMINATIONS AND MILITARY EXERCISES.

Orders, No. 66.] HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
*West Point, N. Y., May 15, 1893.*

I. The Annual Examination will begin on Thursday, the 1st proximo, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 o'clock a. m., till 1 o'clock p. m., and from 2:30 o'clock p. m., till 4:30 o'clock p. m., until finished.

II. The Academic Board will be divided into two committees:

The first committee will be composed of the professor of natural and experimental philosophy; the professor of mathematics; the professor of civil and military engineering; the professor of law; and the instructor of practical military engineering.

The second committee will be composed of the professor of drawing; the professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology; the professor of history, geography, and ethics; the commandant of cadets; the professor of modern languages; and the instructor of ordnance and gunnery.

The first committee will sit in the library and examine, orally, (1) the first class in engineering; (2) the third class in mathematics; (3) the first class in law; (4) the second class in philosophy; by inspection of marks and practical work, (5) the first class in practical military engineering; and by written examination the fourth class in mathematics, at 8 a. m., June 1.

The second committee will sit in the lecture room of the philosophical academy and examine, orally, (1) the second class in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology; (2) the fourth class in French; (3) the third class in French; (4) the first class in Spanish; (5) the first class in ordnance and gunnery; by written examination, the third class in French, at 8 a. m., June 1; the first class in Spanish, at 2 p. m., June 2; the fourth class in English, at 8 a. m., June 5; the fourth class in French, at 8 a. m., June 6; and by inspection of marks and drawings, the second and third classes in drawing.

In all the classes the oral examinations will begin with the lowest sections, and the examinations will be so conducted as not to interfere with the usual hours for meals of cadets.

All written examinations will be conducted in Grant Hall.

On June 1 the upper floor of the addition to the cadet quartermaster's department store will also, if found necessary, be used for the written examinations.

The examination of the first class in practical military engineering will be conducted in Fort Clinton.

The Superintendent will preside in either committee in which he may be present

III. As each committee shall complete its labors of examination, its presiding officer will report the fact to these headquarters.

Either committee may in its discretion extend its labors not to exceed one hour each day, provided this does not interfere with any of the military exercises directed in Par. VI of this order.

IV. First Lieut. George F. Barney, Second Artillery, and First Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Fourth Cavalry, are appointed the secretaries of the first and second committees, respectively. The record of each committee will be so kept as to show clearly the length of time occupied in examination by each department of instruction.

At the close of each day's proceedings the secretaries will report to the adjutant of the Academy the progress of the examination, and they will transmit to the secretary of the Academic Board the records of the proceedings of the committees as soon as they are completed.

V. The instructors will report daily to the heads of their respective departments, and keep themselves informed as to the times when their services will be required.

VI. The following military exercises will take place during the examination:

*Infantry.*—Escort of the colors and review, June 1; school of the battalion, June 8; company competition drill, a. m.; drill in extended order, p. m., June 9.

*Artillery.*—Heavy artillery drill (seacoast guns), June 2; school of the battery (field artillery), June 7; heavy artillery drill (siege mortars), 8 p. m., June 9.

*Cavalry.*—School of the troop, June 3; school of the trooper, June 6.

*Practical military engineering.*—Military bridge construction (pontoon bridge), June 5.

*Small arms.*—Use of the sword and bayonet, military gymnastics, 8 p. m., June 7.

This order of exercises may be changed on account of the weather, or for other causes.

VII. The members of the first class will be graduated June 12, 1893.

By order of Col. Ernst:

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,
*First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Adjutant.*

Official:

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,
*First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Adjutant.*

## WORKING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

At the second session of the Board the president announced the committees as follows:

*Appointments and examinations.*—Messrs. Fairchild, Thomson, and Wheeler.

*Discipline and instruction.*—Messrs. Wheeler, Alderman, and Dinsmore.

*Armament and equipment.*—Messrs. Rea, White, and Bingham.

*Buildings, grounds, and lights.*—Messrs. Gorman, Pierce, and McClurg.

*Supplies and expenditures.*—Messrs. Dinsmore, Thomson, and Pierce.

*Fiscal affairs.*—Messrs. McClurg, Thomson, and Fairchild.

*Miscellaneous affairs.*—Messrs. Alderman, White, and Cullom.

The hour of 2:30 p. m. was fixed upon as the time for the daily meeting of the Board. The Hon. Henry H. Bingham was prevented from attending by serious illness.

Hon. James S. Gorman reported on June 2, and assumed his duties as a member of the Board.

The Board practically completed its labors on Saturday, June 10, and Messrs. Cullom, Pierce, McClurg, and Gorman were called away on that day.

### PLAN OF PROCEDURE BY THE COMMITTEES AND THE BOARD.

Preparatory to individual committee work, the Board as a body made a tour of inspection of the entire Academy, examining the grounds, buildings, equipment, and attending several section rooms where the annual examinations were being held. The secretary was instructed to invite Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent of the Academy, to appear before the Board to present and discuss any of the needs of the institution that might seem to him desirable. In compliance with this request Col. Ernst appeared before the Board and discussed for an hour the affairs of the Academy. In addition he sent a letter indicating explicitly to the various committees the best sources of information available to them. Every facility was thus afforded for a thorough examination of the Academy and its workings, and the officers in charge were eager and prompt to aid the committees in their investigations. It can not be said that West Point or any other educational institution is perfect, but it may be said with simple truth that the men who administer the affairs of the Military Academy, academic, military, and administrative, are entirely faithful, capable, and conscientious. There is to be seen here none of the cant and sham of education. Everything is mercilessly genuine.

The committees addressed themselves to their work with eagerness, interest, and constancy. Nine daily sessions of the Board were held, at which the results of the labors of the respective committees, their recommendations and conclusions, were discussed, and their formal reports, which are to follow in this report, were analyzed and adopted by vote of the entire Board.

The Board was requested by the Superintendent to select one of its members to deliver an address to the graduating class on June 12. The Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, was chosen unanimously for this honor.

The secretary, by instruction of the Board, forwarded to the Secretary of War two resolutions. One urged the early completion of the academic building, and begged that no further time be allowed the contractors. The other begged that the corps of cadets be permitted to visit the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

The Board attended daily some form of military exercise by the cadets in infantry, artillery, cavalry, and practical military engineering.

These exercises were remarkable exhibitions of efficiency and skill, and are scarcely susceptible of criticism. The foundation of much of the endurance and soldierly power of the cadets is laid in their gymnastic training.

The Board witnessed the exhibition of the work done with the members of the fourth class in the gymnasium, and were strongly impressed with its scientific character and with the remarkable results achieved.

In conclusion, it may be said that while the Board of Visitorsre cognized the rigorous genuineness and effectiveness of the intellectual training given at West Point, they also saw with even greater satisfaction that the education of the Military Academy appreciated and sympathized with the great truth that, after all, character is greater than intellect.

The young men there gathered together, representing all sections and all phases of American life, gave plain and beautiful evidence day by day of large manliness and deep-seated courtesy, of great patriotic fervor, and of firm and loyal adherence to truth and honor.

After the presentation and adoption of all the reports, the Board finally adjourned on Saturday night, June 10.

## APPOINTMENTS AND EXAMINATIONS.

*Committee on appointments and examinations.*—Messrs. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, FRANK THOMSON, and JOSEPH WHEELER.

The committee on examinations and appointments reports that the individual members have attended many of the examinations, and that they were impressed with the accuracy of knowledge which the cadets showed therein; the work done was strong testimony to the thoroughness of the instructors' work as well as to the diligence of the students.

The only suggestion which the committee wishes to make in this regard is that the cadets should be taught to enunciate their words more clearly and distinctly; where all else is so clear and exact a thick and blurred utterance is all the more marked.

The committee wishes to renew the recommendations of previous Boards of Visitors that the requirements for admission be raised and that the number of cadets be gradually increased. We regard it as a pity that the largest possible number of youth should not share the advantages of the admirable plant, education, and training which West Point affords. It is also a pity that the minds of the young men should not have had enough training and gained enough scope before coming here to enable them at once upon entering the Academy to begin to get the fullest benefit from the intellectual resources which are offered to them. If this were the case it seems to the committee that the intellectual life begun here would continue and go on to fuller development on the part of more Army officers than in the past.

CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD, *Chairman.*
FRANK THOMSON.
JOSEPH WHEELER.

# DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION.

*Committee on discipline and instruction.*—Messrs. JOSEPH WHEELER, EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, and JOHN W. DINSMORE.

Your committee has investigated the subjects within its province and is unable to suggest any improvement in the methods of discipline at the Military Academy.

The most able and intelligent administration of the affairs of the Military Academy by the Superintendent and staff, the commandant of cadets, and his assistants is worthy of the highest commendation.

All infractions of the rules are certainly and promptly punished with absolute justice and impartiality. The committee is pleased to observe that a very high degree of respect is entertained by the cadets toward the officers and professors, and also that these gentlemen fully reciprocate this feeling and use all proper efforts to impress young gentlemen with their confidence in them, all of which tends to increase manliness and self-respect on the part of the cadets.

Your committee is of opinion that the changes recently made and those now contemplated are all in the right direction. Their character is indicated by the following letter from the present efficient commandant of cadets:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. CORPS OF CADETS,
*West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1893.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 7th instant, just received, asking for a statement in regard to any changes or improvements contemplated in reference to the discipline of cadets, etc., I would respectfully state that these are matters of slow growth.

The present system of discipline is the result of many years' experience and effort on the part of superintendents and others charged with this duty, and although minor changes are made from time to time, the underlying principles have remained unchanged for many years. I have recently revised the interior regulations for the government of the Corps of Cadets, which has been approved by the Superintendent (copy inclosed). In this revision I have reduced the previously published prohibitions pertaining to the conduct of cadets very considerably, and in another revision contemplated during the coming year will reduce these regulations still further, the intention being to free the mind of the cadet from the idea that he must find a regulation covering every possible offense, and his failure to find a special prohibition gives him permission to commit the impropriety.

He will be taught by constant care and instruction that there are many minor offenses which as a soldier he must intuitively know can not be committed.

I should be most happy to give your committee any information, verbally or otherwise, if you will suggest to me the particular points you would like information

upon. It might be of interest to the committee to call at my office any day between 7:30 and 10 a. m., during the transaction of business with cadets, to observe the methods pursued.

Very respectfully,

S. M. MILLS,
*Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, Commandant of Cadets.*

To the SECRETARY BOARD OF VISITORS.
(Through Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy.)

The professors, assistant professors, and instructors are devoted to their duties to the cadets and to the institution, and their methods fully attain the high purposes for which the Academy was established.

The committee is of opinion that measures should be adopted to give the professors more opportunities to visit and inspect the colleges of this and, if possible, other countries, and as under the present regulations assistant professors and instructors can only remain four years at the Academy, it would be advantageous for them to spend a year at some college of note before commencing their four years' tour as instructors at the Academy. The committee wishes it to be fully understood that this recommendation is not made because it sees any defect in the system now in vogue at West Point, which it regards as excellent, but it thinks, as all the professors, except the chaplain, come from the graduates, that some such measure should be adopted to keep the Academy in touch with other institutions, and to enable it to avail itself of any improvements which from time to time may be developed.

The committee finds that between September and January 1 some ten to twenty cadets of the fourth class very generally give up their studies, but remain at the Academy until the semiannual examination. They become careless in conduct, negligent in observance of the regulations, and in a measure interfere with their classmates who are devoting themselves to their studies and duties.

It is important to reduce this evil to a minimum, and the committee recommends that measures be adopted to attain this end.

The committee has considered the subject of an extension of the course of English and history, but as the committee is informed that the Academic Board is now earnestly considering this matter the committee deems it best not to submit any definite recommendations.

In consideration of the manifest importance of these subjects to the intellectual life of the cadets, the following letter was addressed to the Academic Board:

ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS,
*West Point, N. Y., June 6, 1893.*

GENTLEMEN: The subcommittee on discipline and instruction of the Board of Visitors requests a brief opinion from each of you in reference to the following matters:

1. Is it desirable to have a fuller course in history and English in this institution?
2. If so, how can this be accomplished without detriment to the established curriculum of the Academy?

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN,
*Secretary.*

To the ACADEMIC BOARD.

In order to make clear the attitude of the academic authorities at the Academy on this subject the committee begs to incorporate in its report the following replies received from various members of the Academic Board:

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 7, 1893.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 6th instant, I have to state:

(1) That, in my opinion, an improvement in the history and English courses of instruction at the Academy is very desirable.

(2) That the manner of accomplishing this without detriment to any other interest of the Academy is a question involving many considerations. It has been under advisement by a committee of the Academic Board for the past year, and the only feasible plan that I am prepared to recommend at present has been evolved by this committee. This plan may be outlined as follows:

First. To materially modify the present fourth-class English course and have it terminate at the January examination of that year.

Second. To transfer the Spanish course from the first-class year to the last term of the third-class year, the Spanish then to employ a portion of the time now given to French.

Third. The French to employ the time vacated by the English in the fourth-class year after the January examination.

Fourth. The time now given to history and Spanish in the first-class year to be given to ordnance and gunnery, except about two weeks to be given to cavalry drill regulations.

Fifth. The time now given to ordnance and gunnery to be given to history.

This is a change which has been proposed by a committee of the Academic Board and is still to be considered by the entire Board. In my opinion, this change can be introduced immediately with great advantage to the institution.

The net effect of the proposed change is to diminish the elementary English of the fourth-class year by forty recitations, and to increase the history studies of the first-class year by the same amount. This change in the English studies, taken in connection with the modification of the fourth-class course, referred to in paragraph 1 above, it is thought, will greatly improve these studies. The French will be decreased by thirty-eight recitations, and Spanish increased by eighteen; drill regulations will be increased by twelve lessons, and ordnance and gunnery by eight recitations.

Very respectfully,

S. E. TILLMAN,
*Professor of Chemistry, etc., U. S. Military Academy.*

The SECRETARY OF COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION, ETC., BOARD OF VISITORS.
(Through Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy.)

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U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
*West Point, N. Y., June 8, 1893.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of inquiry as to the advisability of increasing the courses of English and history at the Military Academy, I have the honor to say:

That if the question were simply whether it would be advisable, provided there was time now available for this purpose, my answer would be unhesitatingly in the affirmative. But this difficulty exists: The time of the cadets is now so fully occupied that something already in the curriculum must be dropped and the studies depending on it rearranged before any new subject can be introduced or any enlargement be made in either of the courses referred to in your letter.

The Academic Board has been considering the very subject of the proper modification of these courses, and a committee of its members had already sent in a report after making an exhaustive study of the matter.

The consideration of the whole question will doubtless be made immediately after the examination now in progress, and the result will be submitted to the Secretary of War for his action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. S. MICHIE,
*Professor of Philosophy.*

Prof. E. A. ALDERMAN,
*Secretary of the Board of Visitors.*
(Through the adjutant, U. S. Military Academy.)

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U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
*West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1893.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following answers to the questions contained in your letter of the 5th instant, viz:

(1) "Is it desirable to have more history and English in the course of instruction?"

In my opinion, a modification of the courses of instruction in history and English with a moderate increase of the time allowed for history is desirable.

(2) "If so, how can this be done without detriment to the institution?"

The possibility of readjusting the different courses of instruction so as to admit of the introduction of a longer course of history without detriment to the institution has been under consideration by the Academic Board during the last year, and the arrangement of necessary details has received long and careful study by a committee, which I am informed is about to make its report.

The different branches of instruction are so interlocked that any change in one necessitates a corresponding modification in so many others, that I am not prepared to outline a method of making a change at this time. Before doing so it will be necessary for me to carefully study the report of the committee which has been investigating this subject.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MERCUR,
*Professor of Civil and Military Engineering.*

The COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS,
U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, UPON DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION.
(Through Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy.)

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WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 7, 1893.*

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of June 6, I have the honor to state:

In regard to the first question, viz: "Is it desirable to have more history and English in the course of instruction?" I would say, decidedly, "Yes."

In regard to the second question, viz: "How can this be done without detriment to the institution?" I have the honor to state that this is a practical and very difficult question, as anyone who has had to do with the rearrangement of courses of studies in an educational institution will readily recognize.

It is a question involving a readjustment of several courses, and would, therefore, require more time for consideration than we have now to give to it. That the courses in English and history here could be greatly improved I have no doubt.

However, for the present, a committee of the Academic Board now has under consideration a request from me for sixty additional lessons in history, which, if granted,

will be, in my judgment, a great improvement to the course, without increasing the working hours of the cadets.

This committee has also certain propositions for the improvement of the course in English under advisement.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. POSTLETHWAITE,
*Professor History, Geography, and Ethics.*

The COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.
(Through Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy.)

DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
*West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1893.*

SIR: In reply to the interrogatories of your circular regarding the subjects of history and English, I have the honor to say:

(1) I am in favor of an extension of the course in history for the reason that neither the requirements of entrance nor the present course of study in that branch insure a reasonable familiarity with the rudiments of the subject, and because, so far as I am able to ascertain, no technical institution, civil or military, of the grade of this Academy, either here or in Europe, requires so low a grade of liberal development in its graduates. I conceive a fair knowledge of the framework of universal history to be indispensable to a proper understanding of the political and social development of this country and of the world, and the necessary medium of intelligent contact with the vital interests of the day and of the future.

(2) I do not favor the extension of the course of elementary English here, but favor the increase of the standard of admission in that subject to cover much that is now taught in the department of modern languages. I should be glad to see in its place a course in the higher branches of English, including English literature.

(3) For the present I think the most judicious arrangement that proposed in the report of a committee of the Academic Board appointed to consider these subjects and now awaiting action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES W. LARNED,
*Professor of Drawing.*

Prof. E. A. ALDERMAN,
*Committee of Discipline and Instruction.*

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WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 8, 1893.*

SIR: In reply to the question asked by your committee—

(1) "Is it desirable to have more history and English in the course of instruction?"

(2) "If so, how can it be done without detriment to the institution?"

I have the honor to say:

1. I think it is desirable to have more history in the course of instruction, but that it is not necessary to add directly to the English course.

2. I think this can be done without detriment to the institution, as follows:

(*a*) By transferring Spanish from first-class year to the last term of third-class year.

(*b*) Allowing third-class French to be finished in time for this Spanish.

(*c*) Allowing English to be finished in less time than at present.

(*d*) Slightly modifying the English course so that it will lose some of the elementary character it now has, and hence accomplish more than it now does in less time.

(*e*) Giving to ordnance and gunnery the time now occupied by Spanish and *history* in first-class year, with the exception of that necessary for a few lessons in *drill regulations.*

(*f*) Giving to history the time now occupied by ordnance and gunnery.

This plan is essentially the same as that already submitted by a committee of the Academic Board, and at present under consideration.

It makes, in my judgment, a very judicious distribution of the time, without increasing the studies of cadets, and without interfering improperly with any department of instruction.

The study of history is itself indirectly a study of English, and is hence a valuable addition to the course taught in fourth-class year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE L. BRUFF,
*Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. Army,*
*Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.*

Prof. E. A. ALDERMAN,
*Secretary of Committee, Board of Visitors.*
(Through Headquarters, U. S. Military Academy.)

In conclusion the committee can not too highly express its appreciation of the ability and devotion displayed by the heads of the various departments.

JOSEPH WHEELER, *Chairman.*
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.
JOHN W. DINSMORE.

## ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

*Committee on Armament and Equipment.*—Messrs. JOHN P. REA, E. D. WHITE, and HENRY H. BINGHAM.

The committee on armament and equipment respectfully submits the following report:

The committee made as careful and thorough examination of the matters falling within the scope of its duty as the limited time allowed permitted.

The arms and equipments of the cadet corps and of the soldiers stationed at this post were found in most excellent condition.

The cavalry and light artillery arms of the service are under very efficient instructors.

The work in these two arms, however, is greatly embarrassed by the fact that the same horses are used in both.

Fifty good cavalry horses should be supplied to be used exclusively by the cadet corps in the riding school and for cavalry drill.

Twenty-eight privates of the cavalry detachment are required to act as drivers of the field artillery when on drill, and also to care for the artillery harness. This extra duty compels them to provide themselves with additional clothing at their own expense. They must have both cavalry and artillery uniforms. These men have thus imposed upon them not only extra duty but extra expense. They should receive as additional pay at least $6 per month for the period (about five months of the year) in which they do such extra work. This would cost the Government $840 per year.

Such allowance would stimulate the men in their work, would aid in securing first-class drivers for the battery, and promote a higher state of discipline and instruction.

The Military Academy band, which now consists of 24 enlisted musicians and a leader, should be increased to at least 40 members and a leader. It is a good band, well trained and equipped, and handsomely uniformed, but it can never become what it should be as the leading military band of the nation without a large increase of members.

The committee would also recommend that the band leader, who is a civilian, be given the rank and pay of a second lieutenant, to enable him the more efficiently to discharge his duties.

A large portion of the heavy guns at this post are old, unsafe, and of types useless in modern warfare. Your committee would join in the recommendations made by previous boards that this post be supplied

with new heavy ordnance of all classes and of the best types and most improved patterns, properly mounted, and that subcaliber tubes be furnished for the heavier guns for use in target practice.

We also recommend that the Military Academy be furnished with models of the latest improvements in ordnance as fast as they can be obtained, in order that the cadet corps may be made familiar with their mechanical details and use.

In view of the importance of the ordnance department in modern warfare, and of the great responsibility resting upon the officer in charge of it at the Military Academy, we would recommend that there be placed at the head of this department a professor of ordnance and artillery, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel.

The following communication, received from Capt. L. L. Bruff, instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the Military Academy, in response to inquiry made of him, is submitted as a part of this report; the recommendations therein are in accord with the views of the committee, and are commended to the Board for approval.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. REA,
*Chairman Committee.*

STATEMENT OF CAPT. L. L. BRUFF.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 6, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of your committee, the following statement with reference to the present armament of the post and that proposed:

The present armament is as follows:

*In the seacoast battery.*—One 15-inch Rodman gun, mounted on center-pintle carriage with pneumatic buffers; one 15-inch Rodman gun, mounted on front-pintle carriage with hydraulic buffers; three 8-inch converted rifles on modern carriages; one 10-inch Rodman smoothbore gun on old carriage; one 300-pound Parrott rifle on old carriage; one 13-inch smoothbore mortar on old carriage.

*In Battery Knox.*—One 100-pound Parrott rifle on old carriage; one 300-pound Parrott rifle on old carriage; four 10-inch Rodman smoothbore guns on old carriages.

*In siege battery.*—Six 4.5-inch cast-iron rifled siege guns mounted on wooden carriages. These guns are not used except for drill purposes Six 10-inch smoothbore mortars mounted on iron mortar beds.

*In field battery.*—Two batteries, six pieces each, of 3.20-inch steel B. L. rifles, with limbers and caissons complete.

*Machine and rapid-fire guns.*—One Gatling gun, caliber .45 inch, model 1883; one Gatling gun, caliber .45 inch, model 1875; one Gardiner machine gun; one Hotchkiss revolving cannon; one Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun; one Hotchkiss mountain gun.

PROPOSED ARMAMENT.

It is proposed to mount in the seacoast battery, as soon as carriages for them can be manufactured, one 8-inch steel B. L. rifle, one 12-inch B. L. rifled mortar, two 8-inch converted rifles (on front-pintle carriages), the latter to replace the old 10-inch smoothbore Rodman and the 300-pound Parrott, now no longer used; in the siege battery, four 5-inch steel B. L. siege guns (on steel carriages), two 7-inch steel B. L. howitzers (on steel carriages).

No changes are proposed in Battery Knox, as it is not used except occasionally for saluting.

The field batteries are complete, and the only addition to them required is four 3.6-inch steel B. L. rifled mortars.

With reference to the proposed armament, it may be stated that it is doubtful if modern high-power guns can be fired at this post without danger to the neighboring towns and the railroad, and hence it is proposed to retain some of the older guns, which can be safely fired, to give cadets the necessary firing practice.

These guns are still in service, and therefore the time spent on them in instruction is not wasted, while one 8-inch gun and one 12-inch mortar will render cadets familiar with our modern guns and their carriages.

All these guns have been asked for, and will be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance as soon as completed. The 12-inch mortar is already here, and the 8-inch gun can be delivered at any time as soon as the carriages are ready.

The siege guns and howitzers are not yet ready for issue, as questions with reference to their carriages are not settled; but it is believed to be only a question of a short time before they will be ready, and the siege armament will be modern and complete.

With reference to the siege mortars the same may be said—they will be furnished as soon as they can be completed.

It has been the policy of the Department here, with the concurrence of the Superintendent, to ask annually for an appropriation for the purchase of a modern machine or rapid-fire gun of an approved type, which shall serve for the instruction of cadets in the principles of these guns, which now occupy so prominent a place before the public.

Under this plan a Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun has been purchased and delivered. A Maxim automatic machine gun, ordered and now in process of construction, and a Maxim or Nordenfelt rapid-fire gun will be purchased in the present fiscal year. It is respectfully recommended that this plan be continued, and that the purchase of a Driggs-Schroeder rapid-fire gun be purchased for next year.

In addition to this, the Academy should have a sample of each of the magazine small arms with which the different countries of Europe are armed.

These are necessary for purposes of instruction, and are also valuable additions to the museum of the Military Academy, which should contain a complete collection of all such arms.

Indirectly connected with the subject of armament is the subject of models of the different service guns and carriages. Nothing is more valuable for the instruction of cadets than good working models of the subject studied. By their use the laborious study of descriptions of the guns and carriages is avoided, and, furthermore, since it is generally impossible for the cadet to have the gun and carriage before him in the recitation room, it is important that he should have a model of them, so that he can actually see and explain its workings.

Formerly the department of ordnance and gunnery was well provided with models of all service guns and carriages, but these are now obsolete, and no new ones have been obtained.

I would respectfully recommend that the sum of $3,000 be appropriated for this purpose next year.

They will also be valuable acquisitions to the museum of the Military Academy.

I would also call attention in this connection to the fact that in the new academic building, now being erected, a large room has been set apart for an ordnance museum. There is a large collection of valuable material already on hand for this museum, consisting of guns, trophy flags, models, regimental colors, swords, etc. These must be properly arranged in cases and stands, and the room properly fitted up for its purpose. If this is done, there are undoubtedly many more such things that will be sent to be added to the collection as soon as it is found that they can be

properly exhibited and taken care of. For this reason I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose. Its amount can not be definitely stated at present, as the sum that can be expended next year will depend on the condition of the building.

Respectfully submitted.

LAWRENCE L. BRUFF,
*Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army,*
*Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.*

Gen. JOHN P. REA,
*Chairman of Committee on Armament, etc.*

## BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND LIGHTS.

*Committee on buildings, grounds, and lights.*—Messrs. JAMES S. GORMAN, H. L. PIERCE, and A. C. MCCLURG.

Your committee on buildings, grounds, and lights reports that the buildings in use are in very good condition, excepting quarters for married enlisted men. Your committee very earnestly recommends that these quarters be torn down and rebuilt. Of these buildings there are nine sets, two families in each set, being old wooden single-story buildings, in a poor state of preservation, and so situated that during the wet seasons of the year they, in a measure, act as a catch-basin for the surface water coming down the bluff.

Your committee wishes to call attention to the cavalry barracks and stable and cadets' riding hall, being the only other buildings in need of improvement and repair. We recommend that the porch on the south side and east end of these barracks, as was designed in the original specifications, should now be built, the cost of which will no doubt be submitted by the Superintendent.

We also recommend that $2,000 be appropriated, in addition to the $450 already appropriated by the Fifty-second Congress, second session, to paint the exterior of the stable and whitewash the interior of the same, and also whitewash the interior of the cadets' riding hall.

The interior walls of the latter building were whitewashed many years ago, and it is now chipping off, making the building look very dilapidated, and the ceiling has never been either whitewashed or painted, giving to the hall a dark and gloomy appearance. If whitewashed, it is expected that it will give better light and look more cheerful and be in better keeping with the other buildings on the grounds. The exterior of the stable was painted with some poor material about fourteen years ago, and is now nearly half off.

The new academic building, for which Congress appropriated $490,000, was let by contract to E. L. Pennock & Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., for $449,000, work to commence June 15, 1891 (but it did not commence until two weeks later), the south wing to be completed and ready for use December 1, 1892, and the entire building completed and ready for use August 1, 1893. Failing to complete the building according to contract, application was made and the time for completion of the entire building was extended to December 1, 1893. From the calculation made by Lieut. Kuhn, the Government engineer in charge, taking as a basis the progress already made and the fact that the contractors are now and have for some time been working only six masons, at least one

year more extension will be necessary to complete the building. The old academic building being torn down necessarily incurs much inconvenience to both the professors and cadets for lack of the necessary room for the classes. In this extension of time the early completion of the south wing seems to have been lost sight of. It seems to the committee that this is very important, and that the contractors should be urged to do all that is possible to complete the south wing at a much earlier date than the completion of the whole building on December 1 of the present year.

Your committee feels justified in recommending that no further extension of time for completion be granted under any circumstances, and that the penalty clause in the contract be enforced to the letter of the law.

The new gas plant, for which Congress appropriated $48,250, was let to J. J. Kennedy, of Linwood, Pa., for $41,993. The specifications for this contract include new building for retort house and shop, and holder with a capacity of 55,000 cubic feet, which, with the two small holders now in use with a capacity of 34,000 cubic feet, will make a total capacity in the three holders of 90,000 cubic feet. With this volume of gas all the objectionable features to the present lighting will be obviated. By this same contract the old plant is to be entirely overhauled and remodeled, making practically an entirely new gas plant, with all the modern improvements. There is also to be built by this contract a lime storehouse, boiler house, and governor and meter house. This contract is to be completed August 22, 1893, and no doubt will be finished by that date. The contract for extra plumbing was let for $1,100, and will be completed by September 1 next. Improved gas chandeliers have been contracted for at a total cost of $2,080, to be placed in cadet barracks. The total of these contracts will make a saving on the appropriation for improved lighting of $3,077.

Your committee recommends an appropriation of $40,000 for the remodeling of the interior of the old library building, with a special view of making it fireproof. There are about 34,000 volumes in this library, some of which are very old and of much value, and we specially urge that immediate steps be taken to protect them, and also to make the interior present an appearance in keeping with the surrounding buildings.

Your committee also recommends the building of one set of officers' quarters, at a cost not to exceed $7,500.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. S. GORMAN, *Chairman.*
H. L. PIERCE.
A. C. MCCLURG.

## SUPPLIES AND EXPENDITURES.

*Committee on supplies and expenditures.*—Messrs. JOHN W. DINSMORE, FRANK THOMSON, and H. L. PIERCE.

The committee on supplies and expenditures for cadets, having attended to the duty assigned them, offers the following report:

We made particular examination of the laundry, the store, the arrangements for boarding the cadets, and such other departments of the Academy as it was our duty to inspect.

We found the laundry to be very complete in all its appointments and its management all that could be desired. The cadets are charged a uniform price for the work done, and this is fixed as nearly as possible at such a figure as will make the laundry self-sustaining.

We were much interested in the methods employed in conducting the store for furnishing supplies to cadets. This store contains a large assortment of clothing, stationery, and similar articles of convenience or necessity, all of which are purchased in large quantities and on the lowest terms, and are supplied to cadets at such a price as merely covers the cost of purchase and handling. The volume of business is about $65,000 annually. This store is undoubtedly a great convenience to the cadets, and it seems to us to be managed in an admirable manner.

The mess hall, kitchen, and other departments connected with the subsistence of the cadet corps have been carefully inspected by the committee.

We find that the food supplied to the cadets is entirely satisfactory in respect of variety, quantity, and quality, and that the arrangements for storing, preparing, and serving it are all that could be desired.

There is, however, one thing connected with this department of which we wish to speak with emphasis. It is the urgent need of a new floor in the mess hall. The present floor is of wood, and in order to keep it clean it must be very frequently washed with water and soap. In consequence, it is constantly damp—indeed, thoroughly soaked—and emits an odor which is not only very disagreeable, but, as we believe, unwholesome.

Such a condition of things would not be endured in the dining room of any good hotel or boarding house in the country. We are, therefore, very decided and earnest in our opinion that this floor should be removed as soon as possible, and that a pavement of stone or black and white tile should be put in its place.

The estimated cost of this improvement is about $4,000.

We regard this as very important alike to the health and comfort of the cadets and the credit of the United States.

We can not refrain from commending in the strongest terms the very efficient administration of the affairs of his department by Maj. W. F. Spurgin, treasurer, quartermaster, and commissary, battalion of cadets, whose great courtesy to the committee is also gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN W. DINSMORE, *Chairman.*
FRANK THOMSON.
H. L. PIERCE.

## FISCAL AFFAIRS.

*Committee on fiscal affairs.*—Messrs. A. C. McGlurg, Frank Thomson, and Charles S. Fairchild.

The committee on fiscal affairs has examined as carefully as the limited time at its disposal would permit the books and accounts kept by Capt. W. H. Miller, the quartermaster and disbursing officer of the post, and Maj. W. F. Spurgin, treasurer of the Military Academy and quartermaster and commissary of cadets, and, judging from the examination which it has been able to make, it has nothing but commendation for the system and carefulness with which the records and accounts of these officers are kept.

It is manifest, of course, that a committee with little previous knowledge of such books and accounts could in the short time at its command do little more than examine the system upon which these accounts are kept, and could not test the ultimate accuracy and correctness of its results, but it could discover nothing which did not seem to indicate the utmost care and conscientiousness on the part of the officers in charge.

The system of accounts kept in these departments, and especially the multiplicity of detail which is necessary in the office of the quartermaster and commissary of cadets, has been so fully and so frequently explained in many of the reports of previous Boards of Visitors that a repetition would seem to be entirely superfluous.

After pretty minute examination into these maters the committee finds nothing new to suggest. It has discovered no opportunity and no necessity for improvement, and it feels justified in saying that it has been most favorably impressed with the seeming carefulness, accuracy, and simplicity with which all these accounts are kept, and with the painstaking and thorough manner in which the duties of these officers and their assistants are performed.

The statements of receipts and expenditures made upon various accounts in the office of Capt. Miller are shown in the accompanying papers, marked Exhibits A, B, and C, which Capt. Miller has voluntarily furnished to the committee.

As already stated, the accounts kept in the office of Maj. Spurgin are very unusual and very full of detail, inasmuch as he not only has entire charge of the mess table of the corps of cadets, and must keep its accounts, but he must also keep a detailed account with each cadet, showing the amount placed to his credit, whether from the Government

or from private sources, and all charges against him for his various and necessary expenses and supplies. These accounts, which are also recorded in a pass book kept for the information of each cadet, show at once the amount remaining to the credit of the cadet or (which occurs in very rare instances after the first year) the amount of his indebtedness to the Government.

Maj. Spurgin has now been for a number of years detailed to fill this position, and he seems to the committee not only genuinely interested in the important duties which devolve on him, but seems also peculiarly fitted by nature and by long training for the performance of these duties.

A. C. McCLURG, *Chairman.*
FRANK THOMSON.
CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. MILLER.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
*West Point, N. Y., June 6, 1893.*

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the Board of Visitors, abstracts pertaining to money accountability, viz:

Appropriations for the support of the U. S. Military Academy.
Special contingent fund, U. S. Military Academy.
Gas fund, U. S. Military Academy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MILLER,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army,*
*Disbursing Officer U. S. Military Academy.*

Gen. A. C. McCLURG,
*Chairman Subcommittee of Board of Visitors,*
*On the Fiscal Affairs of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.*

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EXHIBIT A.

*Abstract of appropriations made for the support of the U. S. Military Academy, received and disbursed by Capt. W. H. Miller, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, disbursing officer U. S. Military Academy, during the period commencing July 1, 1892, and ending June 6, 1893.*

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

| | Current and ordinary expenses. | Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses. | Buildings and grounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Fiscal year, 1891.* | | | |
| On hand July 1, 1892 | $3,666.42 | $1,886.26 | $8,571.72 |
| Received since | 172.38 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 3,838.80 | 1,886.26 | 8,571.72 |
| Expended | 3,838.80 | 1,886.26 | 8,571.72 |

*Abstract of appropriations made for the support of the U. S. Military Academy, received and disbursed by Capt. W. H. Miller, etc.*—Continued.

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

| | Current and ordinary expenses. | Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses. | Buildings and grounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Fiscal year, 1892.* | | | |
| On hand July 1, 1892 | $9,028.71 | $2,458.98 | $2,589.01 |
| Received since | 90.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 9,118.71 | 2,458.98 | 2,589.01 |
| Expended | 8,142.17 | 2,361.40 | 2,589.01 |
| Unexpended balance on hand | 976.54 | 97.58 | ..... |
| *Fiscal year, 1893.* | | | |
| On hand July 1, 1892 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Received since | 67,511.25 | 22,020.00 | 64,000.00 |
| Total | 67,511.25 | 22,020.00 | 64,000.00 |
| Expended | 52,348.40 | 18,386.70 | 34,882.52 |
| Unexpended balance on hand | 15,162.85 | 3,633.30 | 29,117.48 |
| *Fiscal year 1893–'94.* | | | |
| Received | 600.00 | ..... | 4,150.00 |
| Expended | ..... | ..... | 1,017.44 |
| Unexpended balance on hand | 600.00 | ..... | 3,132.56 |

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Acts approved February 12, 1889.

| | New academic building. | | New gymnasium. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On hand July 1, 1892 | $37,012.71 | ..... | $39,993.25 |
| Received since | 79,300.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 116,312.71 | ..... | 39,993.25 |
| Expended | 96,199.16 | ..... | 26,991.69 |
| Unexpended balance on hand | 20,113.55 | ..... | 13,001.56 |

I certify that the above abstract is correct, and that the expenditures stated have been made by me on vouchers approved by the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.

W. H. MILLER,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army,*
*Disbursing Officer U. S. Military Academy.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 6, 1893.*

## EXHIBIT B.

*Abstract of receipts and expenditures pertaining to the U. S. Military Academy gas fund, between the 1st day of July, 1892, and June 6, 1893.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts: | |
| Sales of coke | $564.03 |
| Sales of coal tar | 543.00 |
| Sales of gas to officers | 2,407.39 |
| Sales of gas to civilians | 708.30 |
| Sales of gas for public buildings | 456.40 |
| Sales of gas to cadets, in barracks | 1,089.76 |
| Sales of gas fixtures to cadets | 169.79 |
| Sale of old gas pipe | 43.00 |
| Total | 5,981.67 |
| On hand July 1, 1892 | 143.03 |
| | 6,124.70 |
| Expended July 1, 1892, to June 6, 1893 | 5,580.29 |
| Unexpended balance on hand June 6, 1893 | 544.41 |

I certify that the above abstract is correct, and that the expenditures stated have been made by me on vouchers approved by the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.

W. H. MILLER,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army,*
*Director of the Gas Works, U. S. Military Academy.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 6, 1893.*

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## EXHIBIT C.

*Abstract of receipts and expenditures pertaining to the special contingent fund, U. S. Military Academy, between July 1, 1892, and June 8, 1893.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On hand July 1, 1892 | | $3,473.60 |
| Receipts: | | |
| By rent of West Point Hotel | $2,375.00 | |
| Rent of post-office cottage | 112.50 | |
| Rent of public stables | 81.25 | |
| Rent of confectionery store (retiring house) | 350.00 | |
| | | 2,918.75 |
| Cash received from the U. S. Military Academy gas fund for the purpose of reimbursing the special contingent fund for expenses incurred in setting up 13 clay retorts in the U. S. Military Academy gas works | | 648.20 |
| Total | | 7,040.55 |
| Expended, to include June 6, 1893 | | 5,158.17 |
| Balance on hand June 6, 1893 | | 1,882.38 |

I certify that the above abstract is correct, and that the expenditures reported have all been made upon vouchers approved by the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy.

W. H. MILLER,
*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army,*
*Treasurer Special Contingent Fund, U. S. Military Academy.*

## MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

*Committee on miscellaneous affairs.*—Messrs. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, E. D. WHITE, and S. M. CULLOM.

The committee on miscellaneous affairs submits the following report:

1. The committee recommends the appointment of Herman J. Koehler, master of the sword and director of the gymnasium, as first lieutenant in the Army. The development of the body is scarcely less important than the development of the mind in the training of a soldier. It is the duty of Mr. Koehler to give this training to the cadets of the Military Academy and to command for a portion of every day the largest class of cadets in the institution. He is entirely without military rank. It is believed that the conferring of this rank will largely increase his effectiveness and power as an instructor and thereby subserve the interests of the Academy.

2. Much valuable time is lost to each recurring Board of Visitors by reason of unfamiliarity with the nature of its duties and the necessary details and methods of procedure. The present board unites with some of its predecessors in recommending the reappointment each year of two or more members of the previous Board.

This recommendation is made in the sincere belief that its adoption will result in largely facilitating the transaction of business and in increasing the influence and usefulness of the Board as an inspecting and advisory body.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, *Chairman.*
E. D. WHITE.
S. M. CULLOM.

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### ABSTRACT OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD.

1. Increase of the number of cadets.
2. Elevation of the standard of admission.
3. A fuller course in history and English.
4. Opportunity for professors and instructors to visit other institutions of learning.
5. Increase in number of horses, especially for cavalry purposes.
6. Increase of the Military Academy band from twenty-four to forty pieces.

7. Promotion of Mr. Clappé, the band leader, to second lieutenancy in the Army.
8. Establishment of full professorship in the department of ordnance and artillery.
9. The procuring of new heavy ordnance of best types.
10. Rebuilding the quarters of married enlisted men.
11. Improvement and repairing of cavalry barracks.
12. An appropriation of $2,000 for painting and whitewashing interior of stable and cadets' riding hall.
13. Early completion of the south wing of the academic building.
14. An appropriation of $40,000 for remodeling the interior of the library building, in order that the 34,000 volumes contained therein may be properly housed.
15. Provision for models of latest improvement in ordnance.
16. Extra pay to 28 privates of the cavalry detachment for extra duty required, amounting to $840 per annum.
17. An appropriation of $7,500 for building one set of officers' quarters.
18. An appropriation not to exceed $4,000 for a new floor of stone or tile in the mess hall.
19. The appointment of Mr. Koehler, director of the gymnasium, to first lieutenancy in the Army.
20. The reappointment each year of two or more members of the previous Board of Visitors.

### THE GRADUATION EXERCISES.

The graduation exercises were held on the morning of June 12. Col. Ernst presided. The cadets received their diplomas at the hands of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, the general commanding the Army, who accompanied their delivery with a few graceful and impressive words to the young soldiers. Col. John M. Wilson was called out by Col. Ernst and spoke to the class with great power and feeling of their past life at the Academy and of the duties that awaited them.

The main address of the day was by the Hon. Mr. Fairchild. He was introduced by Col. Ernst and spoke as follows:

#### ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

*Gentlemen of the graduating class:*

On behalf of the Board of Visitors—that body which comes here to represent the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government of that people to whose service you have consecrated yourselves—and in pursuance of a custom more honored, perhaps, in the breach than in the observance, I greet you, and express to you the gratification which this visit has given to the Board, as a whole, and as individuals. To many of our members this Academy, while in a sense known, was yet most imperfectly known. We have been impressed with the completeness of your discipline and training, with the accuracy of knowledge which you showed in your examinations, and with the dignity of your bearing as a corps and as individual men. For inspiration you need but to hear the roll of your Academy; that roll which when

told over excites patriotic enthusiasm, and calls forth high emotion beyond that of the roll of any like institution in the world. We hope that your services will not be called for in war, and I believe they will not be needed—for this United States has grown so great in power that the nations of the world know that the issue of a conflict with her would be but one, and knowing this, every nation will wait long before measuring our strength.

The youngest of us may scarcely see an opportunity for you to gain the honors of war, but it is open to everyone of you to win the honors of peace, so beautifully described by Tennyson:

> Who grasps the skirts of happy chance,
> And breasts the blows of circumstance,
> And grapples with his evil star,
>
> And makes by force his merit known,
> And lives to clutch the golden keys,
> To mold a mighty state's decrees,
> And shape the whisper of the throne,
>
> And, moving up from high to higher,
> Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope,
> The pillar of a people's hope,
> The center of a world's desire.

Of more than one of the graduates of the West Point Academy all this may be truly said.

It has been wittily put that duties are mean, troublesome, little things, but that duty is a great and noble thing, and yet duty is made up of duties, and if you keep yourselves always equipped by doing that which comes to your hand to the best of your ability, and thereby fulfilling your duty, all that has come to any of the graduates of this Academy may come to you.

In a few years you will begin to wonder what you have left to you of all that you have learned here. Twenty years after graduating from the old University of Harvard, we had at each plate at our class dinner some of the examination papers which had been given us in college, and which we must have answered more or less well to have received our degrees at all. Not even the best of the scholars among us could then answer the questions on those papers, and to most of us they did not even suggest an idea. As for myself, at the end of my first term sophomore, I had a condition in analytical geometry, and it was necessary that I should pass an examination at the end of the vacation in order to go on with my class. Prof. (now president) Eliot was our instructor in mathematics, and when I went to him to pass my examination he at first refused to hear me because I had no certificate from a tutor that I had studied with him during the vacation. I pleaded with him for several days to try me; finally he yielded and examined me throughout all one Saturday; I passed, and then thought if I knew anything I knew analytical geometry, but now analytical geometry has all gone from my mind.

This, I think, will be your experience as to your studies here, except those which you will use in the years to come; and yet can it be true that you will have gained nothing? No; you will find yourselves far better equipped for the work of life—far better able to meet emergencies—than your fellowmen who have not had your training, and beyond all you will take away with you a something which is the product of the public opinion that exists among yourselves, and which men call by the holy name, "Honor." This will be with you all your life long, and will serve you in many a trial and temptation. All men know that when a thing is said, an account certified, or an estimate made, by one who has worn the gray uniform here, and has exchanged it for the blue, that behind and sustaining it all is the honor of an officer of the Army of the United States.

There is something else of infinite value which we carry away from these institutions, and that is our friendships. You love one another now, but as your ranks grow thinner you will cling more and more to the friends that you have made in this Academy. Remember the proverb: "A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity." Bear this in mind when the struggle comes for promotion and advancement; never be content to receive either at the undue expense of a brother officer. If you keep yourselves always at your best, morally, intellectually, and physically, and thus ready to grasp the opportunities which will come to you duly and naturally, you will not fail of reward. Remember that all things come to him who waits and watches.

Most of you, I am bound to believe, look forward to the time when you will have homes of your own. A great soldier, one who at 32 had achieved a fame which has lasted through the centuries, sends you this message. Sir Philip Sidney said:

> Believe me, man, there is no greater blisse
> Than is the quiet joy of loving wife;
> Which, whoso wants, half of himself doth misse;
> Friend without change, play-fellow without strife,
> Food without fulnesse, counsaile without pride,
> Is this sweet doubling of our single life.

All of this—prosperity, honor, and fireside happiness—do I, in behalf of the Board of Visitors, wish to the members of the class of 1893.

## CONCLUSION.

After full investigation and deliberation the Board of Visitors adopted the reports of the several committees as the report of the Board, and in conclusion now submits some general remarks:

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point is the only military school in the United States owned by the Government. The Academy is a growth rather than a creation. Established in 1802, it received and educated very few young men for many years, the records showing that it did not graduate a student in 1810. For many years, however, beginning soon after the close of the civil war, large classes have been graduated every year, and to-day there are few young men of any military spirit who do not desire to enter the Military Academy. The laws permit the Academy to receive only a limited number—one from each Congressional district in the United States, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and ten from the country at large. The Board desires to reiterate, and if possible emphasize, the recommendation of the committee on appointments and examinations, that the number of cadets be increased, and that the standard of qualification for admission be raised. If better educational qualifications were required of young men seeking admission, there would not be so many rejections for failure after admission and many more cadets would be graduated every year.

The Board is impressed with the belief that the Academy should be required to educate as many young men as its capacity will justify. Any policy which fails to secure to the nation the full benefit of the institution in the education and training of its young men is neither economical nor wise.

The graduates of this Academy have been equal to every emergency in our national life. The pages of American history have been made luminous by the simple story of the great achievements in war and in peace of the men who were educated in this school. The young men are trained especially for the life of the soldier, to defend the honor and integrity of the nation and to protect the flag, but they are subject to be called upon also to act as conservators of the peace, and subject to the civil authorities. In this republican government the fact that the civil authority dominates should be impressed upon the minds of all young men.

The spirit and temper of the American people are hostile to a large standing army, and the Government only seeks to maintain a sufficient military establishment to perform such military duty as may from time to time be required to protect our frontier, man our forts and defenses, and generally to perform such duties as may be required of the Army in pursuance of the national Constitution. Ordinarily, in time of peace, good order must not be dependent upon the presence of troops and the use of the bayonet.

The demand of the age is to provide schools for the education of all the youth, with opportunity for the highest scientific, literary, and artistic education.

The young men sent from the Military Academy are qualified for, and, as in the past, will be expected to organize and lead armies when occasion requires; they are equipped by proper training for war; they are equipped for the duties of civil life; they are also fitted to become leaders of men in war and in peace.

The Academy, in the judgment of the Board, deserves and should receive the most cheerful and liberal support of the people and of the Government.

The Board takes occasion in this connection to say that it has been unable to discover any want of attention to duty by any officer in any capacity connected with the Academy. Each member of the Academic Board seems to be enthusiastic in the discharge of his duties; there is that mutual interest on the part of instructor and cadet so essential to good results in school.

The Board feels that words of praise are due to each and every officer connected with the Academy, whether in high or in subordinate positions. The United States as a nation has become one of the foremost nations of the earth. Its interests and position alike require that its military school should be the best and should receive generous treatment, that it may keep pace with the advance of the nation in power and prosperity. We are a united and prosperous people, yet the little Army maintained by the Government, officered by men educated at the expense of the people, should be ever ready to defend the Union.

Lincoln once said, in reviewing certain military events, that "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea." No foreign government or power must ever be allowed to vex that great river, or to molest or hinder our progress in national greatness and prosperity.

The committees of the Board have made several suggestions and recommendations which are believed by the whole Board to be important. Some of them call for early attention, and all are worthy of the favorable consideration of the Secretary of War and of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

S. M. CULLOM, *President.*
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, *Vice-President.*
E. D. WHITE.
HENRY L. PIERCE.
FRANK THOMSON.
A. C. MCCLURG.
JOHN W. DINSMORE.
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, *Secretary.*
JOHN P. REA.
JOSEPH WHEELER.
JAMES S. GORMAN.



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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 19.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 15, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Claims (to accompany S. 454) and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DANIEL submitted the following

## MEMORIAL OF THE WASHINGTON COLLEGE (NOW WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY) FOR CONPENSATION FOR INJURY TO PROPERTY DURING THE LATE WAR.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:*

The memorial of Washington College (now known as Washington and Lee University), located at Lexington, Va., respectfully represents:

That the institution had its origin in a classical school taught in the Valley of Virginia as early as the year 1749. The school was erected into an academy known as Augusta Academy, governed by a board of trustees. On the 13th of May, 1776, nearly two months before the Declaration of Independence, the board of trustees, in response to the patriotic sentiment of the times, changed the name to Liberty Hall Academy.

When Tarleton and his troopers dispersed the Virginia legislature at Charlottesville and threatened to invade the Valley of Virginia the men of the valley, many of whom had seen service, rapidly organized into companies and marched to Rockfish Gap to check his advance. Among them was a company composed chiefly of students of the academy, commanded by its rector, William Graham. Tarleton, finding the mountain so strongly defended by the riflemen of the valley, abandoned his purpose and retraced his steps.

The institution was removed successively to different places and was finally located at Lexington, which was founded in 1778 as the county seat of Rockbridge County, and called after Lexington, Mass., where the first guns of the Revolution were fired.

In 1784 the legislature of Virginia, desiring to embrace every suitable occasion of testifying their sense of the unexampled merits of Gen. George Washington for his services in securing the liberties of the country, directed the treasurer of the State to subscribe to 100 shares, of the par value of $200, in the stock of the James River Company, a company chartered for the improvement of the navigation of James River, and vested the same in Gen. Washington. But Washington declined to accept the same for private emolument, but agreed to accept it upon the condition that he could turn the destination to objects of a public nature, to which condition the legislature acceded. In 1796, when the stock seemed about to become productive, Gen. Washington bestowed it on Liberty Hall Academy.

In his letter to the trustees of the academy in answer to their address acknowledging the donation, he said:

To promote literature in the rising empire and to encourage the arts have ever been amongst the warmest wishes of my heart; and if the donation which the generosity of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has enabled me to bestow on Liberty Hall—now by your politeness called Washington Academy—is likely to prove a mean to accomplishing these ends, it will contribute to the gratification of my desires. Sentiments like those which have flowed from your pen excite my gratitude, whilst I offer my best vows for the prosperity of the academy and for the honor and happiness of those under whose auspices it is conducted.

These shares were afterwards retired, and by solemn compact on the part of the legislature of Virginia, in consideration of retiring this stock of the old James River Company, the treasury of the Commonwealth is to pay Washington College 6 per cent interest on the sum of $50,000 annually forever; which obligation has been religiously observed by the Commonwealth.

In 1802 the Cincinnati Society of Virginia, composed of surviving officers of the Revolution, decided to dissolve the association and assign their funds to some benevolent object. They declared—

That the object of the appropriation of the funds of the society be the seminary of learning in the county of Rockbridge, denominated Washington Academy (to which the shares of the James River Company heretofore vested in our late illustrious leader and hero, General Washington, have by him been appropriated), subject to such charges of a charitable nature as have been or may be adopted by this society.

From this endowment about $25,000 was realized.

John Robinson a native of Ireland and a soldier under Washington, filled with love and veneration for his virtues and a laudable zeal to further promote the noble purpose of the "father of his country," in 1826 bequeathed to Washington College (as it was then known), his whole estate, amounting to $46,500. By prudent management the college, when the late war broke out, had secured ample buildings, apparatus, and libraries, and an endowment fund of nearly $100,000, chiefly contributed by the patriots of the Revolution. Although the annual attendance of students never reached one hundred, its alumni have adorned the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the medical profession, the halls of legislation, the seats of learning, and all the walks of life. Two of these alumni became justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, two attorneys-general of the United States, nine governors of States, thirteen United States Senators, nearly thirty Representatives in the United States Congress, three foreign ministers, fifteen judges of the State appellate courts, eighteen presidents of colleges and universities, and a large number members of State legislatures, State officers, judges of inferior courts, professors in colleges and universities, and prominent and useful members of society.

When the Federal forces under Gen. David Hunter entered the town of Lexington on June 11, 1864, the college was open and the professors and students engaged in the peaceful pursuits of learning. The Federal forces occupied the grounds and buildings, a battery of artillery was parked on the campus, the horses occupied the dormitories, and Gen. Crook had his headquarters on the college grounds. During an occupancy of three days the buildings were dismantled, the apparatus destroyed, and the libraries mutilated by the soldiers, and all without authority. In June, 1865, immediately after the close of hostilities, a committee of the board of trustees in connection with a committee of the faculty, and accompanied by Lieut. Col. T. McLeister, commanding the post, made a careful estimate of the damage, which they ascertained amounted to $17,484. Copies of their reports, of the certificate of Lieut.

Col. McLeister, and affidavits in support of the reports are herewith appended. The originals are among the records of the board of trustees of the university and will be produced if necessary.

Your memorialist further represents that the said college was not at the time, or at any other time, in the use, occupation, or under the control of the government of Virginia or of the Confederate States or of the military power or soldiers of either, or in any respect whatsoever obnoxious to the authorities or armies of the United States; that it was in use as a private educational institution only, with its regular curriculum in the arts and sciences. That it was strictly and only a private corporation not in connection with and not controlled now or at any time heretofore by the State or any political government.

Your memorialist would further represent that since the return of peace the institution has been revived, such buildings, apparatus, and appliances of instructions as its limited means would permit were supplied, its course of instruction extended, the number of students largely increased, and large additions made to the endowment.

In this direction, as well as in the further development of the institution, we have been greatly, though inadequately, aided in view of the enlarged purposes contemplated by Washington in the bestowment of his bounty and by other benefactors, by handsome contributions from Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago; Warren Newcomb, Mrs. Josephine Louise Newcomb, and F. O. French, of New York; W. W. Corcoran, of Washington City; Col. Thomas A. Scott, H. H. Hinston, Dr. Vincent L. Bradford, and Rathmell Wilson, of Philadelphia; Lewis Brooks, of Rochester, N. Y.; R. H. Bayly and Dr. W. N. Mercer, of New Orleans; Mrs. Evelina H. Birely and Mrs. Caroline Donovan, of Baltimore; Mrs. Mary B. Ross, of Virginia, and George Peabody, of London; showing the kind feeling entertained for the institution by all parts of the country. Five of the alumni of this period are now members of the present House of Representatives.

Your memorialist prays that your honorable body will reimburse the institution for the loss thus sustained. Congress has passed several bills which are precedents for such action, notably the bill passed at the last session reimbursing William and Mary College, which is almost identical with this claim. And in duty bound your memorialist will ever pray, etc.

WILLIAM M. LAUGHLIN,
*Rector.*

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*Extracts from the minutes of the board of trustees of Washington College, Virginia, in called session, June 21, 1865.*

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, who shall, as soon as practicable, take and reduce to writing evidence showing the extent and value of the damage done to the college buildings, libraries, apparatus, and inclosures by the United States forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Hunter, in the month of June, 1864; that, if practicable, said committee shall procure the assistance of some officer of the U. S. Army in taking said testimony, and that they make a full report at the adjourned meeting of this board; whereupon J. D. Davidson, John W. Brockenbrough, and J. McD. Alexander were appointed the committee.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, IN ADJOURNED SESSION,
*August 3, 1865.*

The committee on damages to the buildings, etc., of college committed by the United States forces under the command of Gen. Hunter in June, 1864, submitted a report, which was received and adopted, and the committee continued with instructions to *memorialize Congress* for reimbursement.

*"To the Board of Trustees of Washington College:*

"In obedience to an order made at your special meeting in June, 1865, the undersigned committee report that they carefully examined the college buildings in July, 1865, in company with Col. T. McLeister, then commanding the post at Lexington. The estimate made by the college faculty of the damage done to its buildings and their contents by Gen. Hunter's army in June, 1864, is herewith returned as a part of this report, and is regarded as a low estimate.

"The statement of Col. McLeister, who patiently examined the buildings with your committee, is also herewith returned as a part of this report. The committee will only add that Lieut. Hoover, one of Col. McLeister's officers, was present during this examination, and informed this committee that he was with Gen. Hunter's army in Lexington in June 1864, and witnessed the destruction by his soldiers of the college property. He was willing to furnish his certificate to that effect, but the colonel and his staff having been relieved by an unexpected order, Lieut. Hoover left the post before your committee were aware of the order, and they, therefore, failed to procure his certificate. He was attached to a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers, commanded by Col. McLeister.

"We simply report these facts and figures that they may be preserved amongst the records of Washington College.

"Respectfully submitted by—

"J. D. DAVIDSON,
"JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH,
*"Committee."*

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HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
*Lexington, Va., July 21, 1865.*

Having been requested by John H. Brockenbrough, J. D. Davidson, and John Alexander, citizens of Lexington, Va., a committee appointed by the trustees of Washington College, in said town, to examine the injury done to the buildings and contents of said college, in the month of June, 1864, when Gen. Hunter's army passed through this place, to be with them in said examination, I hereby certify that I was present with them on the 17th instant and went with them through the buildings. The damages done the buildings, libraries, apparatus, etc., is great and presents the appearance very much of a sacked house. Whether done by the troops of Gen. Hunter or not, or whether the items of property, etc., mentioned in the annexed report of the college faculty were actually destroyed by the said soldiers, I am not able to say; nor am I familiar with the prices fixed on said items.

I can only say that the examination made in my presence was full and thorough, and the destruction of property is apparent, and that the herein report presents a true statement of the extent of the damages done.

Respectfully, yours,

T. MCLEISTER,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.*

*Estimate of damage done to Washington College by Gen. Hunter's army during their occupation of Lexington, Va., in June, 1864.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Destruction of books in college library | $2,800 |
| Destruction of philosophical, chemical, and mathematical apparatus | 5,000 |
| Destruction of chemicals, etc | 350 |
| Destruction of cabinet of minerals, etc | 1,400 |
| Damages done to buildings | 1,200 |
| Loss of books in library of Graham Society | 3,500 |
| Loss of furniture in hall of Graham Society | 574 |
| Loss of books belonging to Washington Society | 2,100 |
| Loss of furniture in hall of Washington Society | 560 |
| | 17,484 |

The loss to the college library is upwards of one thousand volumes. Of the books left, at least one-half the sets are broken. All maps and charts, of which there was a good collection, were destroyed. Of the library belonging to the Graham Society some two thousand volumes are missing, and half as many belonging to the Washington Society. The philosophical, chemical, and mathematical apparatus were entirely destroyed, as also the very large and well-arranged cabinet of minerals. The damage done to buildings consists chiefly in the breaking of nearly all the *glass, sash,* locks, and cases in all the buildings; destruction of doors, fences, etc.

The above estimate was made by the faculty of the college.

C. J. HARRIS,
Clerk of Faculty.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, *County of Rockbridge, to wit:*

Carter J. Harris, Alexander L. Nelson, and John L. Campbell this day personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace for the county and State aforesaid, and made oath in solemn form of law that in the year 1865 they, as a committee of the faculty of the Washington College, Virginia, estimated the damages done to the property of said college during the occupation of the town of Lexington, Va., by the United States forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Hunter, in the month of June, 1864, and ascertained the same to amount to the sum of $17,484. The items of said damage are set forth in the report of the faculty, signed "C. J. Harris, clerk of faculty," to the board of trustees, and affiants believe the said estimates to be fair and reasonable.

C. J. HARRIS.
A. L. NELSON.
J. L. CAMPBELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of February, 1872.

C. M. DOLD, *J. P.*

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At the request of a committee of the board of trustees of Washington College, Virginia, I make the following statement in relation to the damage done to Washington College and its property by the United States troops in June, 1864.

I am a citizen of Lexington, in which the college is located, and have been for upwards of forty years. I am also a trustee of the college and have been for upwards of twenty years. I was at home at the time Gen. Hunter's army took possession of the town, and remained in possession for several days. Shortly after they took possession, I, who lived in the upper end of the town, was informed by my brother, Samuel McD. Moore, who lived in the lower end, and near where Gen. Hunter had his quarters, that the troops were preparing to burn the college and had collected combustibles for the purpose, and that something ought to be done to prevent it. I hastened to the quarters of Gen. Hunter, and in passing close by the buildings, I saw several hundred soldiers in and around the buildings. I did not enter myself, but the laboratory was crowded, and there appeared to be others in all the houses. I distinctly heard the crashing of the glassware in the laboratory and from what I heard and saw, I inferred that the apparatus was entirely destroyed and demolished, and this was confirmed by what I saw afterwards.

As soon as I got to the general's quarters, at the door, I met several officers, to one of whom I made known my business, and who I took to be one of the staff. He promptly ordered a guard to protect the college, and I do not believe further injury was done, at least to the buildings. Having been educated in the college and a member for a long time of one of the literary societies, I often visited their libraries. They had been accumulating for upwards of half a century. The selections were well made and the books were well taken care of. I do not know what was the number of volumes. These libraries were greatly injured, the books taken away and scattered in every direction. The college library I do not recollect much about. At the time I passed the college to Gen. Hunter's quarters, I am under the impression there were officers present who did nothing that I saw to restrain the soldiers. I recollect of one officer on horseback riding up and in bitter terms condemning and denouncing the whole proceeding, but seemed to have no power to stop it.

DAVID E. MOORE, SR.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, *Rockbridge County, to wit:*

This day personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace for Rockbridge County, David E. Moore, and made oath that the foregoing statement of facts in reference to the injury to Washington College is true.

Witness my hand and seal this 19th day of February, 1872.

J. D. H. ROSS, *J. P.*

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STATE OF VIRGINIA, *County of Rockbridge, to-wit:*

Mrs. C. K. Harris this day personally appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace for the county and State aforesaid, and made oath in solemn form that she is the wife of Prof. C. J. Harris, of Washington College, located at Lexington, Va.; that her residence is on the grounds of said college immediately adjacent to the buildings used for dormitories, lecture rooms, libraries, society halls, etc.; that she was at home in June, 1864, during the occupation of the town of Lexington by the United States forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Hunter; that a portion of said forces

encamped within the college inclosures and used the dormitories for the accommodation of their horses; that after their departure she saw articles of furniture strewn around the college buildings, windows smashed and a general injury to the buildings; that she saw books from the libraries scattered around the buildings, and large numbers of them in a field in rear of the college buildings. Affiant further says that she met one of the number who remarked to her that "It is a shame to treat an institution of learning in such a manner."

C. K. HARRIS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of February, 1872.

C. M. DOLD, *J. P.*

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STATE OF VIRGINIA, *County of Rockbridge to wit:*

This day Dr. John H. Freeman personally appeared before me, a notary public for the county and State aforesaid, and made oath that he resided in Lexington, Va., when the town was occupied by the Federal army under command of Gen. David Hunter; that he saw the Federal troops in the occupation of the grounds belonging to Washington College, and that he knows that Gen. Crook's command, or a part of it, were encamped on the college grounds. Affiant saw that great damage was done to the buildings, apparatus, and libraries of said college, but he does not know the value of such damage.

J. H. FREEMAN, M. D.

Sworn to and subscribed by J. H. Freeman before me this the 27th day of March, 1893.

Given under my hand and official seal at Lexington, Va, this the 27th day of March, 1893.

[NOTARIAL SEAL.]

W. T. SHIELDS,
*Notary Public.*

I, John L. Campbell, secretary of the board of trustees of Washington and Lee University, do certify that the foregoing extracts from the record of the board of trustees are true extracts from the records of said board in my possession; and that the foregoing copies of the report of the committee of the board of trustees, the certificate of Col. McLeister, of the estimate of damages signed "C. J. Harris," clerk, and of the affidavits, are true copies of the originals which are on file in my office.

JNO. L. CAMPBELL,
*Secretary Board of Trustees, Washington and Lee University.*

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 20.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 17, 1893.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

Directing the Committee on Pensions to inquire and report to Senate whether Secretary of Interior and Commissioner of Pensions have conformed to existing laws in suspending and dropping names from pension rolls.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Pensions be directed to inquire and report to the Senate whether or not the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions have conformed to the provisions of existing law in suspending and dropping names from the pension rolls of soldiers duly enrolled thereon.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. } MIS. DOC. No. 21.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 17, 1893.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the condition of the various appropriations for the erection of public buildings.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate as to the condition of the various appropriations for the erection of public buildings, stating what are the gross sums unexpended of appropriations made and of authorizations of final cost conferred by existing law; what buildings are not begun, and what preparations have been made for beginning them; and whether or not any delay in beginning is occasioned by the nonpreparation of the plans and designs, and, if so, what action he is taking and what legislation, if any, he recommends in order to expedite the preparation of plans and designs.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 22.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 17, 1893.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. KYLE submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

Calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the custom of national banks in retiring or increasing their currency.

Whereas it is currently reported that certain of the national banking associations, organized and carrying on business under and by virtue of the laws of the United States, have heretofore withdrawn from circulation their notes and subsequently secured an increase of their circulation under existing laws: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate what national banking associations have thus diminished and enlarged their circulation and the extent thereof, and also whether any and what national banking associations have organized under the banking laws of the United States and have no outstanding notes in circulation.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 24.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 21, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEFFER presented the following

## PETITION OF THE ANAHEIM COÖPERATIVE BEET SUGAR COMPANY, OF ANAHEIM, ORANGE COUNTY, CAL., PROTESTING AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE SUGAR-BOUNTY LAW.

OFFICE OF THE
ANAHEIM COÖPERATIVE BEET SUGAR CO.,
*Anaheim, Orange County, Cal., March 10, 1893.*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

We, the undersigned, directors and subscribers to the capital stock in the Anaheim Coöperative Beet Sugar Company, have noticed the efforts of a few men in Congress to repeal the law giving bounties for the manufacture of sugar.

This company represents a capital of $500,000, $375,000 of which has been subscribed by 297 farmers, whose names are appended hereto, and is organized and will be run on the coöperative plan. This has been made possible by the wise provision of law which thus encourages and aids the farmers to embark in this new industry. The bounty goes directly to our farmers, and if maintained and continued during the fifteen years provided in the McKinley tariff law we believe will develop the sugar industry to such an extent as to render the United States independent of all reliance upon foreign countries for our sugar supply.

There are but six beet sugar manufactories in operation in the United States, and our company will be the first one organized on the coöperative plan, which has made Germany the largest sugar-producing nation in the world; and if successful here, as we have no reason to doubt, it will be the precursor and herald of scores of other factories organized on the same basis, owned and operated by the farmers who produce the raw material, and who will richly deserve the bounty, which was given to foster and encourage this long neglected industry.

With free sugar the nation saves $56,000,000 per year, which was formerly paid by the consumer (the people in the shape of tariff), while the bounty paid by the Government will not amount to that sum for several years.

With America self-sustaining in the production of sugar it would give employment to a million of workers, render productive and profitable thousands of farms, and save the deportation of $150,000,000 in gold annually to pay for sugar produced in alien lands.

We, therefore, enter our most earnest protest against any and all attempts to repeal the only provision of law found upon our statute books which is directly in favor of the farmers.

With the law prescribed and made secure for the prescribed time of fifteen years, our farmers will have a reasonable certainty, as they embark in this new and heretofore regarded problematical industry, that their efforts will not be lost and their homes sacrificed while they are developing and perfecting here one of the greatest industries of the world.

We urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the great importance of seeing that the sugar-bounty provisions of the McKinley tariff law shall not be disturbed. If the American Congress will do its duty as it has started out to do, the American farmer will do his full duty toward making our land self-supporting, giving employment to labor, and wringing from our soil and sun the treasures so richly garnered there.

E. P. Fowler, Th. F. Jones, Frank J. Capitain, Richard Gird, R. J. Northam, H. A. Pierce, E. J. French, board of directors.

Arimond, P.; Allec, Jean; Abrams, Mrs. J. B.; Abbott, W. S.; Adams, P. H.; Arounge, J. F.; Backs, J.; Brusky, R.; Browning, V. A.; Bancroft, B. H.; Backs, Fred.; Bolz, Louis; Bennerscheidt, C. H.; Betz, George; Bertsch, David; Brown, F. and D.; Burrows, S.; Boage, T. J. F.; Browning, P.; Bauer, Joseph; Browning, Mrs. A. S.; Baltz, A. M.; Brown, E. A.; Benwick, Edwin; Bill, O. W.; Beckett, W. A.; Portle, Theodore; Bowen, J. L.; Bulger, B. P.; Basten, A. H.; Barnham, A. B.; Barton, E. D.; Burrows, J. D.; Duncan, H. W.; Dunn Brothers; Capitain, Frank J.; Carroll, Thim.; Culton, F. W. J.; Crowley, M.; Cahen, Hippolite; Conrad, F.; Cadman, John; Christ, Fred.; Conroy, J. H.; Chaffee, T. P.; Coulthard, D.; Church, W. G.; Clay, J. C; Champlin, W.; Craig, M. C.; Clinton, Henry; Chaffee, C. D.; Chaffee, P.; Chaffee, A. J.; Dauser, Bernard; Dauser, Joe.; Dresser, B.; Dickel, H. A.; Dickinson, Sam ; Davis, J. R.; Dimmock, D. W.C.; Dresser, B. J., jr.; Duvoll, D.; Everharty, John J.; Everharty, Jacob; Felber, O.; Enearl, J. H.; Eells, A. P.; Eells, J. B.; Edwards, W. J.; Feddermann, S. S.; Fowler, P. P.; Fabun, A. R.; Fackler, J. G.; Foote, E. B.; Folsom, A.; Frantz, G. N.; Fagin, J. J.; Fischer, Wm.; Gilman, R.H.; Griffith, J. M. & Co.; Gade, H. C.; Gosch, G. H.; Green, O. L.; Gruenke, Fred.; Gomber, Chas.; Grigeby, J. K.; Gilleson, A.; Gibbs, J. S., Dr.; Garner, George; Gerbert, Wm.; Henry, Alex.; Huch, T. & A.; Hanson, Robert; Hansen, Gus.; Harker, W. R.; Hart, Napoleon; Hill, J. W.; Hadley, B. S. S.; Holt, W. G.; Hending, W. G.; Hayes, F. R.; Holt, G. S.; Holt, Hiram; Head, H. W., Dr.; Halvin, C. M.; Hough, J. J.; Holt, J. W.; Hough, C. J.; Hawkins, J. E.; Harvey, W.; Hunter, G. A.; Hayes, J. J.; Helen, J. R.; Heimert, E.; Hamlin, P. W.; James, Plez.; Jones, Th. J.; Ingram, G. D.; Johnson, E. S.; Johnson, Spencer; Jones, W. J.; Jackson, J. A.; Jones, W. C.; Imbert, M.; Kroager, Henry; Krueger, Herrmann; Kelloog, Mrs. Mary E.; Korn, F. A.; Kelloogg, H. Clay; Knowlton, E. D.; Koll, Mrs. Sophis; King, J. W.; Kline, Andrew; Keith, J. W.; Koerner, J. W.; Krebs, Herm.; Kelloogg, E. F.; Littlefield, Sheldon; Larrey, A.; Lynn, James; Langenberger, A.; Leslie, J. P.; Long, T. G.; Long, J. N.; Luther, R. H.; Larter, R. F.; Logan, F. A.; Llewellyn Bros.; Leonard, C.; Longhow, V. P.; Larter, H.; Le Croy, Mrs. L.; Leimen, N.; Lieb, D.; Meredith, John; Manerhalm, J. C.; McCarthy, Mrs. S. L.; Miner, Clark; Maggard, Jacob; Mead, L. K.; Miller, H. G.; Miller, H. W.; Miller, W. M.; McKelvey, Josh.; McGarey, W. D.; Morris, John; McLellan, J. W.; Moor, J. R.; Marsell, A. T.; McClintock, Robert; McGoffen, George; Moss, J. W.; Moss, James; Musschnan, J. W.; McKinney, J. W.; Mallet, W.; McCoy, J.; Marden, C. W.; Meltz, Mrs. M. G.; Mitchell, W. H.; Neipp, Michael; Neipp, John; Newbauer, Wm.; Nicolas, Pierre; Nebelnug, Marx; Nutt, A. P.; Nelson, R.; Neipp, C. H.; Nuelle, A. A. & J.; Newson, A. J.; Nan, E. G.; Nichols, Dav.; Oefinger, R.; Otten, Ernst; Pfeminger, John; Paschall, John; Patterson, I. W.; Paty, H. L.; Pellegrin, P. & Sons; Pierces, H. A.; Platt, Enoch; Platt, Norman; Pope, Nor-

man; Phelps, E. C.; Phelps, E. G.; Ralls, F. J.; Ranons, A.; Roller, J. H.; Ruehman, F.; Reiser, Th.; Rust, C. O.; Rimpan Bros.; Ryan, F. G.; Ramilla, John; Ruhbottom, W. L.; Rippan, A.; Rawlings, Wm.; Smith, Wm.; Schulte, Wm.; Schneider, A.; Schwentka, Schultz, J. C.; Clarke, Geo.; Stewart, R. M.; Strodthoff, Mrs. J.; Steinke, F.; Sproul, B. P., and Mrs. J. D.; Stein, E.; Schindler, Ch.; Scott, Mrs.; Stock, G.; Stock, Sloan, John; Sailor, R. A.; Smith, W. J.; Stanton, G. M.; Sparks, G. M.; Silkwood, G. W.; Silkwood, H. P.; Silkwood, L. T.; Stewart, N. B.; Sturges, James; Seeman, John; Swartzbaugh, J. J.; Swope, A. B.; Stewart, Oliver; Sinco, M. C.; Staunton, G. M.; Speidel, F. J.; Schneider, J. W.; Scott, W. A.; Schuman, John; Smith, V. W.; Smith, J. M.; Steele, C.; Schumacher, T.; Timney, John; Tucker, Simon, P.; Teel, I. A.; Teel, G. M.; Thompson, T. H.; Thompson, A. J.; Thompson, S. C.; Thompson, A. O.; Thompson, Y. C.; Turner, John; Townsend, E. T.; Worm, A. W.; Whittaker, J. L.; Werder, H.; Wagner, John; Wright, G. A.; Wright, J. H.; Walling, P. A.; Wickeren, Wm.; Warner, J.; Woodmann, E.; Wheaton, John; Werner, T. M ; Werner, John; Walters, Sam; Ware, E. G.; Waters, G. L.; Whitney, A. L.; VanAlstine, G. W.; Young, R. J.; Young, H. A.; Yelmini, V. P.; Zein, J. P.; Potter, G.; Penfold, S.; Johnson, W. H.; Kellogg, V. L., stockholders.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 25.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 21, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TELLER presented the following

## LETTER FROM FREDERICK C. WAITE, RELATIVE TO CAUSE OF FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 17, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: As has been well said, the President, in his message to Congress, "proposes to rehabilitate the crippled banks, to reopen the abandoned industries, to rescue from idleness and want the starving laborers, to restore securities to their former strength and affluence, and to set up confidence where fear and frenzy riot now, by the simple process of repealing the Sherman act, and thereby retaining in the Treasury the $3,000,000 or $3,500,000 which hitherto has been put into circulation each month through its operation." If, instead of seeking an opportunity to criticise, our desire is to find out the cause of this industrial depression, which has raised armies of the unemployed in many silver as well as in every gold-using nation on the globe, we have but to investigate the affairs of that people among whom it has been most severe, namely, of the Argentine Republic.

According to Mulhall, the total wealth of the people in the Argentine Republic, before the collapse, equaled but 2,545 million dollars in gold, while, according to the last report of the Michigan bureau of labor, their debt equaled the incredible total of 2,191 million dollars in depreciated currency, or over 50 per cent of their entire wealth, including the inflated land values. It was this almost unprecedented amount of debt which caused the utter collapse. Moreover, every economist who has spent years investigating the subject is well aware that the "unearned land values," like bonds and stocks, are simply evidences of wealth, being in the main mere inflation based upon the results of the labor and the capital employed in building free roads, bridges, canals and harbors, and furnishing light, sewerage, water, order, protection against fire, etc. Hence it is very plain that the collapse in the Argentine was made all the more overwhelming by the fact that, when there was a need for a basis on which her mighty debt could rest, the land values fled, and public improvements, order, and protection against fire were things of the past. In other countries the crisis has not been so disastrous, but it has in every case been in proportion to the amount of debt.

From history we notice that, whether we turn our attention to the centuries of prehistoric human experience which the author of the Pentateuch had in mind when he penned the immortal twenty-fifth chapter of Leviticus, or to the dawn of Grecian or Roman history, the revolutions

and rebellions in our mother country, or to the financial crises of modern times, such as those in our own country in 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893–'94, or to famine-stricken Russia, the one great fact which in every instance towers above every other history-creating fact is debt.

Let us note the great increase during the last twelve years in the private indebtedness of our own people, and contrast it with the modest increase of scarcely 60 per cent in our wealth, nearly half of which was but a fictitious rise in speculative ground values. As for the funded debt, those of the railroads increased from 2,392 million dollars in 1880 to 5,463 millions in 1892, according to Poor's Manual, an increase of 129 per cent, while the current debt has nearly doubled in the last seven years. The funded debts of other companies were very small in 1880, but many of them have since assumed magnitude, especially during the last few years; as, for instance, those of the telephone, telegraph, and street railway companies, and public water, gas, and electric-lighting and power companies.

During the same time the loans and overdrafts of national banks increased from 994 million dollars to 2,171 millions, while those of other banks, exclusive of private banks and of real estate mortgages, increased from 378 millions to 1,189 millions. The most astonishing increase of all, however, is in the real estate mortgage indebtedness, as disclosed by the investigations of the Eleventh Census. Let us remember that this is largely the debt of the hardest working and the poorest paid of all our American citizens, namely, the farmers and the laborers who are trying to obtain a home of their own by honest toil. In the twenty-one States for which the mortgage indebtedness has been tabulated the aggregate amount in force at the close of 1889 was 4,547 millions with the great States of Ohio, Texas, and California and whole groups of lesser States yet to be heard from. The grand aggregate will be no less than 6,300 millions. The aggregate in 1880 was only about 2,500 millions. Last year, after turning the scale at 8,000 millions, the mortgage indebtedness continued its upward flight, not being contented with an increase of 220 per cent, or nearly four times the increase in the true value of real estate.

In a word, the total net private indebtedness of the American people equaled, in 1880, but 6,750 million dollars. Last September it amounted to 19,700 millions, an increase of 13,000 millions in the short period of twelve years.

These mute figures tell the tale. Our manufacturing and mining industries have been stimulated under the intoxicating influence of protection, while our farmers have been compelled to borrow to meet deficits. Our land values have been bolstered up by booms and ruthless real estate speculation all over the West and South. Railroads have been built to forestall competitors, to raise the value of land, and to build cities where none were needed. Bonds and watered stocks have been ruthlessly floated for the purpose of wrecking valuable properties. In order to indicate how universal such practices have become I may say that my investigations in the Census Office forced me to the conclusion that the liabilities of the railroad companies equaled fully 85 per cent, or 5,000 million dollars more, than their total assets. With this conclusion all experts practically agree. In short, things have been overdone, and the periodic settling day has come.

This is the giant fact that stares our country in the face to-day. The industrial depressions of over four thousand years, under every civilization known to history, have been, one and all, due to the innate power which debt has of piling itself up until it reaches a volume which the

existing civilization can not support. Ten months ago our private indebtedness reached that awful climax. During seven months we reduced that mighty load of debt by a few score millions, which, together with the reduction of the last three months, amounts to hundreds of millions.

The unpleasant fact, which must be bravely met, is, that we shall not have prosperity again until at least a thousand millions of this indebtedness shall have been wiped out of existence, and probably not until property which is to day valued at thousands of millions shall have passed, at a great sacrifice, from the hands of the poor and middle classes to the hands of the men who hold the money.

As yet we have but touched the outskirts of this world-wide commercial crisis. We are now beginning to sail through it. However, we shall not be called upon to pass through the black center as have the golden republics of Australia, because the indebtedness of our people has not been piled up with such blind recklessness, and because, in general, there have been some bounds to the fictitious inflation of land values.

The total capital of all banks suspending during the three months ending July 28 aggregated for the whole United States only $38,951,033, while in the six weeks ending May 16 the liabilities of the banks of issue, which were crushed to the wall in Melbourne alone, amounted to over $300,000,000, a sum nearly equal to the total deposits in the sixty-four banks forming the clearing house of New York City.

Melbourne is a city about the size of slow, pay-as-you-go, Baltimore, which does not know what a bank failure is. Even before the crisis, merely as a result of the storm which preceded, Melbourne's population had been reduced by more than twenty thousand, and the land values were already disappearing beneath the assessed valuation, and, in many quarters, even beneath the mortgaged indebtedness, when the city was suddenly overtaken by one of the most gigantic financial collapses in modern times—a collapse which shook the very foundations of credit the whole world around, locked up the gold of the East, and set England's surplus afloat for the rescue of the doomed continent.

Europe was already deep in difficulties on account of the Panama collapse and the unsettled condition of affairs in the Argentine. The guarantors of the Baring failure had just extended their guarantees to retide matters over. The continuation of the fight among the great banking houses for a sufficient supply out of Europe's insufficient store of gold compelled England to look towards America. Aided by the excessive trading of our overhopeful merchants, England, by curtailing her purchases of our produce and by selling our securities, replenished her gold supply. Moreover, the floating of the gold bonds of Austria had shoved large bodies of American securities back upon our own market and increased the outflow of gold. This draining of our supply and the fall of prices led to hoarding money of every description.

One month after the crisis struck Melbourne; during the week of bank holiday, proclaimed by the government to give the people time to cool down; just as the collapse, which had been confined to Melbourne, opened its maw as though about to engulf the whole continent, New Zealand and all; then, as the giant banks of Australia were falling right and left, the great commercial centers of the United States were shaken. Two weeks later flashed across the wires the added news that five banks, with liabilities amounting to over $125,000,000, had gone down in three days. In certain of our Western cities, whose condition since 1888 has been that of a collapse-in-suspense, the banks and business houses began

to close their doors, although their assets seemed to be large, at least, to those who have not taken in the world-wide situation and have not given years to the study of fictitious land values as a basis of mortgaged indebtedness.

My only apology for not accepting the general explanation of the cause of this crisis and for not falling in with the lovely little panacea, by which all nations that have either a Sherman act to repeal or silver to demonetize may enter into the millenium of prosperity, is that I find nothing to support such theories; whereas, I have the facts by which I can demonstrate the accuracy of every statement made above.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK C. WAITE.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
*United States Senate.*

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 26.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 22, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

## LETTER FROM THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, IN ANSWER TO SENATE RESOLUTION OF AUGUST 16, CONCERNING THE SAFETY AND CONDITION OF THE MALTBY BUILDING.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, U. S. CAPITOL,
*Washington, D. C., August 21, 1893.*

SIR: As directed by the resolution of the Senate, passed August 16, requiring the Architect of the Capitol to make a "thorough examination of the Government property known as the Maltby building and to report whether or not the structure is secure and may be occupied with safety to life and property," I have the honor to state that, upon examining the building, I find that some of the cracks in the walls, which were formerly closed by patching with plaster, have slightly reopened. This, in my opinion, has been caused by the heavy weight stored upon the floor of the basement story.

The foundations of this structure, I understand, were built upon comparatively newly filled earth of unequal depth. The weight imposed upon the floor of the basement would naturally compact the earth and cause further settling of the walls.

This weight is now being removed, and when accomplished I consider the occupation of the structure entirely safe for committee rooms and offices, provided care be taken to prevent the accumulation of heavy matter as heretofore.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD CLARK,
*Architect U. S. Capitol.*

To the VICE-PRESIDENT.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 27.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 22, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the following

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS, OF THE NORTHEAST WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION, SUBMITTED JULY 24, 1893:

[To accompany S. 656.]

*Gentlemen of the Northeast Washington Association:*

Your committee on proposed legislation by Congress respectfully report as follows:

At several recent meetings of your committee the long-agitated question of defining the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the city of Washington, which has been brought to our attention by several resolutions of the association, and otherwise, has received our careful consideration.

Your committee deem this subject to be of paramount importance to the property owners and residents of the Northeast, and important to the public in general. No section of a city can be expected to thrive which is obstructed, or cut off, as it were, by such an obstruction as this railroad, with its grade crossings, or death traps, where, within the past year, five people have lost their lives and many more have been maimed for life.

This railroad under existing conditions is an unnecessary nuisance, is a blight to the city, and an enemy to its citizens. It deprives the public of the use of several important streets and avenues, which it occupies to the exclusion of all other traffic, and many others which can not be crossed, owing to its nonconformity to grade, and jeopardizes the life and limb of those who are compelled to cross and recross it in pursuing their daily vocations. It prevents improvement, retards the growth, reduces property values, and, in short, is an injury to the property owners and residents of the Northeast, individually and directly.

In view of the foregoing facts, and pursuant to an article of the constitution which cites as one of the objects of the association the removal of all grade crossings from the section, your committee are of opinion that immediate and vigorous action should be taken to procure such legislation as will settle this vexatious question, eliminate grade crossings, and give to the public the free use of the streets and avenues which are unlawfully occupied and obstructed, and accordingly we have undertaken the task of drafting a bill which we propose to

have introduced in Congress at as early a date as practicable, hoping thereby to facilitate legislation on this question.

In dealing with a question where such diversity of opinion exists, and where there are so many conflicting interests, it is not to be expected that we could formulate a plan which would meet with the approbation of all; but impressed with the conviction that each of those opposing interests will be willing to concede something toward the general welfare, your committee, with the assistance of the chairman of the committee of steam railroads, and in compliance with the unanimous wishes of the association as expressed in resolution of February 27, 1893, have prepared a bill which is designed to relieve the Northeast of all grade crossings, to remove the main stem branch, which, by not conforming to the established grade, prevents the improvement of our streets, and the building up of a large portion of the section, and to furnish increased terminal facilities.

Having before us numerous measures which have been proposed within the past ten years for the settlement of this question, some of which, though they contain excellent plans, owing to conflicting interests met with strenuous objections, we believe that the provisions of the abovementioned bill, based upon conclusions reached after considering the history of this question, and after careful deliberation in regard to future needs, will meet with the approval of a large majority of those interested and will reduce objections to the minimum, and if carried into effect will insure the rapid improvement, development, and advancement of the northeast section and conduce to the happiness and prosperity of its inhabitants.

Respectfully submitted.

EVAN H. TUCKER.
JOSIAH MILLARD.
J. H. HUGGINS.
WM. DONALDSON.
W. A. JOHNSTON.

At a meeting of the Northeast Washington Association, on July 24, 1893, the above report was unanimously accepted and approved.

W. J. FRIZZELL, *President.*

JNO. D. HINTERNESCH, *Secretary.*

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 28.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 22, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEFFER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate—

First. Whether, and in what respect, the national banks, or any of them, in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are being now conducted in violation of law.

Second. Whether said banks are paying depositors' checks promptly in lawful money.

Third. Whether said banks, or any of them, are demanding rates of interest higher than those provided by law, for the loan of money or in discounting notes and bills.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 29.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 22, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.
SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.—Ordered to be reprinted.

Mr. HOAR presented the following

## LETTER FROM ERNEST SEYD TO SAMUEL HOOPER ON THE SUBJECT OF COINAGE.

I have the bill before me, and Mr. Latham kindly sent me a copy of your remarks respecting my book and inviting my suggestions.

I cheerfully respond to this invitation and beg to submit to you the following remarks. (I shall pass over those sections in reference to which I have no remarks to make, and point to others requiring notice.)

LA PRINCES STREET BANK,
*London, February 17, 1872.*

To SAMUEL HOOPER, Esq., M. C.:

DEAR SIR: You were kind enough to forward to Mr. Alfred Latham a copy of your coinage bill for the United States, to be sent to me, and you expressed a wish to receive criticisms on its provisions.

SEC. 14. The issue of a variety of gold coins, such as the $20, $10, $5, $3, $2½, and $1 pieces, is injudicious. True, the $20 piece is a magnificent coin, but for ordinary purposes in obtaining change it is less useful than four $5 pieces, for large transactions connected with international trade the $20 pieces are the most convenient coins for melting down, and that is the fate of the majority of them. The $1 gold piece, on the other hand, is much too small. Its wear is excessive, and it soon becomes totally unfit for a standard of value. The French 5-francs gold piece has already been condemned for this very reason.

A variety of coins must also be objected to for another reason, viz: That connected with the handling of the pieces it prevents the use of the "weighing scales." On pages 164, 165, of my book "Suggestions in reference to the metallic currency of the United States," I speak of this matter at length, and I think the remarks therein made are worthy of attention.

I can quite understand that Americans, accustomed to see their splendid $20 piece and the $1 piece, do not fully appreciate the weight of these objections; but it must be borne in mind that the American public have only had a short period, say from 1849 to 1861, in which they had anything like dealing in gold money, since which time, through the war, they have been so much habituated to paper money, whereas we in England, accustomed to vigorous dealings in gold, have learned experience, and are better able to appreciate these distinctions and their importance from practical and economical points of view. And from these points of view the question of a variety of gold coins is not an English or an American one, but one of cosmopolitan importance also, for there are principles involved in it.

In England we only issue sovereigns and half sovereigns; but we complain, and with just reason, of the latter piece (see X's letter in English, page 40, of German pamphlet which I send herewith, wherein the issue of the one-half sovereign is fittingly called a legislative error). The German new coinage will consist principally of the 20-mark piece and only a limited number of 10-mark pieces will be issued. The French have coined 100 francs and 40 francs pieces only as "show pieces," and the 5 francs gold pieces will be given up.

I think that America ought to coin only $10 and $5, or $5 and $2½ pieces, certainly not more than $10, $5, and $2½, and that the $20, $3, and $1 pieces ought not to be coined, excepting as show pieces, in limited quantities. The suggestion that $20 pieces can be coined cheaper, has no foundation worth mentioning.

The question of a variety of coins has also a most important bearing on the abrasion of the pieces and their consequent lightness. In the bill I find nothing whatever making provision for this; and I may perhaps be pardoned for charging this omission to the account of the general want of thorough experience made in America in reference to gold coin.

Where are the provisions for limiting the current weight of gold coins? May they be abrased or light to any extent and still continue legal tender? And, if not, who is to bear the cost of their reinstatement?

In England the individual holder must bear the loss; if the sovereign is under weight by three-quarters of a grain it is cut up and the owner loses the difference. In France the state has hitherto withdrawn light gold, but sparingly; on the rest the coinage is young, and the question will now be postponed because of the paper issue.

In Germany the new coinage bill provides for the reinstatement of worn coins by the state; but the question is open; for, as the state has conquered the gold and issues it at its own option, it can afford such a liability. It is, however, acknowledged that the business "of making coins light" and obtaining new ones for them may become extensive.

The English system, in regard to light coins, is the only true one. Attempts were made by Mr. Lowe to levy 1 per cent. mintage, so as to provide a fund from which the recoinage loss on old pieces by the state might be recouped. The proposal, however, as it deserved, fell through as absurd. The controversy on that score has been published by the Bank of England. The letters in English (printed in the German pamphlet) again refer to the matter.

The allowance for light coin made here is 3¼ grains, *i. e.*, the mint weight of the sovereign being 123.274 grains, it ceases to be legal currency when below 122½ grains. The public offices, and the Bank of England's issue department, weigh out light pieces and cut them by a machine. The owner can receive the pieces, so cut, back again, or sell them to the bank as standard bullion, at 77.9 per ounce. Some people complain of this, but all who have fully studied the subject, agree that it is the only true way of settlement, and that the coinage can thus be kept in fair order.

The $20 piece ought not to be allowed to lose more than 2 grains, the $10 1½ grains, the $5 ¾ grain, the $3 and $2½ ½ grain, the $1 ¼ grain, and you will now at once perceive how very necessary it is that the variety of the pieces should be as restricted as possible, so as to save trouble to the public departments and the Treasury.

I do not know how you intend to treat this matter, and whether this plan of keeping the gold coinage in order may not excite much opposition.

The favorite idea of those opposed to this system is, that the state itself should pay for light coins, either by a direct appropriation from the revenue, or by applying the "profits" of the mint on the token coinage for this purpose. In this country it has been shown that the state has no such obligation; that by so doing it would only encourage the sweating of the coin, and as for the profit on the minor coinage, you will find that it can not be brought into accord with the wear and tear of the gold coin.

We look upon all these suggestions as "hocus pocus." I think, therefore, that your public departments ought to check the gold received by them, taking out the light pieces and defacing them by a stamp, but that the mint should undertake to buy these pieces by weight, giving new ones for them.

And if the mint does not charge the one-fifth per cent brassage on such light coin, but makes the exchange by weight gratis, it makes a sacrifice in the matter which is already beyond its immediate functions; and this policy may be adopted as a compromise between the holders of light coin and the state.

It can not be asserted, for instance, that gold pieces of one-half or one-quarter dollar could be used, hence the idea of a limit in size must be maintained, and there can only be one true limit, so to speak. This true limit excludes the one dollar piece at once; indeed, the two and one-half-dollar piece is somewhat below it, and all European mint masters agree with me that a gold piece of about three and three-quarter dollars should be the smallest. Unfortunately, almost all the monetary systems are committed to smaller pieces. Bearing in mind, however, that the one-dollar piece is absolutely away from this limit, it would seem to be injudicious to select it as "unit of value;" it would be like starting with an "imperfect" thing.

In section 14 I find the expression "of the one-dollar piece or unit of value." The term "unit of value" (rather vague wherever used) might best be taken as implying a standard of value. Now, the one-dollar gold piece is not a suitable piece, as experience shows, and such experience does not rest on mere practical results, but on

principles connected with metallurgy and fixed mechanical laws, having reference to the difference between the resisting power of the metallic structure of the piece and the extent of surface exposed.

Indeed, I do not see why any coin of "denominational" value should be selected as a special valuator. The true valuator is the bullion itself by weight, irrespective of its division into pieces, and as the weight of the latter is led off from the divisions of the ounce, the ounce itself is the proper starting point. This practice is pursued by all the large states; thus in England, 480 ounces standard gold = 1,869 sovereigns (these figures are so given because they are without fractions); in France, a kilogram 900 fine gold = 3,100 francs; in Germany (new law) the mint lb. fine gold (one-half kilo.) = 465 thalers or 1,395 marks, and so might the United States do, say 43 ounces of standard (900) = $800 (this gives correct proportions without fractions).

Hence section 14 might commence: "That the standard weight of gold coins shall be in the proportion of 43 ounces of standard gold to $800, viz, the weight of the double eagle, etc.," leaving out "or unit of value" in line 8. And if in addition thereto you could introduce "provided that the double eagle, the $3 and the $1 piece be manufactured and issued only by an express order from the Secretary of the Treasury." Thus you would not abolish these three pieces, but give liberty to try the more restricted variety.

The policy of using the ounce of bullion as the standard of value can best be appreciated by those who are fully acquainted with vigorous dealings and holdings in bullion, and the necessity and economy involved in acquiring and retaining it. In this respect America fails signally; the want of a suitable "reservoir" for holding bullion during the phases of international exchanges, without coining it, leads to unnecessary mint operations and to losses, direct and indirect, in American commerce. In Europe we have large central banks (banks of England, France, and Prussia), which, by their note issue, thus hold uncoined bullion, receiving and parting with it. In my book (Suggestions, etc.) I have endeavored to make this clear.

It is very possible that Americans are opposed to such a central bank for a national issue based on bullion (as I have proposed it), and that as long as the Treasury must continue its policy of selling gold in the market against greenbacks the way is not clearly seen.

Nevertheless, that is no reason why some such system of "reservoir" for bullion should not be established by the Treasury through the Mint or *vice versa*. I know what your usual Mint certificates are which carry with them the time taken by the mint in making the coin. I think that the system can be made to go further. Supposing, for instance, that such a clause as this were introduced into the bill:

"SEC. —. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, through the Director of the Mint, bullion certificates (payable to bearer) of gold bullion deposited at the Mint, such certificates stating the value of the bullion so deposited, upon the owner of such bullion paying the coinage charge thereon in United States gold coin; and if the value of such deposit exceeds the sum of $20,000 the Director of the Mint, at the option of the owner, shall have the right of paying the fractional sum above the last $1,000 in coin, issuing the certificate for a round sum in thousandths and deducting the coinage charge therefrom; and if the amount deposited be below $20,000, the owner of such bullion shall pay such additional sum in United States gold coin as will complete a round sum in thousandths. *Provided*, That at the option of the Director of the Mint such certificates shall be paid on presentation, either in bullion or coin, or in such proportions of bullion and coin as he may deem fit: *And, provided also*, That if the owner of such bullion chooses to be paid in coin he shall receive in exchange thereof a mint certificate specifying the time when such coin will be ready for delivery."

I do not know whether I have worded this section in American bill style, but I think I can show you its advantages:

1. It will entirely do away with the necessity of keeping a special mint fund as provided by section 50.

2. It relieves the State of uselessly coining the gold, for the greater portion of American coins go to European melting pots (see Suggestions, pages 24 and 25), and the monthly sales of gold are absorbed that way.

3. The Government will make the profit of one-fifth per cent coinage charge, without having coined (a similar profit is made by the Banks of England and France, which buy gold less the supposed coining charge and sell it at mint value).

4. The owners of such bullion certificates will be paid at once, and for shipment to Europe bullion is more profitable to them. (See suggestions, pages 197 and 198.)

5. If coin is insisted upon by the holders, they can get it on the usual terms by the ordinary coin certificates.

6. The provisions for the "rounding off" of the certificates in thousands I think are very useful and necessary in order to make these instruments convenient and popular, and the provisions as to the right of the mint to insist upon a balance of

coin to make up a round sum below 20,000 (or less) is, of course, expedient. For sums above that amount the mint might keep a small reserve of coin.

7. The United States Treasury would, of course, hold the gold instead of the mint and might also hold the certificates so as to maintain its control over the gold market as long as requisite.

I am convinced that this system will enable the Government to effect great saving in minting gold, lead to regular operations in supply, retain bullion in the country, and be much more satisfactory to the exchange market and the public.

Superior to this policy I hold the establisment of a large central bank (Suggestions, p. 68), but in the meantime I think that the above clause might well be included in the mint bill.

SEC. 25. Assayer.—It is essential in every mint law that the inspector of bullion should know "how the assay of gold" is to be stated. Is the assay to be in 1,000 parts or one-half of thousandth parts, or in ten-thousandth parts. The importance of this will at once be apparent to you, when I state that by the thousandth assay an importer would obtain say $9,990 for a certain parcel of bullion, whereas if the ten-thousandth part was stated he might obtain $9,999, or $9 more.

In the United States assays are stated at two-thousandths fine, in France at ten-thousandths fine. Why should the United States assayers not state the assay in the same way as the French?

I am perfectly well aware that the American assayers assert (in print and in speech) that they can not assay so fine, and that the liability to error ranges between one and two ten-thousandths. If the American assayers were subject to the same competition as ours are here, *they would soon learn how to do it.* I underline these words in the hope that you will not allow yourself to be jostled out of the wish to promote accuracy.

We have made numerous experiments here in Europe, and find that although divergencies will occur of one-tenth per mille and occasionally two-tenths per mille, yet that on the whole, the assays agree, and that at all events, *the purchaser of bullion can not lose,* because he has an almost entire one ten-thousandth part as a margin. In France, the tariff for qualities of gold is at one ten-thousandth fine, and the assays at the Bank of France corresponded with the independent assays of the mint, for a coinage of 100 millions of francs (gold) within 132 francs, and that in favor of the bank.

French assayers pretend to go to one one-hundred-thousandth fine, and I am satisfied that it can be fairly done; yet in America the one two-thousandth is still maintained. Even the British mint has always assayed to one-thirty-second grain fine, equivalent to one twenty-five-hundredth fine, and the Bank of England, in consequence of a pamphlet which I wrote (see Suggestions, p. 174) altered its assay system to one thirty-three-hundredth fine, although it is not a Government concern. All our British and continental assayers state assays to one ten-thousandth fine; several go to one one-hundred-thousandth parts (in half .005).

I think that the least Americans can do is the adoption of the one ten-thousandth part; rely upon it—all opposition in this is captious. I trust that there are really scientific men in the States able to make such accurate assays; but I maintain that if even they are unable to vindicate the rights of scientific accuracy and if they continue to insist upon errors between one and three ten-thousandth the system should nevertheless be adopted, because, as said before, the Mint or the purchaser of bullion can not *on the average* go wrong, and above that he has an entire one ten-thousandth reserved. So in section 25 at the end of line 2 there should be the words: "in tenths of milliemes"—a technical term perfectly understood.

SEC. 26. In my book "Suggestions, etc.," I recommend a coinage charge of one-tenth per cent, and if the organization and machinery of state mints were perfected (See "Improvements in the process of coining" in the Society of Arts Journal sent herewith) that rate would cover the *actual* working expenses. I am opposed to the so-called absolute free coinage, and I am glad to observe that you propose one-fifth per cent at all events as an installment, and I hope it will not be increased. The charges for refining, melting, etc., ought to be put at as low a figure as possible, or even at a sacrifice to the Mint.

SEC. 36. The "allowance" or remedy for gold of only one one-thousandth in fineness is an improvement; in England and France it is two one-thousandths. This advance in favor of accuracy in America strengthens my demand for assaying to one ten-thousandth part fine, as remarked on section 25.

SEC. 39. The allowance for deviation in the weight of the half eagle is in accordance with the practice here, but for the $2.50 and $1 pieces it is far too large; the $2.50 piece ought to have but one-eighth or one-sixth the dollar, say one-tenth of a grain.

SEC. 46. Allows to the melter and refiner one-thousandth part of weight for gold and one and one-half-thousandth for silver waste, and to the coiner one-half-thousandth for gold and one-thousandth for silver waste. These are enormous al-

lowances, which, in my opinion, are tantamount only to "legalizing pilfering" to that extent.

I altogether repudiate the suggestion that any material can be absolutely lost in the melting or coining. I admit that during the process of melting, copper may oxidize, but in that case the gold or silver alloy becomes finer, as the assay by one ten-thousandth would show. Careful manipulation and proper heating lessens this liability, and if, after all, the melter thoroughly knows his business, he can find out the average oxidation, and should be allowed to make a slight surcharge of copper, say one-tenth per mill, to counterpoise it.

The "evaporation" of pure gold and silver only takes place when the metal is much overheated, and particles of it, by stirring, go up the flue, where they can be found. This subject has been well tested here and elsewhere, and the evaporation has been found so infinitesimal that one one-hundred-thousandth part will cover it over and over again, notwithstanding all the assertions and statistics of other mint officers.

Supposing, then, that the above-mentioned surcharge of copper is so that a loss of weight to one-tenth per mill becomes possible, and making a liberal allowance for so-called "evaporation," I maintain that a loss of one-eighth per mill ought to cover the whole; yet your bill allows eight times as much for gold and twelve times as much for silver.

But it will be said, "There are spillings in casting. and traces of metal adhere to the pot," etc. I know all that; but they can all be got out of the "sweepings," they can not disappear, and if I allow another one-eighth per mill, *i. e.*, one-fourth per mill for absolute (?) loss in melting, all these contingencies are covered; the rest, the three-fourths and 1¼ per mill, are simply stolen.

Under melting and refining I presume that you understand the melting and bringing to standard of gold, but not the process of "parting" by acids, here called refining, for these "parting" operations, properly speaking, are separate from the business of the Mint, and conducted by private refiners. The parting process does not give any loss; on the contrary as the assay is always higher, it yields more gold. (The spilling and dropping about of metal can be altogether avoided if the plan of casting plates be adopted, as recommended in my paper in the Journal of the Society of Arts, page 178, for the whole melting pot can be emptied at once into the mold.)

You are, no doubt, in possession of a book on the British Mint, written by Mr. G. F. Ansell, wherein you will find this business of losses well laid open. On page 101 of that book is a condensed statement showing that the highest loss ever made by that mint in melting is not quite four-tenths per mill (in 1868–'69) whilst in the years 1857–1866 it was as low as sixteen and one-half one-hundredths per mille (Mr. Ansell then managing the mint), and the high loss of four-tenths per mille is clearly owing to the fact that the work is badly done, and that frequent spillings are "purposely" made. Yet you would give them permanent authority to lose one-tenth per cent. I assert that a conscientious melter, one who looks well after the men, does not require such an allowance.

In the coining department no loss whatever is possible, unless the work is done bad purposely. Slight traces will sometimes color the rollers, or the oil may carry with it small atoms, but any bits or strips, no matter how small, must be found in the sweepings. The statement on page 101 of Mr. Ansell's book shows that from 1851 to 1857 the losses in the coining department of the British Mint were very high (when several prosecutions for pilfering were instituted); since then, as the statement shows, they have been very trifling, and during Mr. Ansell's time there were slight gains, as there should be, for the 1,000 sovereigns (previously weighed singly) may be short only by 5 grains, to produce the average of grains stated on 1,000,000 pieces.

The lowest total loss in melting, standarding, and coining in England since 1857 is 140 per million and the highest 330, yet your bill allows a margin of 1,500 per million. And if you take into account that the assay at the mints in the United States is stated at only one one-half thousandth, giving an average surplus of one-fourth or 250 against the British Mint margin of one thirty-second grain fine, one-eighth or 125 average, the total allowed by you, would be 1,650 per million.

This is so extravagant and extraordinary that I must protest against it, notwithstanding all the experience and statements of the mint authorities.

Compare this allowance, for instance, with the French Mint law. The French contractors receive 6.70 francs for coining 3,100 francs—2,170 per million. They are credited and debited with over and under weight, they take the metal at one ten thousandth part of assay, and in the trials of their coins they are rigorously credited and debited with fineness over or below the one ten thousandth part, *i. e.*, if the coin assays, say 900.2, they are credited with the "two;" if, say 899.7 they are debited by 3. They are consequently bound hand and foot and dare not allow any waste. If they conceded 1,650 per million out of the 2,170, they would only have one-half per mille left.

It may be alleged that pilfering by the men can not be prevented. Let me assure you it can. The French contractors do it and turn out their men if they find any unusual discrepancy, and the men know that they must not rob the employers. In the British Mint there is no such guard, and if in the United States you actually legalize the allowance of 1,500 per million, you may depend upon its being made use of.

The best plan is to make no allowance at all, but let the published returns speak for themselves, or if limits be thought advisable, let them be fixed at no more than one-third of the rates named by the bill, with the understanding if the losses exceed these rates that an inquiry shall take place, which, if not clearing up the matter, will lead to the discharging of the men. I maintain that if the responsible melters and coiners earnestly take the trouble to show the men how to melt, cast, and coin (and no one should be so appointed unless by his own hands he can show and train men), they may prove "how gold and silver can not be lost," and that must stand as a precedent for future proceedings. The discharge of men should not be feared; a working chief melter and coiner can always train new hands, if he has a mind to do so.

I know very well that in enlarging upon this subject I touch upon an often-discussed chronic mint sore, but I know that I am right.

In pleading then for legal enactments in favor of the one ten-thousandth part assay, far better machinery, and the avoidance of "legalizing" waste, I request you to recognize my wish that the United States may succeed in vindicating the principles of "accuracy" in their mints.

SEC. 50. I think that if the suggestion in reference to the bullion certificates alluded to before be adopted the fund in question will be but a very moderate one.

SEC. 51. I now come to the most important part of the bill, that of the valuation; which, according to section 15, omits the coinage of the silver dollar and confirms the debased silver coinage of half dollars and below, under the tender limit of $5. I am aware, of course, that through the amendment of 1853 the same debased coinage was already established; but although the actual coinage of the silver dollar had practically ceased, still that piece was not abolished by law. As this new bill presumably repeals all previous enactments, I suppose that the total abolition of the silver dollar is contemplated.

In my book (Suggestions) I enter fully into the discussion of this matter and show the gigantic consequences to international as well as national trade through the demonetization of silver to which the United States would thus lend a helping hand, and for a number of years this subject of the abolition of silver as tender coin has occupied the attention of European economists. It is the question of the age, and takes precedence of every other matter involved in monetary science.

Unfortunately the subject requires not only a thoroughly practical knowledge of exchange matters, the principles of valuation, for which very few people have inclination, and so it happens that even the framers of mint bills do not grasp its importance, as I have found before. You yourself, in your letter to Mr. Latham, referring to my book, make the remark: "As to the theory of the double valuation, I do not understand it." I infer from this that you have remained a stranger to the controversy, that you have not as yet formed an opinion as to the merits of it, and that you have framed your bill in favor of the absolute gold valuation according to that which has been of late the practice in the United States if not the law.

Permit me to beg that you will first investigate the question of double versus single valuation. Chapter III of my book, "Suggestions," etc., opens the question, appendix, Notes VIII (page 201) the consequences of the gold valuation, and IX (page 212) the injustice of the gold valuation. Treat the matter in their international and national aspects, and they may furnish you sufficient materials for reflection.

Other writers, such as Mr. Wolowski, in France, and several other French, Dutch, and German authorities, defend the double valuation on the same grounds.

The great portion of English economists defend the gold valuation but several of them have lately come over to my views, and one of them, the most important and a staunch defender of English institutions, to whom I shall presently allude, has agreed with me as to the advisability of modifying the English gold valuation, which is even less strict than that adopted by your bill for America. These pages do not afford room for the whole discussion of the subject; therefore, I beg you will read the parts of the books quoted, so as to form an opinion of it.

Apart from the theory, why should America have given up her silver dollar? The cause of its disappearance from circulation is due to the original error of there being too much silver in the piece (see page 52 of Suggestions). That cause would have been removed if the dollar weighed 400 grains, that being the true proportion of 1 to 15½ gold to silver, instead of 412½ grains as by the old law.

Why should it not be reintroduced at its true full weight of 400 grains and become again one of the active agents of commerce? The charge of weight as against the individual piece does not hold good when two half dollars are of nearly equal weight

and same value. Railways and steam transport large masses with great facility when compared with previous times.

Do you fear its undue exportation? If so exported, America will get its equivalent for it and the rich silver mines of the country can give any fresh supply of it; therefore the more it is exported the better it is for America.

I think that the United States, with both her gold and silver mines, is in the eminently favorable position of upholding the full use of both gold and silver, and that the double valuation (as it existed before) would be of great benefit to the country; but you may, nevertheless, giving way to the one-sided arguments of English economists incline to the gold valuation and express the fear "that if America adopts the silver dollar and lays itself open to the coining of these pieces for the public to whatever quantity of silver may be sent in from coinage from abroad, and if full legal-tender value is given to such pieces, it may be placed in danger of losing gold and obtaining too much silver currency."

That is the only fear to be apprehended, and certainly as long as England and other countries are in conflict as to the systems of valuation this may be the case.

France, however, by her system of double valuation accumulated more gold bullion than any nation has ever had, having within the last twenty years coined two and one-half times as much as England, and if the universal valuation was a double one, *i. e.*, both metals in equal use, these fluctuations would altogether cease.

Against this danger of too much silver America can guard itself without the total abolition of the full-valued silver dollar. It is but necessary so to modify the severity of the gold of valuation as to admit of a reasonable use of silver dollars. Supposing that a certain amount of silver dollars of full value (400 grains) were issued, coined for the owner at a charge of say 1 per cent mintage, and that the limit of tender for such pieces were fixed at say $50 to $100, would this in any way interfere with the supremacy of the gold valuation? I contend that the gold valuation would remain supreme with either of these restrictions, viz, either a certain limited issue and giving full-tender weights to the coin, or with unrestricted issue limiting the tender value.

Both restrictions combined will undoubtedly prevent any excess, and if under them certain amounts were so issued and used the issue of more might be made dependent thereon; so that while for the present the gold valuations were maintained in full force the door would not be shut abruptly and forever on silver; and pending the future international settlement of a universal system of valuation the pure double valuation might be found not only practicable but necessary. I urge this upon you not only on cosmopolitan grounds but also in the interest of American silver mines, for if America, so important a part of the world, rushes blindly and irrevocably into the gold valuation and thus contributes to the general terrible error, the value of silver must fall greatly (see appendix, note 8, the consequence of the gold valuation), and all the arrangements made, even with the debased silver coinage, fall to pieces.

America then should hesitate to enter upon this course without a full previous investigation of the immensely important considerations appertaining thereto.

The proper issue of silver dollars might be provided for in the bill by the introduction between sections 14 and 15 of some such—

SEC. —. "That of the silver coin the weight of the $1 piece shall be 400 grains, which coin shall be legal tender at its denominational value to any amount not exceeding $100 (or $50)."

And this would have to be followed between sections 21 and 22 by —

SEC. —. "That the charge for converting standard silver into silver dollars, whenever the mint is ready according to section —, to coin such silver dollars, shall be one per cent."

The object of these clauses will be apparent to you. The Secretary of the Treasury may commence, for instance, by authorizing the coining of one million of silver dollars. The holders of the silver bullion would gladly pay the 1 per cent charge rather than send the bars to Europe. What risk would the holders of these dollars run? Even supposing that the public positively refused to take these coins the holders could sell them as silver to Europe; but I believe that they would be welcomed even without the law of tender. And, if you succeed by the force of legal tender in compelling people to take in payment coins debased by 4 to 5 per cent to the amount of $5, why should not you succeed in placing coins of full and honest value into healthy circulation?

So, if the first million succeeded, the Secretary then might authorize more, encouraging it even, whilst at any time, by ceasing his advertisement, he could foreclose the Mint against an excessive importation of silver from abroad.

You will also perceive that the reintroduction of the silver dollar is a necessity, seeing that the $1 gold piece is an unsuitable coin, and that it can take place without disturbing clauses 14 and 15, the latter providing for the issue of debased half dollars, quarters, and dimes as they are now

Indeed I must wish also that the half dollar should be of full value so that the issue of those pieces should not be guided by the more or less faulty human judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, but by the pure action between supply and demand. I put the "supply" first as the active "demand creating" element in all matters of commercial intercourse. But as the debased half dollar is already in use it may be best not to disturb it now, whilst the whole silver dollar can be introduced again without any disturbance in the other coinage.

I quite recognize the necessity of giving the character of tokens to copper coins and to lower class silver coins. What I contend is, that "enough is the evil thereof." and that it is wrong to extend this character of tokens to coins which, like the dollar and half dollar, are so important in social intercourse, and where supply should not be restricted by unfavorable laws.

I may now mention that Mr. Wm. Newmarch, F. R. S., who, as president of the economical branch of the Social Science Congress, lately delivered an oration on the advantages which he supposed England had derived from the gold valuation, nevertheless agrees with me that we in England might with advantage issue a full-valued 4*s*. piece without disturbing the gold valuation, and that we might thereby militate against the evil of a constant or periodical scarcity of silver coin in the hands of the lower classes and a correspondingly constant or periodical sole surplus in the hands of bankers.

In a lecture delivered before the Statistical Society in February, 1871, on "Currency Laws and Pauperism," I showed that excessive poverty and idleness in England among the lower classes was due to the restricted supply of mediums of exchange suitable to their wants as means of intercourse between themselves, and that the scarcity of silver coin was the consequence of the severe laws oppressing the use and debasing the value of this kind of money. (The substance of this lecture is contained in appendix, note 9, "Injustice of the gold valuation," in Suggestions, etc.) I there proposed as a mitigating measure the issue of full-valued 4*s*. pieces, and I have from many well-informed quarters received sufficient encouragement to anticipate that in spite of the strong prejudice and want of spirit of inquiry prevailing in England in reference to such questions it will be seriously considered. Now the United States gold valuation is even more severe than in England, for whilst here the limit for silver is £2, or $10, it is but five with you.

I venture, therefore, to recommend to you the introduction of these clauses in favor of the silver dollar. At all events, I hope you will fully investigate this subject before you commit America to this course of the one-sided gold valuation.

Men like yourself, on framing a coinage bill, undertake a gigantic responsibility, which strongly affects, not only a whole nation's welfare and happiness, but also that of the world at large. Pray do not despise this language. The deep study of all the principles and interest connected with the organization of social life warrants it.

Obscure as this subject is to many people they succeed in establishing their work, and when it once stands it is like a fate decreed, to which all must bow because they do not see its evils clearly, and it is difficult to amend it. Nay, as an existing thing it is defended and elevated into a principle, although the original principles on which it was founded were quite at variance with the subsequent facts.

In this respect the English legislation of 1816 which established the gold valuation furnishes a striking example. At that time nobody dreamed of California and Australia, and as the literature of the time shows a comparative scarcity of gold was anticipated and England urged to secure a share by its new system. But how completely have the conditions been reversed!

So with Michael Chevalier in 1850. First he wrote down gold and recommended its demonetization; then he turned the table upon silver. Now he is in doubt, inclining to Wolowski's views.

From England, of course, you will, for some years to come yet, hear views in favor of gold valuation, and altogether you must expect from here the tendency of making tokens of all the lower classes of coin. Our esteemed mutual friend, Mr. Alfred Latham, even goes so far as to declare that the half-sovereign might be made a token. Where are the principles which justify such a view? Do they lie deeper than the natural sense of equity, or is the suggestion one arising from surface experience? I imagine that there can be but one truth and that this truth can not be supplanted by mere expedients which, in violating it, draw consequences after them of which their authors can not give an account, because, forsooth, they mistake a certain degree of prosperity as brought about by these very measures, whereas that prosperity rests on quite different grounds, and would be greater if these unjustifiable violations of truth did not irrevocably damage the interests of certain sections of the community.

The whole question of token currency, or rather that of the portion of token currency in any monetary system, is as yet in its infancy. Historical experience and plain common sense have, however, established the fact that the levying of

seigniorage on all descriptions of coins is impossible, and that the so-called standard coins at least must be of full value.

On the other hand, experience has shown that copper coins and the lower class silver coins can be issued with a heavy seigniorage, without any apparent damage to the interests of those who use them principally. Yet that this damage does nevertheless exist is plainly shown; the conversion of the masses of copper coin into standard coin, for instance, is very difficult.

In the brewery business here there are firms who sometimes hold £5,000 or £6,000 in copper and small coins, and can not pay them away. The loss of interest and working power on capital thus accruing must be charged on their manufacture, *i. e.*, the consuming poor must pay more for it, and are thus unduly taxed. Again, as the issue of such copper coin is more according to the good and bad judgment of the authorities, the large sums thus accumulating withdraw a portion of the means of exchange supposed to be measured out for the intercourse of those who require them.

I will, however, concede that the issue of such debased copper coins can not be avoided, and that the evil must be borne; and here I must remark that section 33 of the bill which authorizes the United States mints to redeem copper coin in national currency is a proper measure, for it will prevent the accumulation of copper coins in private hands, and give the holders, though in a roundabout way and not without charges of forwarding, etc., the chance of converting it. In Europe, we follow a different policy; the mints undertake no such obligation, and do not redeem copper coin for this reason: the stamps of their copper coin can be so well imitated that the Mint itself, especially if the coin appears to be a little worn, can not distinguish false pieces from their own, and as the manufacture itself leaves about 60 per cent clear profit, forgers would set to work, provided that they could freely dispose of such pieces.

Fortunately it is impossible here to dispose of copper coin by way of tender value for more than a few shillings at a time; hence, the thing does not pay (nevertheless false copper coins are known to exist). But if, as you contemplate by section 33, the mint is to redeem copper coins in sums above $50, *i. e.*, giving them, so to speak, their tender value, you may be sure that false coins will soon take advantage of this facility. So that, although I call it a proper measure for one purpose, it will bear its penalty in another way, and I am, on the whole, inclined to favor our European policy, provided that the evil of seigniorage be not attached to the higher class coins, viz, the full valued standard or gold pieces and large silver coins and confined only to copper and the lower class silver coins. For in this extreme extension of the application of seigniorage lies the whole error.

When those who favor a full valued silver coinage plead their cause on the ground that the principles of justice and logic demand that a whole thing (say a standard coin) can only be divided into parts of equal value, and that those parts ought again to give the whole in substance or in true equivalent value, they are told why, then, you must include the copper coin as a standard, and permit anybody to make payments of say $50,000 in copper coins, and that would not do.

We quite agree with this, but we allege on the other hand that "enough is the evil thereof," and that the necessity of thus limiting the tender value of copper is no justification for also and entirely limiting the tender value of silver, for if it be maintained that no interest can suffer when the coin concerned is of the value of 2 or 4 shillings, we have the right to say that you might extend seigniorage to pieces of 10 or 20 shillings in value, which, we have all agreed, can not be done.

The question, then, between these two views is one of degree, and the thing to be determined is where is the right point of value below which token currency may be admissible and above which the medium of exchange must be of full value?

What should govern this decision?

The advocates of the gold valuation say "gold," *i. e.*, they decide the point in question according to the usually recognized proportions of value between gold and silver as 1 to 15½, and say thereby "we also gain a unity of value." Now, the basis of prices as between commodities and the precious metals has nothing to do with the proportionate value of gold and silver; it is so far immaterial whether a measure of value of 4 shillings (or more or less) be made of gold or silver or any other material, and so these proportions between gold and silver can not furnish the principle upon which the question is to be decided.

We, on the other hand, say the decision should be governed by the idea that this evil of token currency must be suppressed as much as possible, and that as a thing essentially bad, contradictory, and unjust it must be kept under even at the sacrifice of the supposed advantage of a unity of standard. And this includes the idea, that whereas those who are able to deal in gold complain of silver as too heavy for the pocket, they must nevertheless bear with this inconvenience for the sake of those who deal principally in silver.

As to the idea of unity of standard, although we dispute its validity, inasmuch as we allege that for the maintenance of the just value of gold silver is a necessary

adjunct whose value must not be suppressed, we might for a moment admit this consideration: If there were gold enough in the world to furnish all the means of exchange required for money, this unity would be possible, and so even the lower kinds of money could be made from gold, in which case, however, the value of gold must have fallen so very much below what it is now that the objection of weight would arise again with greater force.

If a two and a half-dollar piece or a one-dollar piece were worth in commodities but 50 or 20 cents, all the trouble for affecting the payments in large quantities would be revived.

Without this fall in the value of gold all the coins which can not (on account of their smallness in gold) be made of that material must thus, under the single gold valuation, be forever condemned to the position of tokens. And when all other nations, in self-defense, following the examples of England and America, are compelled to demonetise silver, the inevitable fall in the value of that material must be added to that of gold, so that the rise in the value of gold will increase the baneful effects of the debased silver coinage.

But, you may ask again, "Where is the mischief? A half-dollar, though debased, passes for a half-dollar, and no one seems to complain."

The mischief is this: A token currency, as part of a system combined with full-valued coins, must be kept within very narrow limits as to issue. Whilst the full-valued coin can be issued freely, and finds, by its very nature, free ingress and egress, the token currency can not be issued excepting for what appears absolute necessity; its issue must be restricted, its export must be prevented by debasement.

Whereas, for instance, if the mintage of the whole set of coins were left free to the action of international and national trade there might be in any country, say, 200 millions of coins of larger value (such as gold coins) and 60 or 100 millions of coins of lesser value (say silver coins) so as to suit the intercourse between all the stages and in the mutual intercourse of each stage of society. No such proportion can possibly be arrived at where such lower coins are condemned to be tokens. It has been ascertained that we in England can not use more than 10 per cent. of tokens, and even with that limit we find a surplus in the hands of bankers, and consequently so much short for the wants of the people. Hence, the proportion to the above supposed 200 millions is but 20 millions of tokens or coins below 10 in value. And these 20 millions despoiled of their metallic value and placed under severe restrictions in payment may be called the scanty offal of the monetary system with which the less wealthy must be contented.

That the rich do not complain of this state of things is explicable; it does not directly affect them; on the contrary it makes the lower classes more dependent. "Then, why do not the poor complain?" may be asked. Is it to be expected that Dick, Tom, and Harry, the workmen, should study social economy so as to be able to propound the doctrines of truth and the practical value of their applications to a subject so obscure as that of money is to most men? Enough, that, in vague terms they complain of a scarcity of money, of idleness, and want of work, and that this idleness and want of work are in direct relationship with the available means of exchange for intercourse, you may admit if you lend an ear to the arguments in the following passages:

Money is the absolutely necessary element in effecting exchanges in commodities, *i. e.*, for carrying on intercourse, *i. e.*, the consumption as well as the production of commodities; hence the numerical presence of money to a great extent guides the number of transactions in either direction. In this sense a supply of money encourages, a diminution of money lessens the number of transactions.

So well is this rule recognized in all schools of national economy that we in England pride ourselves specially upon the freedom which we give to gold for its import, export, and free coinage. We know that by exhibiting a "demand" for gold, and acting accordingly, we can obtain it, but we take great care not to bar its supply in any way; we do everything in order to encourage it, recognizing that in the theory of supply and demand the former is the really active, positive, and productive agent; whereas the old theory contented itself by adhering to the false doctrine, "the demand rules the supply."

We feel and know that this free supply does not only encourage our international trade, but also (and what is more important) our own inland intercourse between ourselves, as it encourages consumption and production. The universal presence of sovereigns increase the demand for consumption.

It is evident, however, that the benefit of this enhanced consumption can, in the first place, be enjoyed only by those who can afford to deal in sovereigns, *i. e.*, by those who are wealthy enough to consume twenty times as much as others—those to whom the sovereign is no more than a shilling to others.

For the purposes of this latter class (those to whom the shilling is as important as the sovereign to the wealthier) it would thus seem reasonable that the shilling should also be supplied with the same freedom, so that the consumption pro rata

should be guided by the same rules, encouraging in its turn production and labor. A very large section of our poorer community is benefited no doubt by the supply of gold coin coming into this country, as also the industrial classes laboring for the international trade and the inland consumption of the wealthier; but this is, so to speak, only a partial matter, for by far more important is the consuming power of the people themselves.

More than three-fourths of the inhabitants of this country for their daily or weekly transactions use silver coin—must give silver coin, because the amounts involved can not be paid in gold. True, if an individual in that class receives a sovereign he can get it changed (though not without trouble, and even at times with the tax of a glass of beer as an excuse); but that is not the point, for this question of change for one or more sovereigns stands apart from the great question of the universal supply of the less valuable mediums of exchange for the purpose of encouraging and developing consumption and production between this three-fourths of the nation themselves.

Thus, whilst for the reasons given, we supply gold coin freely, we in England follow the directly contrary course with regard to the less valuable mediums of exchange. We debase them, limit their tender value, close ingress and egress, and thus confine the whole of this great national intercourse between the majority of our people to within a narrow compass or cage, in which it becomes crippled. Hence, the want of supply limits consumption, the want of consumption limits production; hence idleness, poverty, demoralization, and crime. Tom, Dick, and Harry, with their wives and families, stand idle and become demoralized, not, forsooth, that there is a want of food in this country, for there is enough to eat, but because there are not mediums of exchange sufficient to set the one going to produce something for the other—some of those many things, beyond meat and drink, which, made from cheap and abundant raw material, assist and comfort in bearing life, keeping the one as well as the other to God-ordained modest labor and morality, and profiting both. And for the prevention and violation of these sacred rights, I hold responsible the men or *soi-disant* economists who have framed our monetary laws, who insist on saying and try to prove by all the sophistry in their power that a despoiled shilling is nevertheless not a despoiled shilling, and that they may rob Peter to pay Paul with impunity.

Men of that class, who have made their fortunes in international trade, have no other eye for anything else than custom-house statistics, or the rules of competition in our manufacturing districts. They overlook altogether the minor and far more important life of the people themselves and say to them, "'Here, we want gold, you must be content with bad silver, and we can not give you much, because it is inconvenient to us," and with this offal, which even in that sense is not supplied freely, and is kept within very narrow and unnatural limits, the people must be satisfied.

A curious feature in connection with this matter is the often-repeated saying, "'There is no demand for silver." Blowing hot and blowing cold. First praising supply of gold, then calling for a demand of silver before it is supplied. I say the demand for silver has been destroyed, the strength to use it is gone, pauperism is too great to make a demand such as would satisfy the authorities. And what kind of form must the "demand" take in order to force a supply? How far must the agony go in order to burst its bounds. Some time ago a general cry arose throughout the country on account of the scarcity of silver. There were people who ascribed this to Col. Tomlin's efforts to agitate the subject, as if that gentleman had bought up and hidden many millions of silver. But the demand seemed genuine, for it was impossible in some parts of England to find silver. The authorities took care to show that the demand was accidental and promised that as soon as the mint had finished coining gold, in a few months, it would coin silver.

Yet during this time the demand had to wait, and many hundred thousands and millions of modest transactions between the poorer and industrial classes, from which they might derive comfort and sustenance, could not take place. This accidental demand for silver was a mighty effort of the crippled intercourse, caused by offers for mutual exchange, which exchange could not take place because the means were absent. The sick man tried to rise and had a craving for nourishment; he fell down again because it could not be given him when he wanted it. Since then the Mint has coined much silver, but the demand is gone again and our bankers will soon cry out and complain of too much silver. Lessons like these are lost upon our economists. Who can wonder that they utterly failed to recognize the silent suffering of our poor classes, less versed in social economy than themselves, when they refused even to profit by such manifestations which so completely bear out all that we, the advocates of the double valuation, have brought forward? And if you bear in mind the great gulf that exists in Europe between the ruling classes and the people, the deep root of prejudice against their rising, the peculiar kind of charity and charitable social economy whose stock arguments rest on abuse of the lower classes with just so much effort for elevating them as "caution" may admit, you might come to the

conclusion that scarcely anything short of rebellion will be found strong enough to serve the authorities as sufficient manifestations of demand for "silver."

To this point I am certain we must ultimately come. Grave political questions may occupy the world for some years to come, but this question will be one of the rest. Rebellions for similar objects have happened before in the present age when international commerce and more "refined" trading reduces margins to more mathematical precisions and thus leads to a more definite and clearer appreciation of differences in theory and practice; and the glaring injustice perpetrated by such proceedings as here laid bare will be recognized with unerring force. And although England has been prosperous and though her prosperity is vaunted as a truth in opposition to what I have here said, yet it will be recognized that this prosperity is due to other causes and is not due to the monetary laws, but that her excessive pauperism can be traced to their injustice; and, although I hope that England will continue prosperous, yet I anticipate that this prosperity will be enhanced by a reform in her monetary laws, *i. e.*, by the adoption of the double valuation. It may be alleged, indeed, that as a universal trader England would have done much better with the double valuation.

You may, or may not, be disposed to attach some value to these remarks respecting the systems of valuation, but you may think that America, so favorably situated as regards immigration and resources, need not regard the delicate distinction in the matter. But if the remarks here made are true and if you bear in mind that in many matters of social truths we look to America with great hopes and watch her example, you may feel disposed on cosmopolitan grounds to consider the matter. On national grounds you may also come to the conclusion that inasmuch as many of the most thickly populated and industrial districts of America resemble districts in Europe and have before them an extensive future, the effects here set forth are worth guarding against. I may call upon you to do so when I remind you that the system of valuation proposed in your bill is more severe than the English one, because you limit the tender value of silver to one half of what it is here; hence the supply of this coin must be more unnaturally restricted.

Permit me also to call your attention to another matter connected with this controversy in your bill.

Section 33 authorizes the Mint to redeem copper coins. Why should not silver coins be thus redeemed? Section 29 says: "It shall be lawful to transmit parcels, etc., under regulations." Why is not that as clearly stated as with copper? Both descriptions are tokens, and the fact that silver coin contains comparatively more value than copper coin is of little consequence, for in its character as mere token it might indeed contain less. I have no doubt that here you are in a quandary, and fearing that silver "privately coined," or "artificially abraded," might be presented in large quantities to the Mint, you guard yourself by the indefinite regulations to be proposed by the Director of the Mint.

The thing is a sort of Gordian knot, a consequence of the whole unjust system of the gold valuation, which can all be avoided if you take the course previously recommended by me, viz, "that of issuing a full-valued silver dollar as the piece to stand between your gold coin and your debased silver coinage."

I am myself, as you will perceive from my writings, and others with me, in favor of the full and complete adoption of the double valuation, giving full legal tender to coins as low even as one-fourth dollar in value, believing that this is the only true system upon which a future universal system of coinage can be based (see Suggestions, p. 167). Nevertheless, recognizing the difficulty of carrying this point at present, and in order to enable you to uphold the essential features of the gold valuation, I limit my recommendation to the issue of this single full-valued dollar piece, under the proposed restriction of tender value to $50 or $100, partly for enabling you, without drawback or inconvenience whatever, to widen or to close the valuation question at any time, and partly in order to relieve you of the unsuitable obligations of the Mint to redeem a surplus of either the token silver or the token copper coinage.

For if such a full-valued silver dollar is issued there will be no need of so many half and quarter dollars. The sordid consideration that the Mint would thus make less profit will not, I trust, interfere with this consideration. The matter should be left to its natural development, and if more half dollars are wanted it might be found suitable to convert the whole dollars as they are presented for the purpose to the profit of the Mint.

I think that such a whole dollar would be the bridge, and that if it were issued the Government might (like we do here) altogether drop the obligation of redeeming silver tokens (whatever regulations may be contemplated) excepting such as are worn light and defaced, and the equalizing tendency of the issue might even compensate for the dangerous necessity of redeeming copper coins, which, as here, might be left to be dealt with by the public.

I trust these lengthy remarks will not be tedious to you. The frankness with which you asked for criticism on the bill has induced me to make them; and when a man's life has been passed in the study and the practical handling of a matter like this he can not well help in bringing forward as much as he hopes may be useful; and in the case of the United States, where I have lived many years and where I have studied social economy from an American point of view and am now able to extend this view, I imagine that that which I have proposed to you is not contrary to American habits and customs. The national currency has no doubt changed some of the conceptions in reference to money, but the original truth that solid, full-valued currency is the best will ultimately assert its authority.

I am, dear sir, yours, very obediently,

ERNEST SEYD.

P. S.—I have sent to you in parcels, by bookpost, addressed: Samuel Hooper, esq., M. C., Bullion and Foreign Exchanges; Suggestions on American Coinage; Demonetization of Silver, several pamphlets, reference to which is made in this letter.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 30.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 23, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES presented the following

## PETITION FROM MR. JOHN OVERMYER, OF NORTH VERNON, IND., RELATIVE TO TAX ON AVERAGE DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS AND TO REPEAL TAX ON CIRCULATION.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby petition the Congress of the United States to enact a law to provide for a moderate tax on the average deposits of national banks, to be collected by the Treasury Department at Washington, for the purpose of providing a fund out of which the depositors in any national bank that may fail shall be paid in full any residue that may be due them, after exhausting all the assets of such bank, including the individual liability of the stockholders; and that the present tax on the circulation of national banks be repealed.

JOHN OVERMYER.

AUGUST 21, 1893.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 31.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 25, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VEST presented the following

## LETTER OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT SUBMITTING A STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE COST AND COINING VALUE OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER THE ACTS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1878, AND JULY 14, 1890.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
*Washington, D. C., August 21, 1893.*

SIR: I reply to your telegram of to-day as follows: The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to August 16, was 161,521,000 ounces; cost, $150,669,457; coining value, $208,835,232. The difference between cost and coining value is $58,165,783. Of this silver there was on hand August 16, 133,161,375 ounces, costing $121,217,677. The difference between cost and coining value is $50,950,565.

The amount of silver dollars coined from silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, has been $36,087,185, upon which the gross seigniorage was $6,977,068.75.

The amount of Treasury notes issued to August 16, 1893, in payment for silver bullion was $150,115,985, and that amount is still outstanding.

Up to August 1, 1893, the amount of Treasury notes redeemed in gold was $49,184,160, and since August 3, 1893, $714,636 in Treasury notes have been redeemed in silver dollars, this being the first redemption of these notes in silver.

The amount of silver purchased under the act of February 28, 1878 was 291,272,019 ounces of fine silver, costing $308,199,262.

The number of silver dollars coined under that act was $378,166,793 upon which the gross seigniorage was $69,967,531.

Very respectfully;

R. E. PRESTON,
*Acting Director of the Mint.*

Hon. GEORGE G. VEST,
*United States Senate.*

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 32.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 28, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

## LETTER FROM THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS, TRANSMITTING THE FINDINGS OF FACTS IN THE CASE OF RANDOLPH & STARK VS. THE UNITED STATES, NO. 8704.

[United States Court of Claims. Fanny B. Randolph and Dora L. Stark *vs.* The United States. Congressional case, No. 8704.]

CLERK'S OFFICE,
*Washington, D. C., August 25, 1893.*

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of fact in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by a resolution of United States Senate, under the act of March 3, 1883, March 3, 1887.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS,
*Chief Clerk Court of Claims.*

The PRESIDENT UNITED STATES SENATE.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 8704. Fanny B. Randolph and Dora L. Stark *vs.* United States.]

### STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was first transmitted to the court by the Committee on (War) Claims, House of Representatives, on the 25th day of April, 1884.

P. E. Dye and Alexander P. Morse, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Fay, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States. The claim was known as Congressional, 101.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 19th day of April, 1886, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits April, 1886, and was dismissed without prejudice on the ground that the larger part of the claim had never been filed before any department of the Government, or the Claims Commission, and as to the part not so filed, the claim was barred.

On February 26, 1892, the Senate, by resolution, as follows—

"*Resolved,* That the claim of Fanny B. Randolph and Dora L. Stark for stores and supplies taken by the military forces of the United States for their use during the

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 33.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 28, 1893.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to inform the Senate whether there is danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the Government during the current year, and, if so, what is the probable amount of such deficiency and is any legislation necessary to supply such deficiency.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 34.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 28, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the following

## LETTER FROM R. E. PRESTON, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, TRANSMITTING STATEMENTS OF THE PRODUCTION AND COINAGES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD FOR THE YEARS 1873-1892.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
*Washington, D. C., August 28, 1893.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the statement requested by you.

No allowances have been made for recoinages whatever.

Very respectfully,

R. E. PRESTON,
*Acting Director of the Mint.*

Hon. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL,
*United States Senate.*

*Production and coinages of the principal countries of the world for the years 1873-1892.*

**1873.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $36,000,000 | $57,022,747 | $35,750,000 | $4,024,748 |
| Mexico | | 636,738 | 25,010,808 | 22,626,065 |
| Great Britain | | 16,471,000 | | 5,263,966 |
| Australasia | 42,485,884 | 11,253,781 | | |
| India | | 154,730 | | 19,373,181 |
| France | | | | 29,847,266 |
| Italy | | 3,938,000 | | 8,158,869 |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Spain | | 9,352,781 | | 3,228,375 |
| Portugal | | 255,823 | | 437,425 |
| Netherlands | | 97,700 | | 5,542,648 |
| Germany | | 140,490,041 | 5,946,404 | 559,370 |
| Austria-Hungary | | 2,487,073 | | 5,376,797 |
| Norway | | 421,504 | | 201,893 |
| Sweden | | 1,388,548 | | 520,079 |
| Denmark | | 1,552,372 | | 810,620 |
| Russia | 22,184,348 | 12,107,964 | | 4,014,139 |
| Turkey | | | | |
| Japan | | | | |
| Central and South America | *4,811,704 | | 15,572,532 | |
| Belgium | | | | 21,559,025 |
| All other countries | 7,081,313 | | 11,846,470 | |
| Total | 112,563,249 | 257,630,802 | 94,126,214 | 131,544,464 |

* Includes Mexico.

*Production and coinages of the principal countries of the world, etc.*—Continued.

**1874.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $33,500,000 | $35,254,630 | $37,300,000 | $6,851,777 |
| Mexico | | 2,081,949 | 25,010,808 | 17,021,405 |
| Great Britain | | 7,112,706 | | 4,334,124 |
| Australasia | 37,097,307 | 16,536,367 | | |
| India | | 75,421 | | 11,533,639 |
| France | | 4,693,702 | | 11,579,230 |
| Italy | | 1,142,448 | | 11,580,000 |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Spain | | 9,352,781 | | 3,228,375 |
| Portugal | | 255,823 | | 437,423 |
| Netherlands | | 97,700 | | 12,859,705 |
| Germany | | 22,264,756 | 5,946,404 | 11,026,926 |
| Austria-Hungary | | 2,075,949 | | 4,789,554 |
| Norway | | 421,504 | | 201,893 |
| Sweden | | 1,388,548 | | 520,079 |
| Denmark | | 1,552,372 | | 810,620 |
| Russia | 22,184,348 | 19,722,820 | | 3,840,482 |
| Turkey | | | | |
| Japan | | | | |
| Central and South America | *4,811,704 | | 15,572,532 | |
| Belgium | | 11,758,911 | | 2,316,000 |
| All other countries | 7,081,313 | | 11,846,470 | |
| Total | 104,674,672 | 135,778,387 | 95,676,214 | 102,931,232 |

**1875.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $33,400,000 | $33,553,965 | $31,700,000 | $10,070,368 |
| Mexico | | 866,619 | 25,010,808 | 19,386,958 |
| Great Britain | | 1,183,844 | | 2,890,701 |
| Australasia | 35,458,404 | 19,514,665 | | |
| India | | 68,296 | | 23,830,686 |
| France | | 45,338,016 | | 14,475,000 |
| Italy | | 433,177 | | 9,650,000 |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Spain | | 9,352,781 | | 3,228,375 |
| Portugal | | | | |
| Netherlands | | 16,521,210 | | |
| Germany | | 39,608,103 | 5,946,404 | 17,871,203 |
| Austria-Hungary | | 1,911,237 | | 6,905,339 |
| Norway | | 506,623 | | 249,400 |
| Sweden | | 1,823,721 | | 1,223,000 |
| Denmark | | | | 783,121 |
| Russia | 22,184,348 | 17,142,693 | | 3,814,805 |
| Turkey | | | | |
| Japan | | 1,273,580 | | 1,330,821 |
| Central and South America | *4,811,704 | 283,462 | 15,572,532 | 3,747,457 |
| Belgium | | 15,958,217 | | 2,876,608 |
| All other countries | 7,081,313 | | 11,846,470 | |
| Total | 102,935,769 | 205,340,209 | 90,076,214 | 123,143,842 |

**1876.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $39,900,000 | $38,178,962 | $30,800,000 | $19,126,502 |
| Mexico | | 806,417 | 24,977,560 | 19,460,562 |
| Great Britain | | 22,856,238 | | 1,082,086 |
| Australasia | 32,669,078 | 18,186,111 | | |
| India | | | | 12,410,636 |
| France | | 34,063,180 | | 10,163,634 |
| Italy | | 415,830 | | 6,948,000 |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Spain | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | |
| Netherlands | | 6,457,800 | | 63,889 |
| Germany | | 37,943,031 | 5,809,215 | 32,928,509 |
| Austria-Hungary | | 2,453,622 | | 9,151,407 |
| Norway | | 526,365 | | 290,970 |
| Sweden | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | 2,940,028 |
| Russia | 22,330,560 | 42,842,525 | | 7,782,205 |
| Turkey | | | | |
| Japan | | 381,744 | | 1,963,037 |
| Central and South America | *4,785,120 | 18,480 | 14,546,000 | 181,410 |
| Belgium | | 7,988,973 | | 2,084,289 |
| All other countries | 10,633,600 | | 12,468,000 | |
| Total | 110,318,358 | 213,119,278 | 96,600,775 | 126,577,164 |

*Includes Mexico.

*Production and coinage of the principal countries of the world, etc.*—Continued.

**1877.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $46, 897, 390 | $44, 078, 199 | $39, 793, 573 | $22, 549, 935 |
| Mexico | 996, 898 | 625, 890 | 27, 018, 940 | 21, 795, 113 |
| Great Britain | ..... | 4, 776, 314 | ..... | 2, 048, 542 |
| Australasia | 29, 018, 223 | 15, 168, 881 | ..... | ..... |
| India | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| France | ..... | 49, 249, 960 | ..... | 3, 177, 607 |
| Italy | 72, 375 | 954, 956 | 17, 949 | 3, 474, 000 |
| Switzerland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Portugal | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands | ..... | 4, 488, 341 | ..... | 58, 160 |
| Germany | 204, 697 | 26, 784, 401 | 6, 135, 877 | 7, 210, 788 |
| Austria Hungary | 1, 196, 278 | 3, 725, 861 | 2, 119, 948 | 8, 036, 093 |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 188, 052 | ..... |
| Sweden | 2, 658 | ..... | 54, 038 | ..... |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Russia | 27, 226, 668 | ..... | 467, 844 | ..... |
| Turkey | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Japan | 265, 840 | 690, 602 | 706, 649 | 3, 895, 136 |
| Central and South America | 6, 072, 346 | 234, 720 | 2, 459, 415 | 157, 273 |
| Belgium | ..... | 22, 797, 430 | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 1, 993, 800 | ..... | 2, 078, 380 | ..... |
| Total | 113, 947, 173 | 173, 675, 555 | 81, 046, 665 | 78, 402, 648 |

**1878.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $51, 206, 360 | $49, 786, 052 | $45, 281, 385 | $28, 518, 850 |
| Mexico | 999, 898 | 691, 998 | 27, 018, 940 | 22, 084, 203 |
| Great Britain | ..... | 10, 376, 571 | ..... | 2, 990, 104 |
| Australasia | 29, 018, 223 | 16, 998, 684 | ..... | ..... |
| India | ..... | 760, 927 | ..... | 78, 741, 556 |
| France | ..... | 35, 766, 393 | ..... | 351, 534 |
| Italy | 72, 375 | 1, 224, 639 | 17, 949 | 1, 737, 000 |
| Switzerland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Portugal | ..... | 293, 762 | ..... | 10, 746 |
| Netherlands | ..... | 199, 250 | ..... | 58, 160 |
| Germany | 208, 019 | 29, 742, 879 | 5, 227, 219 | 1, 562, 463 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1, 222, 230 | 2, 600, 563 | 2, 022, 879 | 13, 906, 258 |
| Norway | ..... | 744, 352 | 166, 270 | 172, 381 |
| Sweden | 6, 001 | 1, 317, 555 | 52, 708 | 252, 397 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Russia | 27, 997, 889 | 27, 564, 735 | 474, 876 | 5, 974, 170 |
| Turkey | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Japan | 295, 746 | 396, 087 | 728, 846 | 4, 522, 118 |
| Central and South America | 6, 072, 245 | 58, 320 | 11, 812, 725 | 309, 973 |
| Belgium | ..... | 9, 863, 844 | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 1, 993, 800 | ..... | 2, 078, 380 | ..... |
| Total | 119, 092, 786 | 188, 386, 611 | 94, 882, 177 | 161, 191, 913 |

**1879.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $38, 899, 958 | $39, 080, 080 | $40, 812, 132 | $27, 568, 235 |
| Mexico | 989, 161 | 658, 206 | 25, 167, 763 | 22, 162, 987 |
| Great Britain | ..... | 170, 571 | ..... | 2, 671, 971 |
| Australasia | 29, 018, 223 | 20, 210, 574 | ..... | ..... |
| India | ..... | 402 | ..... | 28, 122, 004 |
| France | ..... | 5, 494, 834 | ..... | ..... |
| Italy | 72, 375 | 565, 355 | 17, 949 | 3, 860, 000 |
| Switzerland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Portugal | ..... | 262, 451 | ..... | 396, 954 |
| Netherlands | ..... | 2, 403, 223 | ..... | 44, 806 |
| Germany | 257, 865 | 11, 043, 120 | 5, 570, 380 | ..... |
| Austria-Hungary | 1, 062, 031 | 1, 901, 592 | 2, 002, 727 | 12, 869, 784 |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 166, 270 | ..... |
| Sweden | 1, 994 | ..... | 62, 435 | ..... |
| Denmark | ..... | 9, 314, 143 | ..... | 4, 863, 725 |
| Russia | 28, 551, 028 | ..... | 473, 519 | ..... |
| Turkey | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Japan | 466, 548 | 509, 942 | 916, 400 | 2, 327, 847 |
| Central and South America | 6, 450, 503 | 38, 318 | 11, 812, 725 | ..... |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 1, 615, 835 | ..... | 2, 078, 380 | ..... |
| Total | 107, 385, 421 | 90, 752, 811 | 89, 080, 680 | 104, 888, 313 |

*Production and coinages of the principal countries of the world, etc.*—Continued.

**1880.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $36,000,000 | $62,308,279 | $39,200,000 | $27,409,706 |
| Mexico | 989,160 | | 25,167,763 | |
| Great Britain | | 20,196,228 | | 3,705,878 |
| Australasia | 28,765,000 | 22,151,334 | 227,125 | |
| India | | 69,670 | | 40,002,173 |
| France | | | | |
| Italy | 72,375 | 499,997 | 17,949 | |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Spain | | 32,113 | 3,096,220 | 268,955 |
| Portugal | | 719,680 | | 133,920 |
| Netherlands | | 259,313 | | 40,209 |
| Germany | 232,610 | 6,662,153 | 7,730,617 | |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,094,596 | 2,468,029 | 1,991,880 | 8,373,563 |
| Norway | | | 184,360 | 499 |
| Sweden | 3,323 | 752,992 | 54,527 | 223,094 |
| Denmark | | | | |
| Russia | 28,551,028 | | 473,519 | |
| Turkey | 4,918 | | 71,441 | |
| Japan | 466,548 | 460,365 | 916,400 | 2,076,955 |
| Central and South America | 7,448,339 | 463,322 | 17,501,972 | 2,226,392 |
| Belgium | | | | 150,639 |
| All other countries | 2,808,889 | | 68,205 | |
| Total | 106,436,786 | 149,725,081 | 96,704,978 | 84,611,974 |

**1881.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $34,700,000 | $96,850,890 | $43,000,000 | $27,939,208 |
| Mexico | 858,909 | 438,778 | 27,075,540 | 24,139,023 |
| Great Britain | | | | 4,852,523 |
| Australasia | 30,690,000 | 19,699,115 | 164,983 | |
| India | | | | 20,682,625 |
| France | | 418,231 | | 1,299,554 |
| Italy | 72,375 | 3,253,988 | 17,949 | 1,598,346 |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Spain | | 21,057,127 | 3,096,220 | 3,080,193 |
| Portugal | | 245,160 | | |
| Netherlands | | | | |
| Germany | 232,610 | 1,634,189 | 7,771,304 | |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,240,808 | 2,429,998 | 1,303,280 | 9,028,671 |
| Norway | | | 199,987 | 28,930 |
| Sweden | 665 | 340,275 | 48,875 | 290,137 |
| Denmark | | | | |
| Russia | 24,371,343 | | 332,198 | |
| Turkey | 4,918 | | 71,441 | |
| Japan | 466,548 | 490,585 | 916,400 | 4,514,043 |
| Central and South America | 7,296,176 | 146,939 | 17,501,972 | 4,990,983 |
| Belgium | | | | 38,055 |
| All other countries | 3,088,726 | | 68,205 | 5,927,800 |
| Total | 103,023,078 | 147,015,275 | 102,168,354 | 108,010,086 |

**1882.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $32,500,000 | $65,887,685 | $46,800,000 | $27,972,035 |
| Mexico | 936,223 | 452,590 | 29,237,798 | 25,146,260 |
| Great Britain | | | | 1,021,381 |
| Australasia | 31,955,017 | 18,701,959 | 83,592 | |
| India | | 170,543 | | 29,386,322 |
| France | | 722,206 | 594,053 | 223,853 |
| Italy | 72,375 | | 17,949 | |
| Switzerland | | | | |
| Spain | | 1,996,310 | 3,096,220 | 10,671,842 |
| Portugal | | 162,000 | | |
| Netherlands | | | | 608,312 |
| Germany | 249,890 | 3,167,085 | 8,934,652 | 6,407,157 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,050,068 | 2,829,590 | 1,958,224 | 3,122,819 |
| Norway | | | 244,954 | 69,680 |
| Sweden | 11,298 | 39,876 | 62,350 | 17,707 |
| Denmark | | | | |
| Russia | 23,867,935 | | 323,427 | |
| Turkey | 6,646 | 2,960,056 | 89,916 | |
| Japan | 632,520 | 565,645 | 877,772 | 4,367,393 |
| Central and South America | 7,625,942 | 25,508 | 19,413,225 | 1,771,173 |
| Belgium | | 2,016,117 | | |
| All other countries | 3,088,726 | | 68,205 | |
| Total | 101,996,640 | 99,697,170 | 111,802,337 | 110,785,934 |

*Production and coinages of the principal countries of the world, etc.*—Continued.

**1883.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $30,000,000 | $29,241,990 | $46,200,000 | $29,215,989 |
| Mexico | 950,000 | 407,600 | 29,569,000 | 24,083,921 |
| Great Britain | 1,000 | 6,831,169 | 353,000 | 6,201,517 |
| Australasia | 27,150,000 | 19,903,722 | 150,000 | ..... |
| India | ..... | 67,044 | ..... | 24,927,400 |
| France | ..... | ..... | 264,000 | ..... |
| Italy | 94,000 | 785,027 | 1,216,000 | ..... |
| Switzerland | ..... | 965,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | ..... | 3,327,235 | 2,258,000 | 10,523,421 |
| Portugal | ..... | 217,080 | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81,095 |
| Germany | 304,000 | 21,002,897 | 5,930,000 | 594,564 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,088,000 | 2,154,390 | 2,024,000 | 5,552,191 |
| Norway | ..... | 192,708 | 235,000 | 37,520 |
| Sweden | 25,000 | 436,619 | 66,000 | 250,468 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Russia | 20,119,000 | 12,793,575 | 415,000 | ..... |
| Turkey | 7,000 | 1,344,640 | 55,000 | 44,000 |
| Japan | 193,000 | 544,290 | 538,000 | 3,120,892 |
| Central and South America | 8,429,000 | 4,583,011 | 25,796,000 | 4,038,148 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 7,026,000 | 47,117 | 19,000 | 605,579 |
| Total | 95,392,000 | 104,845,114 | 115,088,000 | 109,306,705 |

**1884.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $30,800,000 | $23,991,756 | $48,800,000 | $28,534,866 |
| Mexico | 1,183,000 | 328,698 | 27,258,000 | 25,877,378 |
| Great Britain | ..... | 11,309,819 | 335,000 | 3,204,824 |
| Australasia | 28,284,000 | 22,196,106 | 188,000 | ..... |
| India | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,553,631 |
| France | ..... | ..... | 245,000 | 23,160 |
| Italy | 94,000 | 62,165 | 1,216,000 | 2,121,953 |
| Switzerland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | ..... | 4,983,004 | 2,258,000 | 6,738,971 |
| Portugal | ..... | 186,840 | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands | ..... | ..... | ..... | 182,910 |
| Germany | 369,000 | 13,723,494 | 6,650,000 | 114,319 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,102,000 | 2,444,004 | 2,049,000 | 4,987,781 |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 265,000 | ..... |
| Sweden | 13,000 | 1,022,420 | 75,000 | 132,784 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Russia | 21,874,000 | 18,615,074 | 389,000 | 1,238,746 |
| Turkey | 7,000 | ..... | 55,000 | ..... |
| Japan | 197,000 | 569,415 | 975,000 | 3,599,912 |
| Central and South America | 9,765,000 | ..... | 19,796,000 | 1,400,949 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 8,006,000 | ..... | 219,000 | 820,000 |
| Total | 101,694,000 | 99,432,795 | 110,773,000 | 95,832,084 |

**1885.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $31,800,000 | $27,773,012 | $51,600,000 | $28,962,176 |
| Mexico | 867,000 | 423,250 | 32,112,000 | 25,840,727 |
| Great Britain | ..... | 14,366,677 | 316,000 | 3,540,719 |
| Australasia | 27,439,000 | 21,694,857 | 1,048,000 | ..... |
| India | 135,000 | 106,987 | ..... | 48,487,114 |
| France | ..... | 55,854 | 2,120,000 | ..... |
| Italy | 129,600 | 635,873 | 1,406,350 | 230,831 |
| Switzerland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | ..... | 2,435,108 | 2,258,000 | 3,678,314 |
| Portugal | ..... | 246,240 | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands | ..... | 280,000 | ..... | 80,400 |
| Germany | 916,000 | 1,939,443 | 1,021,000 | 577,664 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,179,000 | 2,791,958 | 2,192,200 | 4,147,659 |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 299,000 | 53,600 |
| Sweden | 31,000 | 33,500 | 96,000 | 78,281 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Russia | 24,500,000 | 20,685,852 | 646,000 | 964,769 |
| Turkey | 7,000 | ..... | 55,000 | ..... |
| Japan | 176,000 | 1,004,005 | 960,000 | 6,312,927 |
| Central and South America | 8,759,000 | 1,120,318 | 22,053,600 | 2,521,882 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 12,500,000 | 164,648 | 262,000 | 1,279,511 |
| Total | 108,435,600 | 95,757,582 | 118,445,150 | 126,764,574 |

*Production and coinages of the principal countries of the world, etc.*—**Continued.**

**1886.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $35,000,000 | $28,945,542 | $51,000,000 | $32,086,709 |
| Mexico | 614,000 | 367,490 | 33,000,000 | 26,991,804 |
| Great Britain | ..... | ..... | 420,750 | 2,031,194 |
| Australasia | 26,425,000 | 22,524,595 | 1,222,000 | ..... |
| India | 421,600 | ..... | ..... | 27,121,414 |
| France | ..... | 4,455,733 | 1,914,550 | 29,795 |
| Italy | 129,600 | 227,771 | 1,406,350 | 1,795,364 |
| Switzerland | ..... | 965,000 | ..... | 501,800 |
| Spain | ..... | 2,369,765 | 2,140,400 | 5,057,506 |
| Portugal | ..... | 179,626 | ..... | 249,765 |
| Netherlands | ..... | 217,647 | ..... | ..... |
| Germany | 708,000 | 8,506,210 | 1,066,000 | 1,155,963 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,179,000 | 2,684,139 | 2,192,200 | 4,384,433 |
| Norway | ..... | 539,484 | 299,000 | ..... |
| Sweden | 45,000 | 982,188 | 128,000 | ..... |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,624 |
| Russia | 20,518,000 | 14,761,717 | 528,100 | 1,304,101 |
| Turkey | 7,000 | 3,652,000 | 55,000 | 880,000 |
| Japan | 327,235 | 900,165 | 1,340,000 | 9,086,077 |
| Central and South America | 7,521,000 | 2,073,498 | 23,543,450 | 4,405,112 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | 921,768 |
| All other countries | 13,268,442 | 289,500 | 341,000 | 6,789,672 |
| Total | 106,163,877 | 94,642,070 | 120,626,800 | 124,854,101 |

**1887.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $33,000,000 | $23,972,383 | $53,357,000 | $35,191,081 |
| Mexico | 824,000 | 398,647 | 37,570,000 | 26,844,031 |
| Great Britain | 1,000 | 9,728,498 | 414,100 | 4,142,136 |
| Australasia | 27,327,600 | 24,122,267 | 266,900 | ..... |
| India | 320,000 | 4,249 | ..... | 44,142,013 |
| France | ..... | 4,760,960 | 2,257,300 | 1,719,742 |
| Italy | 129,600 | ..... | 1,406,350 | 6,255,200 |
| Switzerland | ..... | ..... | ..... | 270,200 |
| Spain | ..... | ..... | 2,440,000 | 11,389,414 |
| Portugal | ..... | 270,000 | ..... | 960,120 |
| Netherlands | ..... | 163,831 | ..... | 76,380 |
| Germany | 1,496,000 | 28,135,270 | 1,311,798 | 715,343 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,247,450 | 2,669,750 | 2,218,900 | 5,556,395 |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 214,000 | 80,400 |
| Sweden | 55,550 | 314,830 | 242,250 | 66,062 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Russia | 20,092,000 | 20,109,276 | 562,000 | 1,551,710 |
| Turkey | 7,000 | ..... | 55,000 | ..... |
| Japan | 375,000 | 897,420 | 1,332,650 | 10,279,555 |
| Central and South America | 8,301,518 | 9,198,730 | 20,163,090 | 4,916,498 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | 583,632 |
| All other countries | 12,598,237 | 246,354 | 469,640 | 8,683,465 |
| Total | 105,774,955 | 124,992,465 | 124,280,978 | 163,411,397 |

**1888.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $33,175,000 | $31,380,808 | $59,195,000 | $33,025,606 |
| Mexico | 974,000 | 300,480 | 41,373,000 | 26,658,964 |
| Great Britain | 146,000 | 9,893,373 | 376,000 | 3,681,886 |
| Australasia | 28,560,660 | 24,415,230 | 5,000,000 | ..... |
| India | 676,563 | 108,216 | ..... | 36,297,132 |
| France | ..... | 106,949 | 2,053,000 | 1,112,379 |
| Italy | 98,000 | 469,750 | 1,454 | ..... |
| Switzerland | ..... | 16,984 | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | ..... | ..... | 2,140,400 | 4,436,804 |
| Portugal | ..... | 102,600 | ..... | 1,533,600 |
| Netherlands | ..... | 143,051 | ..... | ..... |
| Germany | 1,190,963 | 34,340,722 | 1,332,022 | 989,127 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,209,572 | 2,747,633 | 2,166,440 | 5,516,190 |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 214,000 | 53,600 |
| Sweden | 50,000 | ..... | 193,000 | 16,714 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62,483 |
| Russia | 21,302,000 | 20,460,491 | 604,000 | 1,163,126 |
| Turkey | 7,000 | 66,000 | 55,000 | 74,448 |
| Japan | 403,000 | 974,335 | 1,763,140 | 10,222,108 |
| Central and South America | 7,792,198 | 9,045,077 | 23,854,957 | 7,373,002 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 14,611,959 | 257,154 | 385,000 | 2,705,175 |
| Total | 110,196,915 | 134,828,853 | 140,706,413 | 134,922,344 |

*Production and coinages of the principal countries of the world, etc.*—Continued.

**1889.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $32,800,000 | $21,413,931 | $64,646,000 | $35,496,683 |
| Mexico | 700,000 | 319,907 | 47,544,000 | 25,294,726 |
| Great Britain | 64,400 | 36,502,536 | 395,700 | 10,827,602 |
| Australasia | 33,086,700 | 29,325,529 | 8,500,000 | ..... |
| India | 1,502,600 | 110,328 | ..... | 37,937,814 |
| France | 260,000 | 3,373,215 | 3,364,000 | 71 |
| Italy | 100,000 | ..... | 337,000 | 60,208 |
| Switzerland | ..... | 386,000 | ..... | 217,125 |
| Spain | ..... | 3,378,631 | 2,140,400 | 4,716,029 |
| Portugal | ..... | 96,120 | ..... | 680,400 |
| Netherlands | ..... | 823,943 | ..... | 132,660 |
| Germany | ..... | 48,166,245 | 8,012,500 | 177,079 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,461,000 | 3,294,987 | 2,188,000 | 4,528,259 |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 214,000 | 53,600 |
| Sweden | 48,900 | 1,080,040 | 177,400 | 142,323 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,607 |
| Russia | 23,905,600 | 18,855,097 | 133,500 | 1,153,651 |
| Turkey | 7,000 | ..... | 55,000 | ..... |
| Japan | 518,400 | 1,775,010 | 1,791,900 | 9,516,359 |
| Central and South America | 9,165,000 | ..... | 22,164,200 | 4,114,677 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 19,863,600 | ..... | 495,600 | 4,165,792 |
| Total | 123,489,200 | 168,901,519 | 162,159,200 | 139,242,595 |

**1890.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $32,845,000 | $20,467,182 | $70,465,000 | $39,202,908 |
| Mexico | 767,000 | 284,859 | 50,356,000 | 24,081,192 |
| Great Britain | 3,000 | 37,375,479 | 377,200 | 8,332,232 |
| Australasia | 29,808,000 | 25,702,600 | 10,731,300 | ..... |
| India | 2,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 57,931,323 |
| France | 123,000 | 3,976,340 | 2,955,600 | ..... |
| Italy | 100,000 | 263,329 | 337,000 | 1,091 |
| Switzerland | ..... | 482,500 | ..... | 279,850 |
| Spain | ..... | 9,049,569 | 2,140,400 | 1,479,152 |
| Portugal | ..... | 407,160 | ..... | 540,000 |
| Netherlands | ..... | ..... | ..... | 198,990 |
| Germany | ..... | 23,835,512 | 7,567,500 | ..... |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,398,500 | 2,818,750 | 2,103,500 | 3,857,118 |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 230,200 | 120,600 |
| Sweden | 58,500 | 833,432 | 173,700 | 253,867 |
| Denmark | ..... | 547,931 | ..... | ..... |
| Russia | 25,484,000 | 21,726,239 | 138,200 | 1,614,422 |
| Turkey | 7,000 | 44,840 | 55,000 | ..... |
| Japan | 9,887,000 | 1,194,050 | ..... | 7,296,645 |
| Central and South America | 10,238,300 | 86,093 | 25,594,400 | 4,397,115 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 7,746,000 | ..... | 518,000 | 1,446,315 |
| Total | 120,465,300 | 149,095,865 | 173,743,000 | 151,032,820 |

**1891.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $33,175,000 | $29,222,005 | $75,416,500 | $27,518,857 |
| Mexico | 1,000,000 | 280,565 | 53,000,000 | 24,493,071 |
| Great Britain | 67,000 | 32,720,633 | 377,200 | 5,141,594 |
| Australasia | 31,399,000 | 26,389,044 | 12,929,300 | ..... |
| India | 2,495,000 | 117,411 | ..... | 32,670,498 |
| France | 133,000 | 3,362,450 | 2,955,600 | ..... |
| Italy | 100,000 | 250,000 | 337,000 | ..... |
| Switzerland | ..... | 386,000 | ..... | 144,750 |
| Spain | ..... | ..... | 2,140,400 | 12,242,000 |
| Portugal | ..... | 169,560 | ..... | 7,277,040 |
| Netherlands | ..... | ..... | ..... | 367,000 |
| Germany | ..... | 14,086,800 | 7,979,500 | 1,139,252 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,517,900 | 2,885,561 | 2,186,000 | 3,356,394 |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 235,400 | 134,000 |
| Sweden | 73,100 | ..... | 152,000 | 22,000 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | 121,750 |
| Russia | 24,131,500 | 2,110,981 | 575,500 | 2,690,902 |
| Turkey | 7,000 | 3,342,000 | 55,000 | 432,400 |
| Japan | 508,400 | 1,083,725 | 1,798,800 | 8,523,904 |
| Central and South America | 9,606,300 | 126,279 | 25,518,000 | 2,302,441 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 21,945,600 | 2,777,000 | 518,000 | 6,930,230 |
| Total | 126,158,800 | 119,310,014 | 186,174,200 | 135,508,083 |

*Production and coinages of the principal countries of the world, etc.*—Continued.

**1892.**

| Countries. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| United States | $33,000,000 | $34,787,223 | $74,989,900 | $12,641,078 |
| Mexico | 1,147,500 | ..... | 59,000,000 | ..... |
| Great Britain | 66,600 | ..... | 255,650 | ..... |
| Australasia | 33,870,800 | ..... | 17,375,677 | ..... |
| India | 3,057,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| France | 133,000 | ..... | 2,955,600 | ..... |
| Italy | 94,280 | ..... | 1,146,370 | ..... |
| Switzerland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spain | ..... | ..... | 2,140,400 | ..... |
| Portugal | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Netherlands | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Germany | ..... | ..... | 7,921,330 | ..... |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,399,648 | ..... | 2,161,951 | ..... |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | 235,400 | ..... |
| Sweden | 73,100 | ..... | 152,000 | ..... |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Russia | 23,546,000 | ..... | 550,000 | ..... |
| Turkey | 7,000 | ..... | 55,000 | ..... |
| Japan | 508,400 | ..... | 1,798,800 | ..... |
| Central and South America | 10,167,821 | ..... | 25,460,000 | ..... |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other countries | 23,744,578 | ..... | 407,100 | ..... |
| Total | 130,816,627 | 34,787,223 | 196,605,184 | 12,641,078 |

RECAPITULATION.

| Calendar years. | Gold. | | Silver. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production. | Coinage. | Production. | Coinage. |
| 1873 | $112,563,249 | $257,630,802 | $94,126,214 | $131,544,464 |
| 1874 | 104,674,672 | 135,778,387 | 95,676,214 | 102,931,232 |
| 1875 | 102,935,769 | 205,340,209 | 90,076,214 | 123,143,842 |
| 1876 | 110,318,358 | 213,119,278 | 96,600,775 | 123,577,164 |
| 1877 | 113,947,173 | 173,675,555 | 81,040,665 | 78,402,648 |
| 1878 | 119,092,786 | 188,386,611 | 94,882,177 | 161,191,913 |
| 1879 | 107,385,421 | 90,752,811 | 89,080,680 | 104,888,313 |
| 1880 | 106,436,786 | 149,725,081 | 96,704,978 | 84,611,974 |
| 1881 | 103,023,078 | 147,015,275 | 102,168,354 | 108,010,086 |
| 1882 | 101,996,640 | 99,697,170 | 111,802,337 | 110,785,934 |
| 1883 | 95,392,000 | 104,845,114 | 115,088,000 | 109,306,705 |
| 1884 | 101,694,000 | 99,432,795 | 110,773,000 | 95,832,084 |
| 1885 | 108,435,600 | 95,757,582 | 118,445,150 | 126,764,574 |
| 1886 | 106,163,877 | 94,642,070 | 120,626,800 | 124,854,101 |
| 1887 | 105,774,955 | 124,992,465 | 124,280,978 | 163,411,397 |
| 1888 | 110,196,915 | 134,828,853 | 140,706,413 | 134,922,344 |
| 1889 | 123,489,200 | 168,901,519 | 162,159,200 | 139,242,595 |
| 1890 | 120,465,300 | 149,095,865 | 173,743,000 | 151,032,820 |
| 1891 | 126,158,800 | 119,310,014 | 186,174,200 | 135,508,083 |
| 1892 | 130,816,627 | *34,787,223 | 196,605,184 | *12,641,078 |
| Total | 2,210,961,206 | 2,787,714,679 | 2,400,760,533 | 2,322,603,351 |

* United States only.

BUREAU OF THE MINT,
*August 28, 1893.*

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 35.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

# MONETARY SYSTEMS

AND

# APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY

IN THE

## AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

PRESENTED BY MR. COCKRELL.

AUGUST 28, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

*Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world.*

| Countries. | Monetary system. | Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver. | Ratio between gold and limited tender silver. | Population. | Stock of gold. | Stock of silver. | | | Uncovered paper. | Per capita. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Full tender. | Limited tender. | Total. | | Gold. | Silver. | Paper. | Total. |
| United States | Gold and silver. | 1 to 15.98 | 1 to 14.95 | 67,000,000 | $604,000,000 | $538,000,000 | $77,000,000 | $615,000,000 | $412,000,000 | $9.01 | $9.18 | $6.15 | $24.34 |
| United Kingdom | Gold | | 1 to 14.28 | 38,000,000 | 550,000,000 | | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 14.47 | 2.63 | 1.32 | 18.42 |
| France | Gold and silver. | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 14.38 | 39,000,000 | 800,000,000 | 650,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 700,000,000 | 81,402,000 | 20.52 | 17.95 | 2.09 | 40.56 |
| Germany | Gold | | 1 to 13.957 | 49,500,000 | 600,000,000 | 103,000,000 | 108,000,000 | 211,000,000 | 107,000,000 | 12.12 | 4.26 | 2.16 | 18.54 |
| Belgium | Gold and silver. | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 14.38 | 6,100,000 | 65,000,000 | 48,400,000 | 6,600,000 | 55,000,000 | 54,000,000 | 10.66 | 9.02 | 8.85 | 25.53 |
| Italy | do | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 14.38 | 31,000,000 | 93,605,000 | 16,000,000 | 34,200,000 | 50,200,000 | 163,471,000 | 3.01 | 1.62 | 5.27 | 9.91 |
| Switzerland | do | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 14.38 | 3,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 11,400,000 | 3,600,000 | 15,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.67 | 14.67 |
| Greece | do | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 14.38 | 2,200,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,800,000 | 2,200,000 | 4,000,000 | 14,000,000 | .91 | 1.82 | 6.36 | 9.09 |
| Spain | do | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 14.38 | 18,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 120,000,000 | 38,000,000 | 158,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 2.22 | 8.78 | 5.56 | 16.56 |
| Portugal | Gold | | 1 to 14.08 | 5,000,000 | 40,000,000 | | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 45,000,000 | 8.00 | 2.00 | 9.00 | 19.00 |
| Austria-Hungary | do | | 1 to 13.69 | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 90,000,000 | | 90,000,000 | 260,000,000 | 1.00 | 2.25 | 6.50 | 9.75 |
| Netherlands | Gold and silver. | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 15 | 4,500,000 | 25,000,000 | 61,800,000 | 3,200,000 | 65,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 5.55 | 14.42 | 8.89 | 28.88 |
| Scandinavian Union | Gold | | 1 to 14.88 | 8,600,000 | 32,000,000 | | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 27,000,000 | 3.72 | 1.16 | 3.14 | 8.02 |
| Russia | Silver | 1 to 15½ | 1 to 15 | 113,000,000 | 250,000,000 | 22,000,000 | 38,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 500,000,000 | 2.21 | .53 | 4.42 | 7.16 |
| Turkey | Gold and silver. | | 1 to 15.1 | 33,000,000 | 50,000,000 | | 45,000,000 | 45,000,000 | | 1.52 | 1.36 | | 2.88 |
| Australia | Gold | | 1 to 14.28 | 4,000,000 | 100,000,000 | | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | | 25.00 | 1.75 | | 26.75 |
| Egypt | do | | 1 to 15.68 | 7,000,000 | 100,000,000 | | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | | 14.29 | 2.14 | | 16.43 |
| Mexico | Silver | 1 to 16½ | | 11,600,000 | 5,000,000 | 50,000,000 | | 50,000,000 | 2,000,000 | .43 | 4.31 | .17 | 4.91 |
| Central America | do | 1 to 15½ | | 3,000,000 | | 500,000 | | 500,000 | 2,000,000 | | .17 | .67 | .84 |
| South America | do | 1 to 15½ | | 35,000,000 | 45,000,000 | 25,000,000 | | 25,000,000 | 600,000,000 | 1.29 | .71 | 17.14 | 19.14 |
| Japan | Gold and silver. | 1 to 16.18 | | 40,000,000 | 90,000,000 | 50,000,000 | | 50,000,000 | 56,000,000 | 2.25 | 1.25 | 1.40 | 4.90 |
| India | Silver | 1 to 15 | | 255,000,000 | | 900,000,000 | | 900,000,000 | 28,000,000 | | 3.53 | .11 | 3.64 |
| China | do | | | 400,000,000 | | 700,000,000 | | 700,000,000 | | | 1.75 | | 1.75 |
| The Straits | | | | | | 100,000,000 | | 100,000,000 | | | | | |
| Canada | Gold | | 1 to 14.95 | 4,500,000 | 16,000,000 | | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 3.56 | 1.11 | 8.89 | 13.56 |
| Cuba, Haiti, etc | do | 1 to 15½ | | 2,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 1,200,000 | 800,000 | 2,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 10.00 | 1.00 | 20.00 | 31.00 |
| Total | | | | | 3,582,605,000 | 3,469,100,000 | 553,600,000 | 4,042,700,000 | 2,635,873,000 | | | | |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT, *August 16, 1893.*

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 36.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 28, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the following

## STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD, 1792-1892.

*Production of gold and silver in the world, 1792-1892.*

| Calendar years. | Gold. | Silver (coining value). | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1792-1800 | $106,407,000 | $328,860,000 | $435,267,000 |
| 1801-1810 | 118,152,000 | 371,677,000 | 489,829,000 |
| 1811-1820 | 76,063,000 | 224,786,000 | 300,849,000 |
| 1821-1830 | 94,479,000 | 191,444,000 | 285,923,000 |
| 1831-1840 | 134,841,000 | 247,930,000 | 382,771,000 |
| 1841-1848 | 291,144,000 | 259,520,000 | 550,664,000 |
| 1849 | 27,100,000 | 39,000,000 | 66,100,000 |
| 1850 | 44,450,000 | 39,000,000 | 83,450,000 |
| 1851 | 67,600,000 | 45,000,000 | 107,600,000 |
| 1852 | 132,750,000 | 40,600,000 | 173,350,000 |
| 1853 | 155,450,000 | 40,600,000 | 196,050,000 |
| 1854 | 127,450,000 | 40,600,000 | 168,050,000 |
| 1855 | 135,075,000 | 40,600,000 | 175,675,000 |
| 1856 | 147,600,000 | 40,650,000 | 188,250,000 |
| 1857 | 133,275,000 | 40,650,000 | 173,925,000 |
| 1858 | 124,650,000 | 40,650,000 | 165,300,000 |
| 1859 | 124,850,000 | 40,750,000 | 165,300,000 |
| 1860 | 119,250,000 | 40,800,000 | 160,050,000 |
| 1861 | 113,800,000 | 44,700,000 | 158,500,000 |
| 1862 | 107,750,000 | 45,200,000 | 152,950,000 |
| 1863 | 106,950,000 | 49,200,000 | 156,150,000 |
| 1864 | 113,000,000 | 51,700,000 | 164,700,000 |
| 1865 | 120,200,000 | 51,950,000 | 172,150,000 |
| 1866 | 121,100,000 | 50,750,000 | 171,850,000 |
| 1867 | 104,025,000 | 54,225,000 | 158,250,000 |
| 1868 | 109,725,000 | 50,225,000 | 159,950,000 |
| 1869 | 106,225,000 | 47,500,000 | 153,725,000 |
| 1870 | 106,850,000 | 51,575,000 | 158,425,000 |
| 1871 | 107,000,000 | 61,050,000 | 168,050,000 |
| 1872 | 99,600,000 | 65,250,000 | 164,850,000 |
| 1873 | 96,200,000 | 81,800,000 | 178,000,000 |
| 1874 | 90,750,000 | 71,500,000 | 162,250,000 |
| 1875 | 97,500,000 | 80,500,000 | 178,000,000 |
| 1876 | 103,700,000 | 87,600,000 | 191,300,000 |
| 1877 | 114,000,000 | 81,000,000 | 195,000,000 |
| 1878 | 119,000,000 | 95,000,000 | 214,000,000 |
| 1879 | 109,000,000 | 96,000,000 | 205,000,000 |
| 1880 | 106,500,000 | 96,700,000 | 203,200,000 |
| 1881 | 103,000,000 | 102,000,000 | 205,000,000 |
| 1882 | 102,000,000 | 111,800,000 | 213,800,000 |
| 1883 | 95,400,000 | 115,300,000 | 210,700,000 |
| 1884 | 101,700,000 | 105,500,000 | 207,200,000 |
| 1885 | 108,400,000 | 118,500,000 | 226,900,000 |
| 1886 | 106,000,000 | 120,600,000 | 226,600,000 |
| 1887 | 105,775,000 | 124,281,000 | 230,056,000 |
| 1888 | 110,197,000 | 140,706,000 | 250,903,000 |
| 1889 | 123,489,000 | 162,159,000 | 285,648,000 |
| 1890 | 113,150,000 | 172,235,000 | 285,385,000 |
| 1891 | 120,519,000 | 186,733,000 | 307,252,000 |
| 1892 | 130,817,000 | 196,605,000 | 327,422,000 |
| Total | 5,633,908,000 | 5,077,961,000 | 10,711,869,000 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
*August 16, 1893.*

C

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 37.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 30, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

## LETTER FROM THE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS TRANSMITTING THE FINDINGS OF FACT IN THE CASE OF LOVELL ET AL. VS. THE UNITED STATES, NO. 9244.

[United States Court of Claims. Louisa Q. Lovell and others *vs.* The United States. Congressional case No. 9244.]

CLERK'S OFFICE,
*Washington, August 11, 1893.*

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of said court, and also the papers in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on Claims, United States Senate, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
*Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.*

HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
*President of the United States Senate.*

[Court of Claims. Congressional or Departmental, Case No. 9244. Louisa Q. Lovell vs. The United States.]

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The claim or matter in the above-entitled case was transmitted to the court by the Committee on Claims of the Senate on the 25th day of February, 1893.

V. B. Edwards, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John B. Cotton, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was brought to a hearing on the 8th day of May, 1893, the court, upon motion of defendants for return of the case to the Senate committee, for the reason that the court has no jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the same.

The court, after consideration had of the papers in the case, find that it is without jurisdiction, on the authority of Payne *vs.* The United States (22 Ct. Cls., 145), and the motion is allowed, the claimants' attorney consenting thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 11th day of August, 1893.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
*Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.*

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 38.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 25, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.
AUGUST 31, 1893.—Ordered printed.

Mr. HIGGINS submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be requested to cause to be furnished to Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, a revised estimate and report of the survey of the Back Creek route, as already made under the act of 1882, of the 27-foot channel connecting the harbor of Baltimore, Md., with Delaware Bay, with special reference:

First. To the cost of improving its approaches in connection with the enlargement by private parties of the 14 miles of canal proper; and

Second. With reference to the acquisition of the control of the entire route by the Government and its enlargement as a free waterway or ship canal for promoting our commerce, foreign and domestic, and increasing the efficiency of our Navy.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 39.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 31, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GORMAN submitted the following

## LETTERS FROM C. S. HAMLIN, ACTING SECRETARY, AND T. A. MAHAN, CAPTAIN OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY, ENGINEER SECRETARY, IN RELATION TO APPROPRIATION FOR COMPLETION OF LIGHT-HOUSE AT SOLOMONS LUMP:

[To accompany S. R. 22.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
*Washington, August 23, 1893.*

SIR: Through your instrumentality there were inserted in the sundry civil bill, approved March 3, 1893, two items, one of $70,000 for rebuilding the light-house at Wolf Trap, in Chesapeake Bay, and one of $30,000 for rebuilding the light-house at Solomons Lump.

At the time the estimates for rebuilding these structures were made the Light-House Board based its estimates on structures which had already been built. At that time it had been unable to make examinations at the site of the Solomons Lump Light, as the season was not sufficiently far advanced to enable this work to be done advantageously. Since then it has been found that changes have taken place in the bottom of the bay at Solomons Lump, and this has shown that the character of the structure which it was proposed to build at that point will not be suitable, as it is quite probable that it may be undermined by reason of the erosion which has been going on at that place.

The great industrial depression now existing has enabled the Light-House Board to obtain favorable terms for the construction of the Wolf Trap Light-House, at a figure very much below that which was estimated. A considerable balance will be left over from this appropriation after the completion of the reconstruction of the tower. If this balance can be used for the new structure at Solomons Lump the Light-House Board will be enabled to build a suitable structure there without asking any additional appropriation.

As there will be no additional appropriation of funds asked, it is thought that the transfer of funds from one appropriation to the other can be made by the joint resolution of the two Houses. Two copies of a joint resolution are herewith inclosed, one for the Senate and one for the House, with the hope that you will be able to see your way clear to having them introduced and carried through, so that the Light-House Board may be enabled to go on with the work at Solomons Lump without further delay.

There is also inclosed a copy of a letter recently sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, asking for the necessary authority

to transfer the unexpended balance of the Wolf Trap appropriation to the completion of the Solomon's Lump light.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

T. A. MAHAN,
*Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer Secretary.*

Hon. A. P. GORMAN,
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, August 17, 1893.*

SIR: When the items for replacing the light-houses at Wolf Trap, Maryland, and at Solomons Lump, Maryland, were placed in the sundry civil appropriation bill approved March 3, 1893, giving $70,000 for the former and $30,000 for the latter, the Light-House Board had not been able, on account of ice and bad weather, to have such examination of the localities made as was necessary to the thorough understanding of the condition of the structure at the sites in question.

Further knowledge shows that the appropriation for the light at Solomons Lump is too small. The bids received for doing the work at Wolf Trap light-station show that there will be a balance left over from the appropriation after that work is finished. This balance, if made available for use at Solomons Lump light-station, will enable the Light-House Board to erect a solid and substantial structure at that point. If that is done no additional funds will be needed to complete Solomons Lump light-station.

I have the honor to recommend, at the instance of the Light-House Board, that such legislation may be had as is necessary to enable the Light-House Board to use the balance of the $70,000 appropriated for the establishment of a light-house at Wolf Trap Shoal, Maryland, to enable it to finish the light-house to be established at Solomons Lump, Maryland, and that it be made available at the earliest practicable moment.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
*Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
*United States Senate.*

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 40.

# LIST OF COMMITTEES

OF

# THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MARCH 15, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.
AUGUST 15, 1894.—Reprinted.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

*On Agriculture and Forestry.*

Mr. George, chairman.
Bate.
Ransom.
Peffer.
Roach.
Washburn.
Proctor.
Hansbrough.
Patton.

*On Appropriations.*

Mr. Cockrell, chairman.
Call.
Gorman.
Blackburn.
Brice.
Allison.
Hale.
Cullom.
Teller.

*To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.*

Mr. Camden, chairman.
Jones of Arkansas.
Jones of Nevada.

*On the Census.*

Mr. Turpie, chairman.
Berry.
White.
Murphy.
Peffer.
Hale.
Dixon.
Hansbrough.
Davis.

*On Civil Service and Retrenchment.*

Mr. Jarvis, chairman.
Gordon.
Irby.
Cockrell.
McLaurin.
Washburn.
Morrill.
Lodge.
Perkins.

*On Claims.*

Mr. Pasco, chairman.
Caffery.
McLaurin.
Jarvis.
Allen.
Mitchell of Oregon.
Stewart.
Peffer.
Patton.

*On Coast Defenses.*

Mr. Gordon, chairman.
Irby.
Mills.
White.
Smith.
Squire.
Dolph.
Hawley.
Higgins.

*On Commerce.*

Mr. Ransom, chairman.
Coke.
Vest.
Gorman.
White.
Murphy.
Berry.
Frye.
Jones of Nevada.
Dolph.
Cullom.
Washburn.
Quay.

*On the District of Columbia.*

Mr. Harris, chairman.
Faulkner.
Gibson.
Hunton.
Smith.
Martin.
McMillan.
Wolcott.
Gallinger.
Hansbrough.
Proctor.

*On Education and Labor.*

Mr. Kyle, chairman.
George.
Hunton.
Caffery.
Murphy.
Carey.
Washburn
Lodge
Perkins.

*On Engrossed Bills.*

Mr. Allison, chairman.
Cockrell.
Martin.

*On Enrolled Bills.*

Mr. Caffery, chairman.
Mitchell of Wisconsin.
Dubois.

*On Epidemic Diseases.*

Mr. Jones of Nevada, chairman.
Gallinger.
Quay.
Patton.
Harris.
Irby.
Blanchard.

*To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.*

Mr. Peffer, chairman.
Gray.
Vilas
Power.
Gallinger.

*On Finance.*

Mr. Voorhees, chairman.
McPherson.
Harris.
Vest.
Jones of Arkansas.
Morrill.
Sherman.
Jones of Nevada.
Allison.
Aldrich.

*On Fisheries.*

Mr. Coke, chairman.
Call.
Gibson.
Hill.
Mitchell of Wisconsin.
Squire.
Power.
Perkins.
Proctor.

*On Foreign Relations.*

Mr. Morgan, chairman.
Butler.
Gray.
Turpie.
Daniel.
Sherman.
Frye.
Dolph.
Davis.

*On Immigration.*

Mr. Hill, chairman.
Voorhees.
McPherson.
Faulkner.
Harris.
Stewart.
Chandler.
Squire.
Proctor.
Dubois.
Lodge.

*On Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.*

Mr. Blanchard, chairman.
Bate.
Palmer.
McLaurin.
Washburn.
Pettigrew.
Power.

*On Indian Affairs.*

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman.
Morgan.
Roach.
Blanchard.
Allen.
Stewart.
Platt.
Manderson.
Pettigrew.
Shoup.
Patton.

*On Indian Depredations.*

Mr. Lindsay, chairman.
Faulkner.
Kyle.
Cockrell.
McLaurin.
Shoup.
Chandler.
Pettigrew.
Perkins.

*On Interstate Commerce.*

Mr. Butler, chairman.
Gorman.
Brice.
Camden.
Lindsay.
Smith.
Cullom.
Wilson.
Chandler.
Wolcott.
Higgins.

*On Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.*

Mr. White, chairman.
Jones of Arkansas.
Kyle.
Roach.
Brice.
Stewart.
Dubois.
Carey.
Hansbrough.

*On the Judiciary.*

Mr. Pugh, chairman.
Coke.
George.
Vilas.
Hill.
Lindsay.
Hoar.
Wilson.
Teller.
Platt.
Mitchell of Oregon.

*On the Library.*

Mr. Mills, chairman.
Voorhees.
Wolcott.

*On Manufactures.*

Mr. Gibson, chairman.
Smith.
Caffery.
Higgins.
Gallinger.

*On Military Affairs.*

Mr. Bate, chairman.
Cockrell.
Palmer.
Mitchell of Wisconsin.
Pasco.
Hawley.
Cameron.
Manderson.
Davis.

*On Mines and Mining.*

Mr. Stewart, chairman.
Bate.
Call.
Irby.
Mills.
Jones of Nevada.
Power.
Shoup.
Allison.

*On Naval Affairs.*

Mr. McPherson, chairman.
Butler.
Blackburn.
Gibson.
Camden.
Cameron.
Hale.
Perkins.
McMillan.

*On Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.*

Mr. Smith, chairman.
Cockrell.
Hill.
Caffery.
Camden.
Wilson.
Proctor.
Dubois.
Lodge.

*On Pacific Railroads.*

Mr. Brice, chairman.
Morgan.
Faulkner.
Murphy.
Caffery.
Davis.
Carey.
Wolcott.
McMillan.

*On Patents.*

Mr. Call, chairman.
Kyle.
Mills.
Berry.
Dixon.
Platt.
Wilson.

*On Pensions.*

Mr. Palmer, chairman.
Brice.
Vilas.
Camden.
Gorman.
Martin.
Peffer.
Shoup.
Hansbrough.
Gallinger.
Hawley.
Quay.

*On Post-Offices and Post-Roads.*

Mr. Vilas, chairman.
Irby.
Mills.
Hunton.
Hill.
Walsh.
Mitchell of Oregon.
McMillan.
Wolcott.
Dixon.
Washburn.

*On Printing.*

Mr. Gorman, chairman.
Ransom.
Manderson.

*On Private Land Claims.*

Mr. Hale, chairman.
Teller.
Dixon.
Ransom.
Pasco.
Berry.
Walsh.

*On Privileges and Elections.*

Mr. Gray, chairman.
Pugh.
Turpie.
Palmer.
Daniel.
Hoar.
Mitchell of Oregon.
Chandler.
Higgins.

*On Public Buildings and Grounds.*

Mr. Vest, chairman.
Daniel.
Gordon.
Blanchard.
Jarvis.
Morrill.
Quay.
Squire.
Carey.

*On Public Lands.*

Mr. Berry, chairman.
Pasco.
Vilas.
Martin.
McLaurin.
Allen.
Dolph.
Pettigrew.
Carey.
Power.
Dubois.

*On Railroads.*

Mr. Martin, chairman.
Berry.
Gordon.
Palmer.
Blackburn.
Blanchard.
Hawley.
Pettigrew.
Power.
Peffer.
Patton.

*On Relations with Canada.*

Mr. Murphy, chairman.
Pugh.
Hunton.
Mitchell of Wisconsin.
Walsh.
Hoar.
Hale.
Dolph.
Higgins.

*On the Revision of the Laws of the United States.*

Mr. Daniel, chairman.
Call.
Lindsay.
Wilson.
Platt.

*On Revolutionary Claims.*

Mr. Cameron, chairman.
Frye.
Aldrich.
Coke.
Pugh.

*On Rules.*

Mr. Blackburn, chairman.
Harris.
Gorman.
Aldrich.
Manderson.

*On Territories.*

Mr. Faulkner, chairman.
Hill.
Blackburn.
Bate.
Call.
White.
Platt.
Davis.
Carey.
Shoup.
Hansbrough.

*On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.*

Mr. Irby, chairman.
George.
Turpie.
Gordon.
Ransom.
Gallinger.
Squire.
Mitchell of Oregon.
Aldrich.

## SELECT COMMITTEES.

*To Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front of Washington.*

Mr. Frye, chairman.
Sherman.
McPherson.
Ransom.
Hunton.
Perkins.

*To Inquire into all Claims of Citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua.*

Mr. Hawley, chairman.
Stewart.
Mitchell of Oregon.
Morgan.
Palmer.

*On Woman Suffrage.*

Mr. Hoar, chairman.
Quay.
George.
Blackburn.
McPherson.

*On Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.*

Mr. Morrill, chairman.
Dixon.
Voorhees.
Butler.
Pugh.

*On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.*

Mr. Teller, chairman.
Platt.
Butler.
Pasco.
Roach.

*On Transportation and Sale of Meat Products.*

Mr. Platt, chairman.
Power.
Vest.
Coke.
Allen.

*To Establish the University of the United States.*

Mr. Hunton, chairman.
Kyle.
Jones of Arkansas.
Turpie.
Jarvis.
Proctor.
Sherman.
Dolph.
Washburn.

*On the Quadro-Centennial.*

Mr. Walsh, chairman.
Vest.
Gray.
Daniel.
Gibson.
Voorhees.
Lindsay.
Pettigrew.
Sherman.
Cameron.
Hawley.
Wilson.
Cullom.

*To Investigate the Geological Survey.*

Mr. McLaurin, chairman.
Jones of Arkansas.
Ransom.
Wolcott.
Carey.

*On National Banks.*

Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, chairman.
Walsh.
Jarvis.
Chandler.
Manderson.

*On Forest Reservations.*

Mr. Allen, chairman.
Kyle.
Morgan.
Teller.
Davis.

*On Corporations in the District of Columbia.*

Mr. Aldrich, chairman.
McMillan.
Gorman.
Brice.
Harris.

*To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands.*

Mr. Roach, chairman.
Butler.
Higgins.

*On Ford Theater Disaster.*

Mr. Harris, chairman.
Faulkner.
White.
Manderson.
McMillan.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 41.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLS submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That Rule 22 of the Senate be so amended as to read as follows:

### PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

When a question is pending no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain;

To adjourn;

To take a recess;

To proceed to the consideration of executive business;

To lay on the table;

To postpone indefinitely;

To postpone to a day certain;

To commit;

To amend;

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged, and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 42.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate, without unnecessary delay, full information on the following subjects:

First. Whether the Treasury Department has, at any time, redeemed any portion of the silver or coin certificates in silver coin, as provided by the act of July 14, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman Act, and, if so, when and what amount has been thus redeemed?

Second. What amount in coinage value of silver bullion purchased by the Treasury Department under the act of July 14, 1890, and subject to coinage, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, remains uncoined, and why said silver bullion has not been coined and paid out, in accordance with the provisions of said act?

Third. Whether any part, and, if so, what part of the paper money redeemed in gold by the Treasury Department since March 4, 1893, was canceled after redemption or in any manner withheld from general circulation?

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 43.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES presented the following

## LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY RELATIVE TO THE REMISSION OF DUTIES ON NAVAL ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE SUPPLIES, AND MATERIALS PURCHASED ABROAD:

[To accompany S. R. 26.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, August 29, 1893.*

SIR: In view of the relations subsisting between this Government and the Government of Chile growing out of mistreatment of the crew of the U. S. S. *Baltimore* by a mob at Valparaiso in October, 1891, this Department found it necessary early in 1892 to procure for the vessels of the Navy a larger quantity of armor-piercing shell and other ammunition than it was possible under any cirumstances to obtain in the United States of domestic manufacture by the time within which it was expected that such ammunition might be required for active service, and in pursuance of the discretion vested in it by the acts making appropriations for ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies, and by the third section of the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 3, 1887, which provides that the material used in all naval structures provided for in said act, and the armament for the same, shall be, so far as practicable, of American production, and furnished and manufactured in the United States, ordered from certain European manufacturers the following-described ammunition for naval ordnance, viz: ninety-six 10-inch Firth armor-piercing shell, sixty 12-inch Holzer armor-piercing shell, two hundred 6-inch and two hundred 8-inch Holzer armor-piercing shell, and five hundred and fifty 10-inch Hadfield common shell, the orders for said shell being placed by telegraph and cable messages in January, 1892.

The cost of the shell ordered as above stated was paid principally from the appropriations made by the acts approved August 3, 1886, and March 3, 1887, for the increase of the Navy, armor, and armament, which appropriations had been, in accordance with the request of this Department, consolidated by the Secretary of the Treasury in order that the amounts appropriated by said acts might be expended in such a manner as to best subserve the interests of the Government in accordance with the purposes of those acts, the remainder of the cost being paid from the appropriations above referred to for ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies upon which there was no restriction as to the place of manufacture of the material purchased thereunder.

The amount available under the appropriations above-mentioned for payment for the shells referred to was not sufficient to pay the duties on importations of that kind in addition to the cost thereof, and, inasmuch as there is no other appropriation from which the Department

considers that the tariff duties on said shells can be paid, the shells are detained by the customs officials at New York and are now lying in bond at the navy-yard at that place.

I, therefore, inclose herewith a draft of a resolution providing for the remission of the duties on said shells, and have the honor to request that a measure be recommended by the committee for passage embodying the provisions thereof in order that the shells in question may be distributed among those vessels of the Navy in service for which the same were procured.

Inclosed for the further information of the committee is a memorandum prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance relative to the importation of said shells.

Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT,
*Secretary of the Navy.*

Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES,
*Chairman Committee on Finance, United States Senate.*

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*Memorandum of projectiles purchased abroad and referred to in the annual estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.*

Ninety-six 10-inch Firth armor-piercing shell, valued at $16,880.08, from Liverpool per steamships *Majestic* and *Arizona*, and placed in bond at the navy-yard, New York, by permission of the Treasury Department. (Letter of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to the Navy Department, dated February 12, 1892.)

Sixty 12-inch Holzer armor-piercing shell, valued at $22,597.38, from Havre per steamship *La Bretagne*, and placed in bond at the navy-yard, New York, by permission of the Treasury Department. (Letter of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to the Navy Department, dated July 26, 1892.)

Two hundred 6-inch Holzer armor-piercing shell and two-hundred 8-inch Holzer armor-piercing shell valued at $32,629.75 from Havre per steamship *La Touraine* and placed in bond at the navy-yard, New York, by permission of the Treasury Department. (Letter of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to the Navy Department, dated June 29, 1892.)

Five hundred and fifty 10-inch Hadfield common shell, valued at $37,663.20, from Liverpool, 300 per steamship *Nomadic* and 250 per steamship *Runic*, and placed in bond at the navy-yard, New York, by permission of the Treasury Department. (Letters of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to the Navy Department, dated November 3, 1892, and November 28, 1892.)

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 44.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following

## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To raise a joint committee of the two Houses to consider questions of finance.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That a committee of the two Houses of Congress be raised, to consist of seven Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who, together, shall constitute a joint select committee on finance, the chairman of which shall be chosen by the committee, by ballot, and he shall appoint a clerk to said committee.

That said joint committee shall hold its session in the Capitol, and in such other places as a majority thereof shall direct; and may employ a stenographer and such messengers as shall be found necessary; and shall have power to direct the administration of oaths and to send for papers and persons. Eleven members of said joint committee shall constitute a quorum to do business.

That said joint committee shall examine into the financial and monetary condition of the Government and people of the United States with a view to devising means for the betterment thereof, and to this end shall have full jurisdiction to examine and report upon any financial or monetary question that concerns the people or the Government of the United States.

That said committee shall make a special examination of the following subjects and report upon each, separately, in their recommendation to Congress, and may submit one bill or several bills to the respective Houses to carry their recommendations into effect, that is to say:

First. The full or partial remonetization of legal-tender silver coins and the ratio of legal value that shall be established between such coins and coins of gold.

Second. The revision of the laws relating to legal tender, so as to prevent unjust discrimination in the legal-tender quality of any descriptions of money coined or issued by the United States or for the redemption of which the Government is pledged.

Third. The repeal of the taxes upon the issues of State banks that circulate as money, and what restrictions upon the conduct of such banks are necessary for the public security and welfare and are within the competency of Congress to provide.

Fourth. The actual cause of the present embarrassed condition of the people and the national banks, in reference to the character or the supply of the circulating medium, and the consequent paralysis of

trade and industry, and what further legislation is required to prevent the national banks from abusing their powers, under the law, either by their separate dealings or in combination, concert, or conspiracy with other banks or persons to the detriment of the Government or people of the United States.

Fifth. Said joint committee may appoint subcommittees, to consist of not less than four members thereof, three members to constitute a quorum, who shall be empowered to sit in any place in the United States and to take testimony, on oath to be administered by the designated chairman of such subcommittee, to be reported to the general committee. Such subcommittee shall be appointed under the resolution or order of the general committee in such manner as they shall agree.

Sixth. The expenses incurred in the execution of the requirements of this concurrent resolution shall be borne in equal sums by the respective Houses of Congress, to be paid out of the contingent funds appropriated or to be appropriated by Congress.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 45.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That on Thursday, the 7th day of September, and until further order of the Senate, the daily hour of meeting be 11 o'clock antemeridian.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 46.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

Mr. VANCE submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved by the Senate of the United States*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to immediately report to the Senate why they have permitted a factory for boiling and manufacturing into fertilizers all garbage and dead animals collected in the District of Columbia within the city limits at the foot of South Capitol street; also, the distance of said factory from the Capitol, and if its location at said point is not in violation of the health ordinances of the District of Columbia approved by joint resolution of Congress, April 24, 1880; also, how far said factory is located from any sewer, and if the offal escaping therefrom is not drained into the open gutters of South Capitol street, and into the stagnant marshes in the rear of said factory, in violation of an ordinance of the old corporation of Washington, approved August 16, 1862; also, if the contractor is not required by the terms of his contract to remove outside of the limits of the District of Columbia all garbage and dead animals that he collects, or consume them to ashes, and if so, why he is allowed to manufacture such decayed and offensive substances into fertilizers within the limits of the city of Washington; also, if he is paid an extra price for manufacturing said garbage and dead animals into fertilizers, instead of incinerating them, and, if so, how much; also, if said contractor is paid an extra price for collecting, daily, the garbage of the entire cities of Washington and Georgetown, and, if so, how much, and if the complaints from citizens, and reports of inspectors, do not show that said garbage is not collected daily.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 47.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN presented the following

## MEMORIAL OF A. WOLCOTT, OF WOLCOTT, IND.

### NO INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM INCLUDING GREAT BRITAIN IS POSSIBLE.

In England, since the time of the civil war, in the days of Cromwell and Charles the First, near two hundred years ago, the steady workings of agriculture, manufactures, and other productive employments have had little direct disturbance from military interference, and the exchanges of the merchants have been unhindered. During the same time, in continental Europe, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and other nationalities have been fought over many, many times. Mutually they have devastated and wasted their fields of agriculture; their manufacturing cities have been captured, sacked, and burned, and their stores of merchandise have been seized and carried away. These countries have been impoverished by withdrawal from the industrial pursuits of millions of men, who have been engaged in war, and they have been further impoverished by the direct and vast expenditures of war.

On the other hand, England, safe in her insular seclusion, rich in an abundance of coal and iron, the valued and necessary elements of mechanical and manufacturing force, with a people of great capacity and energy, has for near two hundred years sold her surplus productions to the governments and people of the different European nations in time of war at war prices.

In all ages, history informs us, the nations of wealth have been the manufacturing and commercial nations. England, with the special advantages she has possessed, has become, beyond all example in history, the richest nation in the world in money wealth. Fifteen years ago Ricardo, an eminent political economist and statistician, estimated that the people of Great Britain enjoyed investments among other nations to the amount of $7,500,000,000, on which was paid to the people of England, in interest and dividends 5 per cent per annum, or $375,000,000. Mr. Gladstone, in a recent speech in Parliament, in opposition to bimetallism, estimated the amount of investments by people of Great Britain in other countries at $10,000,000,000. At 5 per cent this would give the English an interest and dividend account from nations foreign to Britain of $500,000,000 a year.

Mr. Gladstone further said "the amount was constantly increasing; that they owed nobody and everybody owed them, and with such advantages as they possessed it would be folly for them to adopt bimetallism." It would be so great a folly for England, that England is sure

to maintain the advantage which she enjoys in the single gold standard. There is no chance for universal international bimetallism with England wedded to the single gold standard, by her vast money interests and the profits derived therefrom. The annual income of few nations of Europe equal their annual expenses. Such do not really own themselves. It is estimated that 22,000,000 of soldiers are maintained at an annual expense of $800,000,000 by different nations of continental Europe. England now owning of securities and properties of other nations to the amount of $10,000,000,000, with an annual income from them of $500,000,000, is probably as rich in money as all the rest of Europe combined, as nearly all European nations are heavily indebted, and most of them have no money surplus. England insists upon the single gold standard; and England is able, from her condition of universal creditor to maintain her position. Therefore no international bimetallism including Great Britain is possible. Under present conditions the United States has not free choice. Necessity is dictator. The gold basis is but a trap.

There is an insufficient supply of gold to meet the wants of this nation with money actually on a gold basis, and of the other nations which are striving to get on a gold basis, as is proven by the struggle for the possession of gold, and by the distressing derangements extensively prevailing in different parts of the world, wholly owing to an insufficient gold supply for those seeking gold. Witness the downfall in the securities of the Argentine Republic and the ruin of the old and once rich banking house of Baring Brothers, of London, England; the financial wreck of Italy striving for a gold basis; the purchase of gold for a money use by agricultural Austria, with the expense of her great armies, near 2,000,000 of men, a gold basis which Austria will never be able to maintain any more successfully than did Italy; and the widespread, extensive bankruptcies and financial ruin in Australia. All these indebted and overborrowed nations were encouraged by the great money lenders of Europe to assume to be upon a gold basis, without the possibility of gold to maintain such basis. But for such encouragements the efforts to become established on a gold basis could never have been tried. In the wreckages of the great properties, securities, and estates, which the money lenders have wrought, they can buy at their own price things of greatest value.

What matters it to them what destruction they bring upon others if they secure their many "pounds of flesh," and blood as well. More near and more interesting to us is the financial condition of our own country. Ever since the close of the late civil war the United States has presented to European money lenders the safest, most extensive, and most profitable fields for investments of money. South America, Africa, and Australia, compared with the United States, have not been very inviting fields for investments, and while these countries have, as we know, received some European moneys, the United States has received very much more.

Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, in his report for the year 1868, estimated that Europe then held $850,000,000 of American securities, "on the greater part on which interest was being paid in gold." He says railroad and other stocks are not included in this estimate. He further says: "We are even now increasing our debt to Europe at the rate of $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 per annum in gold-bearing bonds." He further says: "Of the $1,300,000,000 of the gold and silver products of California and the Territories, produced since 1848, we *have* exported $1,100,000,000."

Was this vast export of gold and silver, largely gold, in any part really due to the Sherman silver law, enacted in 1890?

The Monetary Commission, appointed by the Government of the United States in 1876, estimated that the foreign indebtedness of the United States could not then be less than $2,000,000,000. Since 1876 foreign investments, mostly English, have continued to increase very largely.

Mr. Gladstone claims for Great Britain ownership outside of Britain to the amount of ten billion ($10,000,000,000) dollars, which is mostly on a gold basis. That indebtedness, including ownership of different properties, can not now be less than $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 in the United States.

As there are in all the world but about $3,600,000,000 in gold, in money, on a gold basis, Great Britain completely dominates the world. World-wide financial disorders are prevailing, owing to the efforts of money lenders, for their own profit, to establish gold as a single and universal money standard, without the gold being in existence to meet such extensive and universal use, even if gold were equally distributed among the nations of the earth.

Much more serious than a general lack of gold for all the world's monetary uses is the unequal distribution of gold among the various nations. Some have much, others but little, some none.

As related to us, Great Britain has the financial strength of a great creditor nation; the United States the financial weakness of a great debtor nation. Our gold can be called from us whenever the interests, necessities, or caprices of foreign investors or creditors dictate the call. And we are helpless to resist these calls as long as we, in practice, maintain the single gold standard; as witness the current financial history of the day. On the single gold standard, with the present great demand for and the limited supply of gold, no debtor nation can maintain such gold standard as against a creditor nation, except by sufferance.

Practically the United States are borrowing gold on call. In this regard we have no independence whatever. Let the United States, by legal enactments or otherwise, make gold the exclusive money basis and we will be a completely ruined people. As the result of what has been done by the Government of the United States already and as the result of what is foreshadowed the industries of the country have been paralyzed, business men have been bankrupted, laboring men have been thrown out of employment, and a universal depreciation of property values has occurred East, West, North, and South—everywhere throughout the United States—and to an amount within the last six months, equal to the whole money cost of the late war.

For whose benefit is this? Not the people of industry, for they are suffering. This wreck and ruin is for the profit of the money lenders of Europe and the United States. Out of the depreciated property values in railroad and every other kinds of investments the money lenders select their prey at their own prices, and those who before were exhorbitantly rich become richer at the expense of and by sacrificing the men of industry, who are the stay and support of the nation.

The money lenders and their advocates say they do not want cheap money. For once they have not lied. They do not want cheap money. They want it as dear as by any possibility they can make it. But there is no cheap money in the United States. Of whatever material it may be, in whatever form it may exist, to whatever issue in money form the laws give the money function, all is equally money in the United

States, to pay all debts and obligations, and to purchase all kinds and forms of property. What can our people desire more? What can they have better?

In the effort to exclude silver from the money use in the United States, which the money lenders falsely call cheap money, the money lenders have made cheap labor, cheap farms, cheap factories, cheap wheat, cheap corn, cheap cotton, cheap everything among us that has its value measured by money; and a cheap nation, for all we have seems to be in the market, at the depreciated prices fixed by the money lenders.

The gold monometallists falsely claim that the export of gold is caused solely by the existence of the silver certificates, issued under what is called the Sherman law of 1890. The Director of the Mint, in his report for 1892 (p. 42), states "The heavy export of gold commenced in 1888, aggregating to July, 1889, $61,435,989. In the summer of 1890 another movement commenced, which continued for two months, with a total export in that brief period of $15,672,982."

### THE SHERMAN LAW HAD NOT THEN BEEN ENACTED.

As a result of the collapse of the Argentine Republic's securities in 1890 the failure of the English banking house of Baring Brothers in 1891, gold was exported to the amount of $70,233,494. No Sherman law in this. Gold was taken because it was needed.

Besides we have had large balances of trade against the United States. English failures in Australia have occurred and also gold demands in Austria. These are the sufficient causes for the export of gold from the United States; not the Sherman law, which has had no more necessary influence than the "idle wind." The direct effect of all withdrawals of gold from the Treasury, on deposit of legal-tender paper currency, is to reduce the volume of our circulating medium to the extent of such deposits (as ordinarily the current receipts of the Treasury equal the disbursements), unless such deposits in the Treasury of legal-tender paper money shall be loaned to or be deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury in banks, to be loaned by them.

And if another $100,000,000 or any other amount of Govenment bonds shall be negotiated for gold, to be deposited in the Treasury to reënforce the gold supply, such gold deposits can be drawn out by deposit in the Treasury of legal-tender paper currency, and to the extent of any such last-named deposits there would result a certain and direct reduction of the circulating medium. As the gold is drawn from the Treasury paper money takes its place and is retired from use, as shown by the necessity for the large issues of clearing-house certificates by the banks of the city of New York, which certificates are in place of currency, and by the generally shortened supply of currency among all the banks of the country. If the United States shall have such a supply of money as will properly represent its property values, and such as is required for the best condition of its productive interests and exchanges, imperative necessity demands that the basis be broad in proportion to the extent of the country, the number of inhabitants, the amount of property and business which require a money representation, regardless of all interests, except the interests of the people of the United States. There are methods by which we can meet our foreign obligations without the folly of self-destruction.

The purchasing clause of the Sherman law should not be repealed, except in favor of some law that will assure to the American people a fuller supply of money for Americans, and that would be a coinage

law, with the coin to circulate. With Great Britain's holdings of $10,000,000,000 of investments outside of Great Britain, with probably one-half of all such holdings in the United States, much of them calling for gold payments, with but $3,600,000,000 of gold among all the nations of the earth, we have conditions that leave the money markets of the United States subject to being cornered at any time, which is in effect a corner of all our property of every kind that is in the market, causing the stoppage of business and the destruction of values, as we are now sadly experiencing. On a gold basis, under the condition now upon us, we can not avoid these disasters whenever the goldholders choose to inflict them. Therefore, as we have no independent power to control the supplies of gold, no single gold standard is neither practicable nor possible for the United States.

Witness the recent large exportation of gold, which we would not have permitted if avoidable, creating a money corner of great stringency, to which designing men have added a destructive and terrible panic by misrepresentations designed for such effect.

Recently there has been added to the single gold-standard countries vast and populous India, two-thirds as populous as all Europe, a people, too, known to be great hoarders of money.

If the gold supply for all nations (only $3,600,000,000) was before much short of what was needed, how will other nations fare with India's 260,000,000 of people added to those striving for gold? Those now short of an adequate supply of gold will be reduced to increased destitution of that scarce metal.

But the supreme evil in our unfortunate situation is that our rulers do not appear to apprehend our financial conditions.

The Sherman law, which, though faulty, need not here be criticised, was, by the administration of President Harrison, and is, by the present administration, enforced contrary to the plain and proper sense of one of its most important provisions; that which declares that it is the policy of the Government of the United States to maintain the parity of gold and silver.

Whoever has received from the Government a silver certificate, or otherwise obtained the same, has taken it subject to the law of redemption in silver. Such holder has neither legal nor moral right to insist upon anything but silver in the redemption of such certificates. The Government, under the circumstances, should do as a private individual would do, where it had both legal and moral right on its side; it should be governed by its own interest and convenience.

The Government had abundance of silver, it had not abundance of gold. On the contrary the lack of gold amounted to financial distress, affecting our whole country and people. The payment of gold to the holders of silver certificates, under the facts as they have existed, was a maladministration of the law. Fifty million dollars of gold needlessly paid, where silver was due, has done much to shorten the Treasury supply of gold and to produce the panic.

The intention of the Treasury Department to continue this policy is a present national calamity.

It is not a maintaining of the parity of gold and silver, or even an attempt at so maintaining such parity. The enemies of silver have been permitted to work their will against it.

The occasion of recent gold imports has been no general balance of trade in our favor. It has been of gold sent here to pay for our securities, sold to foreigners, at the lowest prices of a destructive panic. It

is robber money sent by foreigners to obtain the property of Americans at half their intrinsic value.

The question of complete bimetallism is a question of vital interest to all the people of property, industry, and labor in the United States.

We are now virtually a financial dependency of Great Britain.

The history of Britain in the treatment of those in her power has been a long history of cruelty and oppression. We are now victims. How long are we to remain such?

A. WOLCOTT,
*Wolcott, Ind.*

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 48.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEFFER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate—

First. Whether at any time or times, and when and how long, within three months last past, the national banks, or any of them, in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia failed to keep and maintain their bank reserves as required by law.

Second. In case it appears that said banks, or any of them, did so fail, during the time above mentioned, to keep and maintain their lawful reserves, what was the amount of reserves on hand in the banks severally, and what was the amount required by law in each case to be kept on the days following, namely, July 31, August 10, August 20, August 31, and September 8.

Third. Whether at any time or times, and when and how long, within said period of three months, the said banks, or any of them, failed or refused to pay checks or drafts of their depositors on demand in currency.

Fourth. In case it appear that such checks and drafts of depositors were not promptly paid in currency, what disposition was made of them.

Fifth. In case it appear that said checks and drafts were passed through bank clearing houses and paid in clearing-house certificates, whether said banks, or any of them, had asked or received authority from the Treasury Department for making such payments of checks and drafts in clearing-house certificates, or by what authority of law it was done or permitted.

Sixth. Whether the Treasury Department, or any and what officer thereof, is officially connected with the New York bank clearing house, and if such connection does exist when was it begun, what is the object and purpose thereof, and by what authority of law or regulation of the Department was such connection made and is maintained.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 49.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of the Senate to inquire if any Senator is or has been a stockholder of or directly or indirectly interested in any national bank or the stock of such bank, and report all the facts to the Senate with regard to such ownership and interest, the length of time that any Senator shall have been so interested, and the amount of such interest. And for the purpose of such investigation said committee is empowered to administer oaths and send for persons and papers.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 50.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1893.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES presented the following

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A CONVENTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS PRAYING FOR THE IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL OF THE PURCHASING CLAUSE OF THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 12, 1893.*

Whereas the serious monetary and industrial distress prevailing throughout the country has rendered necessary the calling together at the national capital of this convention of representatives of business organizations from all sections of the United States; and

Whereas the evils from which the country is suffering are in large measure attributable to the effects of the silver law of 1890, known as the Sherman silver law, under the operations of which doubt has been cast upon the permanency of our monetary standard, and there has arisen widespread apprehension and alarm, causing a withdrawal of capital and the hoarding of money, and in this way bringing about a serious scarcity in the circulating medium; and

Whereas the President of the United States, in his message submitted to Congress on August 8, has clearly pointed out the only means of giving immediate relief, and has urged the prompt and unconditional repeal of so much of said law as provides for the continued purchases of silver; and

Whereas the prompt and emphatic action of the House of Representatives in passing a bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of said law has already produced markedly beneficial results in stimulating the renewal of confidence and the revival of all classes of business; and

Whereas it is proper at a time like this that there should be an expression of opinion from the business bodies and institutions of the country: Therefore, be it by this convention

*Resolved*, That we heartily commend and indorse the President's message and the decisive action of the House of Representatives in passing an act in accordance with his recommendations, and we earnestly urge upon the Senate of the United States the necessity of speedily and unconditionally concurring in said action.

*Resolved further*, That it is the conviction of the business organizations represented by this convention that any considerable delay on the part of the Senate or any failure by it to repeal the purchasing clause of said law will plunge the business interests of the country

into a more serious crisis than that from which they are now beginning to emerge.

*Resolved further*, That it is the opinion of this convention that the only action in regard to this matter which it is desirable for Congress to take at this time is the speedy and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of said law, leaving for future consideration any further effort at financial legislation, so that it may proceed with the caution and deliberation which is demanded by the vital importance of the subject to the welfare of the country; and to this end this convention recommends the appointment of an expert nonpartisan commission to suggest the needed legislation.

*Resolved further*, That these resolutions be printed and that copies be sent to the President of the United States, to the President and members of the Senate, and to the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives.

THOS. MORRISON,
*Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.*
GEO. E. LEIGHTON,
*St. Louis Commercial Club.*
J. RANDOLPH ANDERSON,
*Savannah Board of Trade.*
WM. R. TUCKER,
*Philadelphia Board of Trade.*
HERBERT W. LADD,
*Providence Board of Trade.*
WILLIAM C. CORNWELL,
*Buffalo Merchants' Exchange.*
LYNDE HARRISON,
*New Haven Chamber of Commerce.*
DARWIN R. JAMES,
*New York Board of Trade and Transportation.*
JONATHAN A. LANE,
*Boston Merchants' Association.*
H. E. PAINE,
*Scranton Board of Trade.*
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, JR.,
*Richmond Chamber of Commerce.*
A. J. CORCORAN,
*Jersey City Board of Trade.*
E. O. STANARD,
*St. Louis.*

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 51.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1893.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be instructed to inform the Senate whether any of the United States land offices in the States of Nebraska and Oregon have been abolished or consolidated, and, if so, which of them; upon whose recommendation and upon what showing of necessity or advisability; the number of acres of public lands subject to settlement under existing law in each of the land districts existing prior to such abolition or consolidation, and to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence or other papers bearing upon the subject.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 52.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TELLER presented the following

## STATEMENT FROM THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE MINT SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER OF ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, IDAHO, MONTANA, NEVADA, UTAH, AND NEW MEXICO.

*Production of gold and silver of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico.*

NOTE.—Previous to 1848 the gold product of the United States was estimated to have been $14,440,000, not distributed by States and Territories. (Ures Dictionary of Arts, Mines, etc., Vol. II, p. 647.) (Raymond, 1874, p. 544.)

| | California. | | Nevada. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| From 1848 to 1873, inclusive | *a* $985,800,000 | ..... | *a* $63,146,000 | *b* $86,462,000 |
| 1874 | *c* 20,300,000 | ..... | *cd* 35,452,000 | ..... |
| 1875 *e* | *c* 17,753,000 | ..... | *f* 10,000,000 | 21,795,000 |
| 1876 *e* | 15,799,000 | $1,505,000 | 215,000 | 44,991,000 |
| 1877 *e* | 15,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 18,000,000 | 26,000,000 |
| 1878 *e* | 15,261,000 | 2,373,000 | 19,547,000 | 28,130,000 |
| 1879 *e* | 17,600,000 | 2,400,000 | 9,000,000 | 12,560,000 |
| Total | 1,087,513,000 | 7,278,000 | 155,360,000 | 219,938,000 |
| 1880 | 17,500,000 | 1,100,000 | 4,800,000 | 10,900,000 |
| 1881 | 18,200,000 | 750,000 | 2,250,000 | 7,060,000 |
| 1882 | 16,800,000 | 845,000 | 2,000,000 | 6,750,000 |
| 1883 | 14,120,000 | 1,460,000 | 2,520,000 | 5,430,000 |
| 1884 | 13,600,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,500,000 | 5,600,000 |
| 1885 | 12,700,000 | 2,500,000 | 3,100,000 | 6,000,000 |
| 1886 | 14,725,000 | 1,400,000 | 3,090,000 | 5,000,000 |
| 1887 | 13,400,000 | 1,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 4,900,000 |
| 1888 | 12,750,000 | 1,400,000 | 3,525,000 | 7,000,000 |
| 1889 | 13,000,000 | 1,034,000 | 3,000,000 | 6,206,000 |
| 1890 | 12,500,000 | 1,164,000 | 2,800,000 | 5,754,000 |
| 1891 | 12,600,000 | 970,000 | 2,050,000 | 4,551,000 |
| 1892 | 12,000,000 | 465,000 | 1,571,000 | 2,901,000 |
| Total | 183,895,000 | 17,588,000 | 36,706,000 | 78,052,000 |
| | 1,087,513,000 | 7,278,000 | 155,360,000 | 219,938,000 |
| Grand total | 1,271,408,000 | 24,866,000 | 192,066,000 | 297,990,000 |

*a* From 1848 to 1873, inclusive, the gold product of California was estimated to have been $985,800,000 and the product of other States and Territories $254,950,000, and of this amount $63,146,000 was from the Comstock Lode, Nevada.

*b* The silver product from 1848 to 1873, inclusive, was estimated to have been $186,050,000, not distributed by States and Territories, and of this amount $86,462,000 was from the Comstock Lode, Nevada.

*c* Gold and silver. (Raymond.)

*d* Of this amount $8,990,900 gold and $13,486,000 silver was from the Comstock Lode, Nevada.

*e* Fiscal year.

*f* Estimate of Dr. H. R. Linderman.

*Production of gold and silver of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico*—Continued.

| | Colorado. | | Montana. | | Idaho. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| 1874 | a$5,189,000 | ..... | b$4,355,000 | b$161,000 | a$1,880,000 | ..... |
| 1875b | 2,800,000 | $2,672,000 | 3,438,000 | 682,000 | 2,000,000 | $500,000 |
| 1876b | 3,150,000 | 3,130,000 | 3,078,000 | 1,133,000 | 1,053,000 | 307,000 |
| 1877b | 3,000,000 | 4,500,000 | 3,200,000 | 750,000 | 1,500,000 | 250,000 |
| 1878b | 3,366,000 | 5,395,000 | 2,261,000 | 1,670,000 | 1,150,000 | 200,000 |
| 1879b | 3,225,000 | 11,709,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,225,000 | 1,200,000 | 650,000 |
| Total | 20,730,000 | 27,397,000 | 18,832,000 | 6,621,000 | 8,783,000 | 1,907,000 |
| 1880 | 3,200,000 | 17,000,000 | 2,400,000 | 2,500,000 | 1,980,000 | 450,000 |
| 1881 | 3,300,000 | 17,160,000 | 2,330,000 | 2,630,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,300,000 |
| 1882 | 3,360,000 | 16,500,000 | 2,550,000 | 4,370,000 | 1,500,000 | 2,000,000 |
| 1883 | 4,100,000 | 17,370,000 | 1,800,000 | 6,000,000 | 1,400,000 | 2,100,000 |
| 1884 | 4,250,000 | 16,000,000 | 2,170,000 | 7,000,000 | 1,250,000 | 2,720,000 |
| 1885 | 4,200,000 | 15,800,000 | 3,300,000 | 10,060,000 | 1,800,000 | 3,500,000 |
| 1886 | 4,450,000 | 16,000,000 | 4,425,000 | 12,400,000 | 1,800,000 | 3,600,000 |
| 1887 | 4,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 5,230,000 | 15,500,000 | 1,900,000 | 3,000,000 |
| 1888 | 3,758,000 | 19,000,000 | 4,200,000 | 17,000,000 | 2,400,000 | 3,000,000 |
| 1889 | 3,500,000 | 20,687,000 | 3,500,000 | 19,394,000 | 2,000,000 | 4,396,000 |
| 1890 | 4,150,000 | 24,307,000 | 3,300,000 | 20,364,000 | 1,850,000 | 4,784,000 |
| 1891 | 4,600,000 | 27,358,000 | 2,890,000 | 21,139,000 | 1,680,000 | 5,217,000 |
| 1892 | 5,300,000 | 31,030,000 | 2,891,000 | 22,432,000 | 1,721,000 | 4,091,000 |
| Total | 52,168,000 | 253,212,000 | 40,986,000 | 160,789,000 | 22,981,000 | 40,158,000 |
| | 20,730,000 | 27,397,000 | 18,832,000 | 6,621,000 | 8,783,000 | 1,907,000 |
| Grand total | 72,898,000 | 280,609,000 | 59,818,000 | 167,410,000 | 31,764,000 | 42,065,000 |

| | Utah. | | New Mexico. | | Arizona. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| 1874 | a$3,912,000 | ..... | a$500,000 | ..... | a$487,000 | ..... |
| 1875b | 44,000 | $6,801,000 | 1,000,000 | ..... | 700,000 | $300,000 |
| 1876b | 65,000 | 5,829,000 | c39,000 | c$2,027,000 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 |
| 1877b | 350,000 | 5,075,000 | 175,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 500,000 |
| 1878b | 392,000 | 5,208,000 | 175,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| 1879b | 575,000 | 6,250,000 | 125,000 | 600,000 | 800,000 | 3,550,000 |
| Total | 5,338,000 | 29,163,000 | 2,014,000 | 3,627,000 | 3,787,000 | 7,850,000 |
| 1880 | 210,000 | 4,740,000 | 130,000 | 425,000 | 400,000 | 2,000,000 |
| 1881 | 145,000 | 6,400,000 | 185,000 | 275,000 | 1,060,000 | 7,300,000 |
| 1882 | 190,000 | 6,800,000 | 150,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,065,000 | 7,500,000 |
| 1883 | 140,000 | 5,620,000 | 280,000 | 2,845,000 | 950,000 | 5,200,000 |
| 1884 | 120,000 | 6,800,000 | 300,000 | 3,000,000 | 930,000 | 4,500,000 |
| 1885 | 180,000 | 6,750,000 | 800,000 | 3,000,000 | 880,000 | 3,800,000 |
| 1886 | 216,000 | 6,500,000 | 400,000 | 2,300,000 | 1,110,000 | 3,400,000 |
| 1887 | 220,000 | 7,000,000 | 500,000 | 2,300,000 | 830,000 | 3,800,000 |
| 1888 | 290,000 | 7,000,000 | 602,000 | 1,200,000 | 872,000 | 3,000,000 |
| 1889 | 500,000 | 9,051,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,461,000 | 900,000 | 1,939,000 |
| 1890 | 680,000 | 10,343,000 | 850,000 | 1,681,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,293,000 |
| 1891 | 650,000 | 11,313,000 | 905,000 | 1,713,000 | 975,000 | 1,914,000 |
| 1892 | 660,000 | 10,473,000 | 950,000 | 1,390,000 | 1,070,000 | 1,373,000 |
| Total | 4,201,000 | 98,790,000 | 7,052,000 | 23,390,000 | 12,042,000 | 47,019,000 |
| | 5,338,000 | 29,163,000 | 2,014,000 | 3,627,000 | 3,787,000 | 7,850,000 |
| Grand total | 9,539,000 | 127,953,000 | 9,066,000 | 27,017,000 | 15,829,000 | 54,869,000 |

*a* Gold and silver. (Raymond.) *b* Fiscal year. *c* Wells, Fargo & Co. statement.

Total gold ..... $1,662,388,000
Total silver ..... 1,022,779,000

R. E. PRESTON,
*Acting Director Mint.*

BUREAU OF THE MINT,
*September 6, 1893.*

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 53.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEFFER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate when and in what amounts Government bonds have been purchased since the year 1879, and what was the rate and the aggregate amount of premium paid on such purchases.

Second. Whether at any time or times, and when, since the year 1879, any Government bonds have been purchased without the notice required by law.

Third. What amount of public moneys, by years, has been deposited in national banks since the year 1879, and whether and what amount of interest was paid by the banks for the use of such moneys.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 54.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEFFER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be instructed to inquire whether and what legislation is necessary to prevent interruption of interstate railway traffic by lawless and unauthorized persons, and to punish persons guilty of robbery and murder committed on interstate-railway trains.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 55.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the following

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1893.

*Receipts of the United States, fiscal year 1893.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | | $203,355,016.73 |
| Internal revenue | | 161,027,623.93 |
| Miscellaneous: | | |
| Sales of public lands | $3,182,089.78 | |
| Revenues of District of Columbia | 3,111,742.27 | |
| Proceeds 10-year funding bonds, District of Columbia | 405,164.00 | |
| Reimbursement and payment of interest by District of Columbia on one-half cost of water supply | 89,531.03 | |
| Police and firemen's relief funds, District of Columbia | 89,531.03 | |
| | 21,362.47 | |
| Sale of bonds, guarantee fund, District of Columbia | 26,784.60 | |
| Profits on coinage, deductions on bullion deposits, assays, etc | 2,349,471.15 | |
| Tax on circulation of national banks | 1,392,623.63 | |
| Sinking funds, Pacific railroads | 2,052,488.39 | |
| Reimbursement of interest by Pacific railroads | 971,832.68 | |
| Immigrant fund | 288,219.68 | |
| Proceeds of sale of Government property | 164,703.48 | |
| Sale of old custom-house, Milwaukee, Wis | 71,526.37 | |
| Sale of old custom-house, Pittsburg, Pa | 433,500.00 | |
| Spanish indemnity fund | 28,500.00 | |
| Consular fees | 871,694.93 | |
| Custom-house fees | 487,689.67 | |
| Customs fines, penalties, and forfeitures | 221,652.87 | |
| Customs emolument fees | 97,577.34 | |
| Tax on sealskins | 23,972.60 | |
| Relief of sick, disabled, and destitute seamen | 4,377.21 | |
| Trust fund interest for support of schools in South Carolina | 2,522.50 | |
| Reimbursement on account of national bank redemption agency, salaries and expenses | 103,263.25 | |
| Work done by Bureau of Engraving and Printing | 25,559.29 | |
| Assessment upon owners for deaths on ship board | 970.00 | |
| Soldiers' Home permanent fund | 162,733.05 | |
| Sales ordnance material, powder, projectiles, and small arms | 26,187.26 | |
| Tolls, St. Marys Falls Canal | 35,249.90 | |
| Sale of buildings, abandoned military reservations | 1,349.10 | |
| Reimbursement by Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co., on account of repairs, Rock Island bridge | 74,910.34 | |

*Receipts of the United States, fiscal year 1893*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous—Continued. | | |
| Payment by Metropolitan Southern and Washington Southern R. R. Cos. for right of way across United States grounds | $4,983.00 | |
| Dividend paid by Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va., on account of Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers | 506.56 | |
| Clothing and small stores, Naval Hospital, Navy pension, and pay of the Navy deposit funds | 962,780.53 | |
| Sale of condemned Navy vessels, material | 1,138.35 | |
| Fees on letters patent | 1,295,313.55 | |
| Fees of registers and receivers of land offices | 989,208.64 | |
| Deposits by individuals for expenses surveying public lands | 156,282.46 | |
| Revenues Hot Springs, Ark., Yellowstone National Park, and proceeds of town-site entries for schools in Oklahoma | 24,431.22 | |
| Depredations on public lands | 21,148.01 | |
| Proceeds of sales of Indian lands and interest on deferred payments | 779,310.73 | |
| Interest on Indian trust fund stocks and reimbursement of interest on nonpaying stocks | 25,875.52 | |
| Indian trust fund | 28,625.00 | |
| Reimbursement on account of appraisal of certain Indian reservations | 5,724.71 | |
| Reimbursement of excess of appropriation of March 3, 1891, on account of Choctaws and Chickasaws for lands | 48,800.00 | |
| Bequest by William W. Merriam, deceased | 81,200.00 | |
| Miscellaneous unenumerated items | 282,411.00 | |
| | | $21,436,988.12 |
| | | 385,819,628.78 |

*Expenditures of the United States, fiscal year 1893.*

CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Legislative: | | |
| Senate, salaries and expenses | 1,166,273.89 | |
| House of Representatives, salaries and expenses | 2,478,248.18 | |
| Legislative miscellaneous | 50,100.16 | |
| Public Printer, including public printing and binding | 3,235,052.33 | |
| Library of Congress, including new Library building | 594,722.13 | |
| Botanic Garden | 23,893.46 | |
| Court of Claims, including payment of judgments | 759,766.92 | |
| | | 8,308,057.07 |
| Executive Office: | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 102,200.00 | |
| Preventing spread of epidemic diseases | 185,973.02 | |
| Civil Service Commission | 41,443.48 | |
| | | 329,616.50 |
| State Department: | | |
| Salaries and contingent expenses | 141,909.87 | |
| Foreign intercourse | 1,977,042.90 | |
| | | 2,138,952.77 |
| Treasury Department: | | |
| Salaries and contingent expenses | 3,188,908.33 | |
| Independent treasury | 497,833.88 | |
| Mints and assay offices | 1,155,519.97 | |
| Territorial governments | 214,856.19 | |
| Internal revenue— | | |
| Expenses of collecting | 4,340,693.63 | |
| Bounty on sugar | 9,375,130.88 | |
| Refund of direct tax levied under act August 5, 1861 | 816,315.65 | |

*Expenditures of the United States, fiscal year 1893*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Department—Continued. | | |
| Internal revenue—Continued. | | |
| Refund of land sold for direct tax in South Carolina | $278,234.42 | |
| Miscellaneous reliefs, etc | 56,062.20 | |
| Customs service— | | |
| Expenses of collecting revenue | 6,796,076.36 | |
| Repayment to importers excess of deposits | 2,898,370.14 | |
| Debentures and drawbacks | 3,574,151.72 | |
| Expenses of regulating immigration | 228,975.29 | |
| Alien contract-labor laws | 64,954.12 | |
| Chinese exclusion act | 76,237.53 | |
| Shipping service | 60,527.52 | |
| Revenue-cutter service | 922,097.36 | |
| Miscellaneous, reliefs, and reimbursements | 183,424.28 | |
| Marine Hospital Service | 548,961.22 | |
| Quarantine service | 85,894.28 | |
| Life-Saving Service | 1,258,526.55 | |
| Light-House Establishment, including salaries of keepers of lights, expenses, and light stations | 2,684,853.00 | |
| Coast and Geodetic Survey | 465,540.03 | |
| Steamboat-inspection service | 301,534.36 | |
| Bureau of Engraving and Printing | 1,039,842.57 | |
| Public Buildings— | | |
| Court-houses, post-offices, etc | 4,853,407.06 | |
| Repairs and preservation of public buildings | 197,389.53 | |
| Pay of assistant custodians and janitors | 704,040.67 | |
| Furniture and repairs of same | 251,173.12 | |
| Fuel, lights, and water | 785,987.85 | |
| Heating apparatus and repairs | 108,714.89 | |
| Vaults, safes, and locks, plans, inspecting furniture, and vault construction | 77,611.22 | |
| Sinking funds, Pacific railroads | 1,977,296.71 | |
| Expenses of Treasury notes | 266,657.15 | |
| Distinctive paper and other expenses, United States securities | 59,421.32 | |
| Recoinage of gold and transportation | 263,671.07 | |
| Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes | 73,501.42 | |
| Smithsonian Institution, including North American Ethnology | 125,976.82 | |
| Propagation of food fishes, including fish hatcheries | 319,800.65 | |
| National Museum | 166,414.44 | |
| Interstate Commerce Commission | 240,827.45 | |
| World's Fair expenses | 2,711,258.51 | |
| Zoölogical Park, District of Columbia | 50,390.20 | |
| Treasury, miscellaneous | 104,305.91 | |
| District of Columbia | 6,232,681.02 | |
| | | $60,684,048.49 |
| War Department: | | |
| Salaries and contingent of offices | 1,957,540.42 | |
| Salaries, fuel, and lights, State, War, and Navy Department building | 159,820.54 | |
| Maintenance Washington Monument | 11,197.34 | |
| Trenton Battle Monument | 20,000.00 | |
| Fishways at Great Falls | 15,000.00 | |
| Garfield Hospital | 14,999.85 | |
| Miscellaneous | 53,296.72 | |
| Salaries and expenses, buildings and grounds, under chief engineer | 150,860.50 | |
| | | 2,382,715.37 |
| Navy Department: | | |
| Salaries and contingent expenses | | 386,854.60 |
| Interior Department: | | |
| Salaries and contingent expenses | 4,762,902.62 | |
| Public Lands— | | |
| Salaries and contingent, offices of surveyors-general | 142,749.67 | |

*Expenditures of the United States, fiscal year 1893*—**Continued.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interior Department—Continued. | | |
| Public Lands—Continued. | | |
| Contingent expenses, land offices | $169,609.04 | |
| Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers | 533,537.34 | |
| Protecting public lands, timber, etc | 132,804.90 | |
| Surveying public lands | 366,966.30 | |
| Geological survey and maps | 435,043.64 | |
| Protection and improvement of Hot Springs | 42,113.65 | |
| Repayment for lands erroneously sold | 50,343.67 | |
| Deposits by individuals for surveying lands | 104,949.61 | |
| Five, three, and two per cent funds of net proceeds of sales of public lands in States | 247,604.58 | |
| Miscellaneous public lands | 95,993.11 | |
| Goverment Hospital for the Insane | 298,583.22 | |
| Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb | 52,500.00 | |
| Howard University | 29,499.37 | |
| Freedman's Hospital and Asylum | 47,515.55 | |
| Maryland Institution for Instruction of the Blind | 6,358.32 | |
| Capitol repairs, grounds, lighting, etc | 126,006.87 | |
| Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts | 912,000.00 | |
| Eleventh Census | 1,012,653.86 | |
| Eleventh Census, farms, homes, and mortgages | 159,915.80 | |
| Miscellaneous | 21,855.10 | |
| | | $9,751,516.22 |
| Post-Office Department: | | |
| Salaries and contingent expenses | 861,122.87 | |
| Deficiency in postal revenues | 5,946,795.19 | |
| Mail transportation, Pacific railroads | 1,615,229.20 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1,408.61 | |
| | | 8,424,555.87 |
| Department of Agriculture: | | |
| Salaries and expenses, including Weather Bureau, $905,379.81, and agricultural and experiment stations, $721,898.14 | | 3,141,880.73 |
| Department of Labor: | | |
| Salaries and expenses | | 179,689.18 |
| Department of Justice: | | |
| Salaries and contingent expenses | 207,955.89 | |
| Defending suits in claims against the United States | 33,098.15 | |
| Defense in Indian depredation claims | 26,014.69 | |
| Prosecution of crimes, violation of acts, and frauds | 37,975.68 | |
| Fees, supervisors of elections | 608,698.39 | |
| | | 913,742.80 |
| Judicial: | | |
| Salaries Supreme Court, circuit and district courts, court of appeals, district attorneys, and marshals | 775,010.09 | |
| Fees and expenses of marshals, fees of district attorneys, clerks, commissioners, jurors, witnesses, pay of bailiffs, and miscellaneous expenses | 6,316,169.58 | |
| | | 7,091,179.67 |
| Total civil and miscellaneous | | 103,732,799.27 |
| War—Military Establishment: | | |
| Pay Department | 13,615,177.15 | |
| Commissary Department | 1,608,306.37 | |
| Quartermaster's Department, including supplies and incidental expenses, $2,892,090.85; Army transportation, $3,071,401.15; clothing and equipage, $1,098,034.35; barracks and quarters, $669,485.12; and national cemeteries, $209,196.71 | 8,095,768.44 | |
| Medical Department | 382,459.89 | |
| Signal Service | 36,264.44 | |

*Expenditures of the United States, fiscal year 1893*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| War—Military Establishment—Continued. | | |
| Ordnance Department, including armament of fortifications, $1,710,637.32; manufacture of arms, $302,121.81; arming and equipping militia, $449,680.86; gun and mortar batteries, $792,228.11; and Army gun factory, $494,841.98 | $4,827,732.78 | |
| Military Academy, current expenses and buildings and grounds | 227,128.65 | |
| Engineer Department: | | |
| Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses | 643,088.97 | |
| Preservation and repair of fortifications, plans, etc | 58,650.86 | |
| Torpedoes for harbor defense | 114,430.07 | |
| Miscellaneous items | 23,538.31 | |
| Rivers and harbors | 14,799,835.98 | |
| War—miscellaneous: | | |
| Expenses of recruiting | 120,515.87 | |
| Military posts | 593,443.24 | |
| Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park | 191,760.83 | |
| Publication of official records, War of the Rebellion | 230,900.39 | |
| Support military prison Fort Leavenworth, Kans | 75,533.28 | |
| Support National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers | 2,478,651.67 | |
| State or Territorial homes for disabled volunteer soldiers | 699,090.10 | |
| Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C | 365,754.45 | |
| Damages by improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers | 139,957.83 | |
| Claims for stores, property, horses, etc., lost in the military service | 110,498.69 | |
| Miscellaneous items and reliefs | 203,261.34 | |
| | | $49,641,773.47 |
| Navy—Naval Establishment: | | |
| Pay of the Navy | 7,190,828.95 | |
| Pay, miscellaneous | 287,028.27 | |
| Pay, Navy deposit fund | 147,852 00 | |
| Naval Academy, pay and expenses | 211,744.63 | |
| Marine Corps, pay and expenses | 894,841.02 | |
| Increase of the Navy | 15,030,226.74 | |
| Bureau of Yards and Docks | 1,209,762.70 | |
| Equipment | 861,414.98 | |
| Navigation | 245,617.41 | |
| Construction and Repair | 994,423.28 | |
| Ordnance | 449,788.29 | |
| Steam Engineering | 753,836.34 | |
| Supplies and Accounts | 1,505,843.92 | |
| Medicine and Surgery | 223,916.40 | |
| Expenses, international naval review | 44,539.43 | |
| Miscellaneous items and reliefs | 84,420.07 | |
| | | 30,136,084.43 |
| Pensions | | 159,357,557.87 |
| Indians: | | |
| Current and contingent expenses, including pay of agents, interpreters, and inspectors | 175,704.93 | |
| Fulfilling treaties and supports, treaty stipulations | 2,879,122.75 | |
| Miscellaneous supports | 539,406.20 | |
| Trust funds, interest and principal accounts | 1,780,456.94 | |
| Incidental expenses of Indian service | 101,738.49 | |
| Support of Indian schools | 2,324,173.07 | |
| Miscellaneous expenses of Indian service: | | |
| Payment to Choctaws for lands | 2,243,587.50 | |
| Payment to Chickasaws for lands | 747,862.50 | |
| Judgments, Indian depredation claims | 462,899.47 | |
| Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies | 342,675.27 | |

*Expenditures of the United States, fiscal year 1893*—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indians—Continued. | | |
| Miscellaneous expenses of Indian service—Cont'd. | | |
| Pay of Indian police | $128,692.19 | |
| Pay of judges, Indian courts, farmers, matrons, etc | 81,577.73 | |
| Indian moneys, proceeds of labor | 97,864.18 | |
| Civilization, education, etc., of the Sioux | 371,022.54 | |
| Chippewas of Minnesota, relief and civilization, surveys, damages, etc | 241,235.00 | |
| Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Indians, for ponies | 198,133.35 | |
| Miscellaneous items and payments | 629,195.16 | |
| | | $13,345,347.27 |
| Interest: | | |
| Interest on the public debt | 23,389,201.46 | |
| Interest on Pacific Railroad bonds | 3,875,190.72 | |
| | | 27,264,392.18 |
| Total | | 383,477,954.49 |

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 56.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1893.--Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT submitted the following notice of an

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the rules of the Senate, viz: Add to Rule 9 the following section:

SEC. 2. Whenever any bill or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business the presiding officer shall, upon the written request of a majority of the Senators, fix a day and hour, and notify the Senate thereof, when general debate shall cease thereon, which time shall not be less than five days from the submission of such request; and he shall also fix a subsequent day and hour, and notify the Senate thereof, when the vote shall be taken on the bill or resolution and any amendment thereto without further debate, the time for taking the vote to be not more than two days later than the time when general debate is to cease, and in the interval between the closing of general debate and the taking of the vote no Senator shall speak more than five minutes nor more than once upon the same proposition.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 57.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Select Committee on the Employment of Armed Bodies of Men for Private Purposes, submitted the following

## SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT No. 1280.

[Fifty-second Congress.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
*London, May 17, 1893.*

SIR: With reference to my letter of October 27 last in reply to yours of the 12th of the same month, I now have pleasure in forwarding to you herewith the copy of a note which I have received from the Earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, inclosing two memoranda, which are also transmitted herewith, on the subject of the posse comitatus in Great Britain.

I hope these documents may be in time to be of use to the Senate committee in whose behalf you asked us to obtain the information, and I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY WHITE.

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
*Senator of the United States.*

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*Lord Rosebery to Mr. White.*

FOREIGN OFFICE, *May 10, 1893.*

SIR: Referring to your note of the 28th of October last, I have the honor to forward to you herewith two memoranda on the subject of the posse comitatus in Great Britain, for the use of the special committee of the United States Senate, on whose behalf the information was requested.

I beg to add that, according to the opinion of the advisers to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, the laws in England and Ireland do not differ in regard to this question.

I have the honor to be, etc., ROSEBERY.

HENRY WHITE, Esq., etc.

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### POSSE COMITATUS.

A separate memorandum received from the Scotch office supplies the information desired by the Special Committee of the United States Senate so far as Scotland is concerned.

With respect to the posse comitatus in Ireland, the lord lieutenant is advised that "the common and statute law, the constitutional and legal history, and the case law" on this subject in England and Ireland do not differ.

In England the sections of the statute law bearing on this subject are—

*2 Henry V, c. 8.*

"Item. Whereas it is contained in the statute made the thirteenth year of the noble King Henry, father to our lord the King that now is, amongst other things, that if any riot, assembly, or rout of people against the law be made in any part of the realm, then the justices of the peace, three, or two of them at the least, and the sheriff or under-sheriff of the county where such riot, assembly, or rout shall be made hereafter, should come with the power of the county, if need were, to arrest them and them should arrest * * * (further provision is made for the better execution of the statute) * * * and that the King's liege people being sufficient to travel in the county where such routs, assemblies, or riots be shall be assistant to the justices, commissioners, sheriff, or under-sheriff of the same county when they shall be reasonably warned to ride with the said justices (etc.) in aid to resist such riots, routs, and assemblies upon pain of imprisonment and to make fine and ransom to the King * * * and that like ordinances and pains shall hold place and take effect in cities, boroughs, and other places and towns infranchised which have justices of the peace within the cities, boroughs, and other places aforesaid.

*50 and 51 Vict., Cap. 55, Sec. 8.*

Every person in the county shall be ready and apparelled at the command of the sheriff and at the cry of the county to arrest a felon, whether within a franchise or without, and in default shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine; and if default be found in the lord of the franchise he shall forfeit the franchise to the Queen; and if in the bailiff he shall be liable, besides the fine, to imprisonment for not more than one year, or if he have not whereof to pay the fine then two years.

(2) If a sheriff finds any resistance in the execution of a writ he shall take with him the power of the county and shall go in proper person to do execution, and may arrest the resisters and commit them to prison, and every such resister shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

The duty and power of summoning the posse comitatus belong not only to the sheriff but to every justice of the peace, and consequently in boroughs to the mayor. In Rex. *v.* Pinney, a case that arose out of the Bristol riots in October, 1831, Littledale, J., said:

The general duty of justices of the peace with regard to rioters is to restrain and if necessary to pursue, arrest, and take them: that is the obligation arising from the nature of the office; and that they may be able to fulfil this, the justices are in such cases to call upon the King's subjects to aid them, they have authority to do so, and the King's subjects are bound to be assistant to them when reasonably warned. * * *

After referring to the steps taken by the defendant, the mayor of Bristol, to summon the people (namely personal application to some of the inhabitants, calling at the houses of others, employing other persons to do the same, sending notices to the churchwardens, etc., (on a Sunday) to be published at the places of worship requiring the people to meet the magistrates at a stated time and place, in aid of the civil power and for the protection of the city, and posting and distributing other notices to the like effect), the judge goes on to say: "Now, that is what the common law requires of the magistrate; he is to call the people together; * * * reasonable warning is to be given and in sufficient time. And further—

(The proposal to call out the posse comitatus) was acted upon and every exertion used; precepts were issued and summonses were sent, but the posse comitatus could not be called out in a moment; the mere arrangement for issuing those precepts took four or five hours. Though the posse comitatus may be called out by a justice, it is generally done by the sheriff; and in this case the undersheriff says that no such proceeding ever took place in Bristol to his knowledge, and he never knew of it anywhere else.

And further—

The calling out of the posse comitatus is only giving notice to all the King's subjects to attend; and all are bound to attend the notice of the magistrate as well as to attend upon the posse comitatus; therefore, the warning given by the mayor (*i. e.*, the steps referred to above) was doing the same thing as raising the posse comitatus, only that the making out of precepts and other formalities were not gone through.

These remarks answer the questions (4) and (5) in the United States memorandum. It is to be noted that (1) in the Bristol riots the posse comitatus was resorted to only when the military and special constables had failed to suppress the riot; (2) the ordinary machinery for summoning the posse was so cumbersome that on an emergency the formalities were dispensed with, and more speedy methods of warning the people adopted; these being afterward approved in a court of law as constituting that sufficient warning on receiving which the King's subjects are bound to attend.

The Bristol riots appear to have been the last occasion on which the posse comitatus was summoned in any English county. Sir Baldwyn Leighton, in his evidence before a select committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the duties, etc., of high sheriffs of counties, said that he had come upon no instance in modern days of the sheriff calling out the posse comitatus. Its importance seems to have declined with the decline of the sheriff's power. Formerly the sheriff could (and in theory still can) summon every person under the rank of a peer and over 15 years of age to attend him to assist not only in quelling riots, defending the county gaol, and executing writs, but also in "attending the King to the war *when enemies come*," the sheriff being the judge of the force requisite, and attendance being obligatory without payment. In the present time the duties which it was ordinarily called upon to perform are much better performed by well-organized and well-disciplined bodies of police, and the complete change that has gradually come about in county administration is dwelt upon in the seventh paragraph of the select committee's report:

As an executive officer the high sheriff was formerly responsible for the peace of the county and for the custody of criminals. The administrative changes which have taken place have deprived him of this authority. The gaols and the prisoners are now in the charge of the Crown, and the police are directed either by the county or by the home office.

The United States memorandum has especial reference to the employment of the posse in times of riot and disturbance. In the Bristol riots the machinery for summoning it broke down, and probably at the present time any measures taken of this nature would be under the provision of section 3 of the riot act (1 Geo., 1 stat., 2 c., 5), which authorizes the justices of the peace, the sheriff or undersheriff of a county, and the mayor, bailiffs, or other head officer, or justices of the peace of any city or town corporate, to command all His Majesty's subjects of *age and ability* to assist them in seizing and apprehending the rioters.

The law of posse comitatus, or the right to take the power of the county in support of the magistrate's authority, used to depend, in Scotland, upon ancient statute. It is dealt with in the following acts:

1. 1426, c. 98, entitled an act to the effect that countymen not assisting the sheriff shall be punished.

2. 1592, c. 126, concerning the duty of sheriffs and judges ordinary; their deputes and clerks.

3. 1662, c. 6, an act entitled for suppressing theft, robberies, and depredations. It enacts—

That whenever any oppressions, robberies, or depredations shall happen to be committed within any part of this kingdom, by whatsoever person or persons the

owner of the goods shall immediately give intimation to the sheriff or his deputes, or any of the justices of the peace or constables within the paroch out of which the goods were taken, as can be most conveniently had, and which sheriffs, justices of the peace, or constable shall immediately, upon intimation aforesaid, command and require all sensible persons within the parish to concur and go along with him in pursuit of said goods, and away-takers thereof; and which persons are obliged to obey under the pain aforesaid, etc. * * *

And in case it shall happen the said thieves or robbers do pass through or rest in any other paroch where the justice of peace, constables, heritors, woodsetters, and fewers within the same are able to stop and oppose the carrying away the said goods, then, in that case, the said justices of peace, constables, heritors, woodsetters, and fewers shall be themselves tenants and servants, and such as they can command make opposition and seize upon the goods and drivers thereof; and shall be obliged, upon complaint made to the sheriff or his deputes, or any of the said justices of peace, by the owner of the said goods, or any having power from the owner for that effect, to restore the said goods within fifteen days after the requiring thereof; and deliver, or secure, the drivers and way-takers thereof; that they may underly the law; and in case the committers of the aforesaid crime be so numerous and powerful that they cannot be stopped and mastered by the inhabitants of the said paroch, then the said whole sensible inhabitants shall be obliged, under the pain aforesaid to rise in arms, and follow and pursue them; and require all the sensible persons, in any other paroch they shall happen to pass through, to joyn with them in the prosecution and recovery of the said goods, that so the goods may be restored to the right owners, and the depredators punished according to law. It is likewise statute and ordained, that if the pursuer of the goods shall not be able, after all his utmost endeavors, with concurrence aforesaid, to recover the said goods, and apprehend the way-takers thereof, then, and in that case, the respective heritors, woodsetters, and fewers, within the paroch wherein the goods shall be found to have been disposed of, or sparpelied, shall be lyable for the value of the said goods, according to their several interest.

4. 1684, c. 25, entitled an act ratifying two acts of Parliament and a proclamation of council anent apprehending of rebels.

Under the above-recited acts a private person could not take the power of the county to arrest or detain a felon, but any justice or the sheriff or other officer might take of the county any number he thought proper to pursue, arrest, and imprison traitors, murderers, robbers, and other felons; and no one could refuse his aid and assistance under pain of fine and imprisonment. But there must always have been a good cause first to assemble the posse comitatus or raise a power or assembly of people.

By the act 1685, c. 25, of King James II, above referred to, all the subjects of the kingdom were required to give information of any unlawful assembly or meeting of traitors or fugitives on treasonable account, and the sheriffs, etc., were required to call the inhabitants together to search, to seek, and apprehend those who were so met, and to present them to justice. In Baron Hume's "Commentaries upon Criminal Laws," written in the last century, and still the standard work, there is this statement (II. 7, or III. 2, 2):

In terms of the act 1662, c. 6, * * * a constable on information of any theft, or depredation, is obliged to levy a posse of the parish to pursue the offenders, and is declared to be inculpable, though slaughter or mutilation ensue in recovery of the goods. May [? Nay], with respect to common thieves or depredators and declared rebels for capital crimes, it is made lawful by more than one statute, though better suited to more unruly times, for all the lieges to pursue and take them at the peril of their lives, and to destroy by fire or otherwise the houses where they enter or are harbored.

It can not, however, be said that the statutes above quoted are in observance now. Indeed, even Baron Hume, in the same passages from which the former quotation is taken, observes that the provisions of the acts above recited were not observed even in his day with the punctuality that might be wished.

The change from the old system to the new is best told in the words of Erskine (Institutes, IV, 3, 17):

> It a tenant or other possessor who is decreed to remove from or quit the possession of lands shall forcibly oppose the execution of the decree, or shall obstinately refuse to give obedience to it, notwithstanding a charge given him upon letters of horning, the obtainer of the decree may procure letters of ejection issuing from the signet, and directed to the sheriff, who is required to dispossess him and to put the pursuer in the possession; or, if the decree be pronounced by a sheriff, he himself may grant a precept of ejection, directed to his own officer for the same purpose. If a party was so obstinate as to oppose by force the execution of these letters of ejection, and still to continue his possession in despite of law, the Scot's privy council, while that court subsisted, granted letters of fire and sword, authorizing the sheriff to call for the assistance of the county and dispossess him by all the methods of force. But by our present practice, since the union of the two kingdoms in 1707, where one opposes by violence the execution of a decree, or any lawful diligence, which the civil magistrate is not able by himself and his officers to make good, application is made to the military for assistance, who enforce the execution *manu militari*.

In more modern times, therefore, than those which are dealt with in the above-quoted acts, it is the regular police or the military force which is called out, not the feudal levy of the county.

In any recent cases in Scotland where the Government of the day has granted the aid of a military force toward the enforcement of the law, it has always been distinctly laid down that the primary duty of preserving the peace and enforcing the law rests with the local authorities, and the military force must only be employed under the personal direction of the sheriff in support of a proper civil police force provided by the local authorities. The granting of warrants of apprehension is in the hands of the sheriff, and when granted the work of executing them is for the police, assisted by the military in the event of their being overpowered, but only in that event.

But the assistance of the military will only be extended in the most exceptional cases in aid of the police when engaged in apprehending persons who are charged with having been guilty of criminal acts, and not merely when engaged in serving civil writs. Where the officers of the law and the police are attacked or successfully resisted in the performance of their duty of serving civil writs, so that criminal acts are committed, the military force, being present, may be invoked by the sheriff to support the police in effecting the apprehension of the person or persons who have committed the criminal acts. Thus where the service of writs is proceeding the officers charged with the duty of making the service would be accompanied and protected by the police alone; but the military force would be within call, so that if violence were done to the officers or police which they could not overcome, and the aid of the military were requisite for supporting the police so as to enable them to apprehend the persons who have been guilty of the violence, the military force might, under the sheriff's direction, be employed for that purpose.

The above is very shortly the present state of the law, depending now not upon statute, but upon administrative considerations more suited to the altered circumstances and feelings of the country and its population.

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53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 58.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR presented the following notice of an

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the rules of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following:

"When any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration for more than one day it shall be in order for any Senator to demand that debate thereon be closed. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the Senators present, the question shall forthwith be taken thereon without further debate, and the pending measure shall take precedence of all other business whatever. If the Senate shall decide to close debate, the question shall be put upon the pending amendments, upon amendments of which notice shall then be given, and upon the measure in its successive stages according to the rules of the Senate but without further debate, except that every Senator who may desire shall be permitted to speak upon the measure not more than once, and not exceeding one hour.

"After such demand shall have been made by any Senator no other motion shall be in order until the same shall have been voted upon by the Senate, unless the same shall fail to be seconded.

"After the Senate shall have decided to close debate no motion shall be in order but a motion to adjourn or take a recess, when such motion shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate. When either of said motions shall have been lost or shall have failed of a second, it shall not be in order to renew the same until one Senator shall have spoken upon the pending measure, or one vote upon the same shall have intervened.

"For the foregoing-stated purpose the following rules, namely, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 19, 22, 27, 28, 35, and 40 are modified."

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 59.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL presented the following notice of an

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the rules of the Senate, viz: Add to Rule 9 the following section:

SEC. 2. Whenever any bill or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business, and the same shall have been debated on divers days amounting in all to thirty days, it shall be in order for any Senator to move to fix a date for the taking of a vote upon such bill or resolution, and such motion shall not be amendable or debatable, and if passed by a majority of all the Senators elected the vote upon such bill or resolution, with all the amendments thereto which may be pending at the time of such motion, shall be immediately had without further debate or amendment, except by unanimous consent.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 60.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That Rule 9 of the Senate be amended by adding the following section:

"SEC. 2. Whenever any bill or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business, the Presiding Officer shall, upon the written request of a majority of the Senators, fix a day and hour, and notify the Senate thereof, when general debate shall cease thereon, which time shall not be less than five days from the submission of such request; and he shall also fix a subsequent day and hour, and notify the Senate thereof, when the vote shall be taken on the bill or resolution, and any amendment thereto, without further debate; the time for taking the vote to be not more than two days later than the time when general debate is to cease; and in the interval between the closing of general debate and the taking of the vote no Senator shall speak more than five minutes, nor more than once, upon the same proposition."

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 61.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the following

## LETTER FROM THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, GIVING THE AMOUNT AND COST AND COINING VALUE IN SILVER DOLLARS, AND AMOUNT COINED, OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
*Washington, D. C., September 8, 1893.*

SIR: I have to reply to your verbal inquiries of to-day as follows:

(1) Amount and cost and coining value in silver dollars of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890 to September 1, 1893, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine ounces | 163,047,664 |
| Cost | $151,804,170 |
| Coining value | $210,809,100 |

(2) Amount of such bullion coined to date is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine ounces | 27,911,182.14 |
| Cost | $29,110,116.25 |
| Dollars coined | 36,087,185 |
| Seigniorage on same | $6,977,068.75 |

The cost in Treasury notes of silver purchased to September 1, 1893, is given in answer to first question.

The amount of Treasury notes issued to September 8, 1893, was $152,007,933, redeemed in standard silver dollars and retired $1,517,574, leaving outstanding $150,490,359. If all the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to September 1, 1893, were coined, the number of silver dollars in excess of the Treasury notes now outstanding would be $60,318,741. In this statement no allowance whatever is made for wastage by the operative officers of the mints manufacturing the dollars.

Respectfully yours,

R. E. PRESTON,
*Acting Director of the Mint.*

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL,
*United States Senate.*

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 62.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate whether an investigating commission composed of private citizens is employed in the New York custom-house in inquiring into the methods of doing business therein and in making reports and recommendations concerning the same; and if so, to further inform the Senate who are the members of said commission; by what authority of law they have been appointed and paid; how much has been paid and agreed to be paid to them or for their expenses, and from what appropriation the payments have been and are to be made; and to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence with and reports from said commission.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 63.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the independence of the coordinate departments of the Government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—must be maintained and that the use of the power and influence of one department to control the action of another is in violation of the Constitution and destructive of our form of government.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 64.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEFFER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate when, in what amounts, and under what circumstances the Treasury Department has anticipated the payment of interest on Government bonds outstanding.

O

53D CONGRESS. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC.
1st Session. } { No. 65.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DUBOIS submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

Whereas several sovereign States are without full representation in the Senate which they are entitled to: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the consideration of legislation relating to the Federal election laws, tariff, and finance matters which materially affect the partially unrepresented States, be postponed in the Senate until Monday, the 15th day of January, 1894, to enable the States of Washington, Montana, and Wyoming to have the votes, influence, and protection in the Senate which are guaranteed to each sovereign State by the Constitution of the United States.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 66.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* presented the following

## LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IN REPLY TO SENATE RESOLUTION OF SEPTEMBER 5, 1893, IN REGARD TO GARBAGE, ETC., DESTROYED WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
*Washington, September 26, 1893.*

SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia respectfully submit their answer to the resolution of the Senate dated September 5, 1893, and beg the indulgence of the Senate for the unavoidable delay which has accompanied its transmission.

In reply to the first interrogatory, namely, why they (the Commissioners) have permitted a factory for boiling and manufacturing into fertilizers all dead animals and garbage collected in the District of Columbia within the city limits, at the foot of South Capitol street, they have the honor to state that the system of collecting and disposing of garbage and dead animals heretofore in vogue within the District of Columbia has uniformly been attended with such annoyances and such just grounds of complaint on the part of the people that the Commissioners were induced to give a fair trial to a system which promised better results.

Until a recent period all garbage and dead animals were conveyed to wharves at Twenty-seventh and G streets NW. and at the foot of South Capitol street, and thence placed upon barges and conveyed down the Potomac River to a point outside of the District. The accumulations at said wharves were the source of great complaint, even when daily transported therefrom, and when the river was frozen over for long periods of time, as was the case last winter, the accumulations necessarily became so great as to be a source not only of annoyance, but of danger to the health of the community. The officers of the National Sanitary Company, which became the assignee of the contractor for the collection of garbage, stated to the Commissioners that they could utilize a process for the reduction of all garbage and dead animals by the use of superheated steam, which would be entirely inoffensive and inodorous, and which would destroy all gases generated from the material during the process of destruction. It was further stated by the officers of said company that the result of the reduction process would have a commercial value, and that the desire of the company to secure all the

material available would tend to a better and more complete collection of the garbage.

The location selected by the National Sanitary Company was near the wharf whence garbage and dead animals had long been shipped, and whence all night soil was transported, and in a locality occupied mainly by brickyards and factories, and unlikely to become a residence portion of the city. The works have been in operation about five months. During that time the Commissioners have frequently inspected the premises and have failed to observe disagreeable odors and no complaints have reached them until very recently. During the past three months the garbage service has been more satisfactory than ever before.

In reply to the second interrogatory, the Commissioners state that said factory is situate about 1.4 miles from the Capitol.

In reply to the inquiry whether the location of said factory at said point is not in violation of the health ordinances of the District of Columbia approved by joint resolution of Congress, approved April 24, 1880, the Commissioners respectfully state that inasmuch as they are advised that no noxious or offensive odors or gases injurious to public health attend the process of reduction used in said factory, they have not regarded it as in violation of the ordinances referred to.

In reply to the inquiry how far said factory is located from any sewer the Commissioners state that the nearest public sewer is distant five squares from said factory, and that two private sewers extend from said factory into the Eastern Branch.

The Commissioners are informed and believe that no offal escaping from said factory is drained into the open gutters of South Capitol street in violation of the ordinance approved August 16, 1862. As before stated, two sewers connect said factory with the Eastern Branch which are under water at high tide.

In reply to the interrogatory whether the contractor is not required by the terms of his contract to remove outside of the limits of the District of Columbia all garbage and dead animals he collects, or to consume it into ashes, and if so, why he is allowed to manufacture such decayed and offensive substances into fertilizers in the city of Washington, the Commissioners respectfully state as follows:

By the terms of the original contract in force from July 1, 1892, the contractor was required to remove outside the limits of the District of Columbia all garbage and dead animals, or to incinerate the same. The act of Congress making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia, approved July 14, 1892, contains the following clause:

> For collection and removal of garbage and dead animals, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, in their discretion, allow, in addition to the above sum, two thousand five hundred dollars in case said garbage is removed in inclosed steel tanks and immediately destroyed, which is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

The appropriation act approved March 3, 1893, provided as follows:

> For collection and removal of garbage and dead animals, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, in their discretion, allow an additional sum, not exceeding fifty cents per ton, for the removal of said garbage in steel tanks or carts and its immediate destruction within the limits of the District, and the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for such purposes, and the appropriation for the current fiscal year of two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended in the same way for the same purposes.

This clause was incorporated into the act by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations after the practical completion of reduction works at the foot of South Capitol street, and after said works had been inspected by some of the members of the subcommittee. After the National Sanitary Company became the assignee of the original contract an amended contract was entered into, whereby all garbage and dead animals were to be treated at the reduction plant.

In reply to the inquiry whether the contractor is paid an extra price for manufacturing said garbage and dead animals into fertilizers instead of incinerating them, and, if so, how much, the Commissioners respectfully reply that no extra price is paid the contractor for manufacturing garbage and dead animals into fertilizers, but 50 cents per ton is paid the contractor for all garbage collected in closed steel tanks and destroyed at said factory, in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress above referred to.

In reply to the inquiry whether said contractor is paid an extra price for collecting daily the garbage of the entire cities of Washington and Georgetown, and, if so, how much, and if the complaints from citizens and reports of inspectors do not show that said garbage is not collected daily, the Commissioners state that the appropriation act approved March 3, 1893, contains the following clause:

*Provided further*, That said Commissioners may, in their discretion, in case the safety and health of the District in their judgment require it, allow for the daily collection of garbage during the months of May, June, July, August, and September of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, an additional sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars per month, during the time when such daily collection is made to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for such purpose.

In view of the possible spread of cholera during the past summer the Commissioners deemed it expedient to avail themselves of this appropriation, and after consultation with the accounting officers of the Treasury, they selected a part of the city for the daily collection of garbage bounded as follows:

North by south line of P street northwest, east by west line of Sixth street northwest, south by north line of B street northwest, west by east line of Seventeenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to K street, thence to Eighteenth street, thence by east line of Eighteenth street to P street northwest.

There were at one time early in the season complaints that collections were not made daily, but after careful investigation the Commissioners believe that the service has been satisfactory. The daily collection has been paid for at the rate of $1,000 per month as follows: June, $333.33; July, $1,000; August, $1,000, and on September 30 $1,000 more will be paid.

In conclusion, it may be assumed that since this reduction plant has been in operation the collection and destruction of garbarge has been more satisfactory than it has been for several years past, indeed to a large degree it seems to have solved the vexed question of disposition of garbage.

The death rate of the city has, during the summer just past, steadily decreased, until now it is reduced to the minimum. It is believed that this happy condition has been brought about partly through the speedy disposition of garbage.

Under the old system the accumulation of garbage at the shipping points, Twenty-seventh and G streets and the foot of South Capitol street—the location of the present reduction plant—became, as already stated, almost an intolerable nuisance to the surrounding sections. At

one time hundreds of dead horses and tons of garbage accumulated at the foot of South Capitol street awaiting transportation down the river. By the present system a dead horse is in the boiling vats in fifteen minutes, while the garbage is at once transferred to the vats or tanks.

The accompanying report of the health officer, based on the careful reports of expert sanitary inspectors, shows most conclusively that no nusiance exists by reason of these reduction works.

A visit to the works will convince anyone that no unpleasant odors exist outside the building, while the same statement may practically be made with respect to the interior of the works, the predominating odor being that similar to burnt coffee.

It is believed that the National Sanitary Company have adopted necessary mechanical appliances to protect the sanitary conditions of the plant, large hose pipes being used to drench and wash out every cart before it returns to the city, and to wash out such portions of the plant as might be necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. ROSS,
MYRON M. PARKER,
CHAS. F. POWELL,
*Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, September 25, 1893.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit the following relative to the sanitary condition and effects of the reduction plant of the National Sanitary Company.

I have had numerous inspections made by competent sanitary officers, and they have invariably failed to find any nuisances deleterious to health.

In comparing the sanitary condition of the present mode of disposing of garbage with that of former years, it so far exceeds the old methods—for instance, the abatement of an intolerable nuisance of the garbage wharf at Twenty-seventh and G streets NW., which was complained of daily by many citizens in that locality, also the garbage wharf formerly at the foot of South Capitol street, also the transportation of dead animals and garbage from said points—that I have no hesitation in fully approving the plan at present in existence.

At the time the river was closed last winter something like 200 dead horses and 500 tons of garbage accumulated at the wharves, because of the impossibility of transporting them. Under the present system the stench and danger arising from such conditions are entirely avoided.

There has never been a complaint made by a citizen to this office relative to this plant.

So far as my personal knowledge and observation are concerned I do not hesitate to say that the plant of the National Sanitary Company is not a nuisance detrimental to public health.

Very respectfully,

C. M. HAMMETT, M. D.,
*Health Officer.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 67.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following:

# RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate when, in what amounts, and under what circumstances the Treasury Department has anticipated the payment of the annual interest on Government bonds since the 1st of July, 1880.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 68.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON presented the following

## MEMORIAL FROM THE BUSINESS MEN OF PHILADELPHIA IN RELATION TO TARIFF AND FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 18, 1893.*

*To the Senators of the United States:*

GENTLEMEN: The American people have not experienced, since 1857, such a prostration of industrial, agricultural, and transportation enterprises as that which has existed during the present year. Many have been brought to ruin, and all have suffered loss except the small cliques of capitalists whose interests are promoted by dear money and scant supply of money.

These cliques, who seek to control the financial, industrial, and transportation business of the country by monopolizing combinations and various methods of dishonest overcapitalization, and by overcharges for services rendered, now assail the national integrity at two points, through its industries and its money. Controlling many of the transportation lines, banks, trust companies, and even savings banks, and not a few of the public journals, they now make this assault upon the tariff system and upon the money of the country. They propose to march toward free trade, and to abandon the national policy maintained so long, under which we have had protection against foreign cheap labor.

They propose to force such changes in the rates of tariff duties as will close many mills and factories, prostrate large agricultural and pastoral industries, and reduce well-paid and independent American labor to the level of underpaid European labor, to increase the revenues of the country by increased importations, and thus to further impoverish the country by sending out of it large masses of gold to pay for manufactures invited here through reductions in the rates of duties.

They propose to appreciate the value of the gold dollar by the demonetization of silver; in this way they will increase the burdens of the debtor classes, and increase also the price paid for all manufactures and raw materials bought in foreign countries.

Unless Americans are ready to abandon an independent position among nations and to accept a position of dependence upon England and Germany, the two great creditor nations of the world whose capitalists stand behind and support the present attack upon us, they must refuse to surrender the protective system and refuse as well to accept gold monometallism. They must maintain an intelligent, broad, and scientific application of the protective principle to the customs-revenue system of the country. They must denounce and suppress those do-

mestic "trusts" and combinations which are designed and created to control and check domestic production and to prevent domestic competition, destroying thus at home the very benefit which protection along the frontier line is intended to secure. Protection is a national question, not a class question; protective duties are not imposed for the aid of manufactures, but for the public advantage of diversified industries, the industrial independence of the nation, and the maintenance of comfort and intelligence amongst the mass of the people.

The United States must continue to use gold and silver as money at an agreed ratio, and must maintain their parity. To abandon silver would be to enslave its people to the money-lenders of the European capitalist nations.

Under these circumstances the people appeal to you, gentlemen, so to legislate as to preserve the protective character of the tariff and the integrity of silver as a money metal.

As to the former, your assurance of the maintenance of existing customs duties will restore confidence, reëstablish industrial activity, reemploy the hosts of idle work people, and preserve the home market for home products. The country, at this tremendous crisis, needs to have its industrial system conserved and not assailed.

As to silver, I propose to you these practical measures:

(1) That the United States shall admit silver bullion from American mines to coinage in its mints upon the payment, by the owner, of a seigniorage absorbing three-fourths of the difference between the market (London) price of the bullion and its value when coined.

(2) That foreign silver shall be admitted only for coinage purposes at a seigniorage absorbing all of the difference between the market (London) price and its value when coined.

(3) That the United States shall invite at once a conference with those nations of the world which have not committed themselves to gold monometallism. This would include especially the nations of North and South America, Japan, and China, and in Europe, France, Russia, and others. These nations are deeply interested, as we are, in resisting the attempt to increase the power of gold through degradation of the power of silver, and many of them, particularly those of America and eastern Asia, are those to whom we may most easily and advantageously sell the excess of our manufacturing industries. Such a conference should exclude England and Germany; its conclusions, without them, would direct the money policy of the world, preserve the integrity of bimetallism, and prevent the enslavement of the United States and others by the capitalist classes of the two great creditor nations.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

WHARTON BARKER.

We, the undersigned, approve and indorse what Mr. Barker has said in the above letter.

JAMES DOBSON.
JAMES POLLOCK.
JAMES DOAK, JR.
GEORGE CAMPBELL.
CHARLES HEBER CLARK.
JOHN BROMLEYS SONS.
W. T. SMITH & SON.
HOYLE, HARRISON & KAYE.
STEAD & MILLER.
WILLIAM SCHOLES & SON.
BARNES & BEYER.
STINSON BROTHERS.
ADOLPH WOLL.
SAMUEL WHITE.
JAMES GILLINDER.
ALEXANDER CROW, JR.
THOMAS SHAW.
WM. B. BEMENT.
JAS. & GEO. D. BROMLEY.
CYRUS ELDER.

W. H. PFAHLER,
*American and Dauphin sts.*
ROB'T S. IRWIN.
GEO. H. CARPENTER,
*307–310 Girard Building.*
J. K. BOUGHER.
LOUIS N. D. WILLIAMS.
HOWLAND CROFT,
HOWLAND CROFT, SONS & CO.
WALDRON J. CHEYNEY.
GEO. BROOKS & SON.
W. W. HANNA,
*50 North Front street.*
EDWIN A. GASKILL.
C. A. FURBUSH.
W. W. MARSHALL,
*1629 Girard avenue.*
MICHAEL BRESLIN.
WM. CARROLL, M. D.
WM. H. WANAMAKER.
THOMAS FIRTH,
Of FIRTH & FOSTER BROS.
WALTER T. BRADLEY.
A. W. STEFFAN.
J. H. HALL.
ALEXANDER RALPH.
W. H. SHARP.
PENNINGTON WAY.
J. O. KERBAUGH.
JOHN H. FOSTER.
ALFRED MARSHALL,
*1156 Beach street.*
RICHARD CAMPION.
WM. H. HURLEY, JR., & CO.
*109 South Third street.*
WM. H. HURLEY,
*1433 Arch street.*
C. T. HARROP,
*1023 Market street.*
JAMES H. GAY.
JOHN PILLING.
THOMAS BOGGS & SON,
*Trenton ave. and Sergeant st.*
WM. KEDWARD.
THE JAMES COVEN COMPANY,
FRANK A. COVEN, *Secretary Savanas Silk Mills.*
HOWARD EVANS.
ALFRED FOSTER.
WM. H. SMITH.
WM. S. TAYLOR.
RICHARD HEY & SON.
HENRY W. ROTH.
HARRY S. LUCAS.
A. PLATT & BRO.
JAMES MOIR,
*Conshohocken, Pa.*
G. MARTIN BRILL.

THE PENN IRON ROOFING AND CORRUGATING CO., LIMITED.
L. LEWIS SAGENDORPH, *Vice-President and Manager.*
C. J. MATTHEWS,
*119 North Fourth street.*
WHETSTONE & CO.,
*911 Filbert street.*
CARSON & HAMILL,
ALBERT CRENSHAW,
A. H. LESER,
*Trustees.*
HENRY C. DINGEE,
*Twenty-sixth and York streets.*
WM. S. RHODES.
THOS. S. BROWN,
*2106 Wood street.*
WILMER ATKINSON.
THE SCHLICHTER JUTE CORDAGE CO.
ISAAC SCHLICHTER, *Prt.*
JOHN G. CROXTON.
JOHN H. LORIMER.
ALAN WOOD, JR.
WM. H. GRUNDY.
CHAS. M. MCCLOUD.
CHAS. S. GIBBON.
EDWARD TREDICK.
THOS. A. PEARCE & CO.,
*1716 N. 5th St.*
THOMAS J. MARTIN.
JOHN BLOOD & CO.
JAS. S. COCHRAN & BRO.
RICHARD C. REMMEY.
ROBERT CARSON.
EDWARD S. JACKSON.
STANTON H. HACKETT.
THOS. H. WILSON.
JAMES HOOD.
SAMUEL LEONARD KENT.
ROBT. H. FOERDERER.
C. BAILEY.
R. B. MILLS,
*205 Wister St.*
ALFRED E. BURK.
FRED M. WALTON & CO.,
*617 and 619 Sansom St.*
EVERETT H. BROWN.
F. W. MCDOWELL,
*28 South Sixth street.*
HENRY T. KENT.
HENRY HANDY.
P. P. BOWLES,
*4024 Chestnut street.*
HARRY E. LINCOLN.
BARTON GEMMI.
E. R. MANN & CO.

CHARLES ILLINGSWORTH.
C. A. BRAGG.
HOW'D L. HAINES,
*135 North Seventh street.*
JOHN W. BOUGHTON,
*1207 Chestnut street.*
W. H. FOLWELL.
CHAS. W. MILLER,
*33 Letitia street.*
N. T. FOLWELL.
WM. W. GOODWIN,
*1016 Filbert street.*
SAMUEL LEES,
*3410 Spring Garden street.*
JOSEPH C. HANCE.
CHARLES DELANY.
E. M. COOPER.
JOS. R. FOSTER,
*2115 Howard street.*
WM. L. MARTIN.
GILBERT PARKER.
JOHN R. WHITE.
HENRY HOLMES.
WESLEY STEAD.
AMOS H. HALL,
*Second ab. Cambria street.*
CHAS. K. ROBINSON,
*26 South Fifteenth street.*
CHARLES BARCLAY,
*617 Drexel Building.*
CHAS. W. LEDIG, *President.*
THE LEDIG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
J. S. HARLEY.
W. W. FINN, JR.,
Of GEO. BRAMSON & CO.
JOHN LANE.
V. C. SWEATMAN.
JOHN HAMILTON,
*Howard and Lehigh avenue.*

A. R. ELSASSER.
PHILIP H. FOWLER.
FULTON AND WALKER COMPANY,
Z. TAYLOR RICHARDS,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*
G. A. BISLER,
*328–336 Julianna street.*
J. M. STEELE,
WM. STEELE & SON.
J. D. BLACKWOOD.
CHESTER L. SMITH.
JAMES BROWN, *President,*
*Southwark Mills Company.*
J. W. ALBIZITTI.
HENRY CAREY BAIRD.
JAMES A. PALMER,
*1513 Filbert street, Philadelphia Steam Heating Company.*
JOS. R. CRAIG,
Of ESHLEMAN & CRAIG, *Shirtmakers.*
A. H. POSTEL,
Of POSTEL & GILBERT and C. H. POSTEL & CO.
HENRY W. SCATTERGOOD.
WM. T. MCNEELY.
JAMES DALTON.
THOS. A. HARRIS & CO.
J. WARREN HALE.
HENRY M. WIRZ.
CHENEY KILBURN.
C. S. GARRETT,
*Nos. 20 and 22 Decatur street.*
JOS. M. ADAMS,
*Arcola Mills, Manayunk.*
JOS. W. SCULL.
JOHN H. LORIMER.
RICHARD F. LOPER.
H. L. BUTLER,
*1606 Hamilton street.*

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 69.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate what regulations have been made and what action has been taken, if any, since March 3, 1893, by the Department of the Interior concerning the payment of pensions to pensioners whose post-office addresses are now or lately have been temporarily in foreign countries.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 70.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate whether a national commission, composed of private citizens, is investigating the New York custom-house and making reports and recommendations concerning the same; and if so, to further inform the Senate who are the members of said commission; by what authority of law they have been appointed and paid; what is their compensation and from what appropriation the payments have been and are to be made; and to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters to and from said commission or its members and all reports therefrom.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 71.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish the Senate with a statement giving the aggregate amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, during the month of September, 1893, together with the cost thereof, the amount, date, and price of each purchase, and the name of the vendor. Also the aggregate amount of silver bullion offered for sale during the said month, the amount, date, and price of each offer, and the name of the person making such offer.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 72.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 4, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEFFER submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That a select committee of three Senators be appointed by the Vice-President, whose duty it shall be to consider and report whether any and what legislation is necessary to improve the banking system of the country, to the end that greater steadiness may be maintained in currency circulation; that there may be less interruption in the business of exchange; that depositors may have better security against loss and that savings of the people may be more safely kept.

Said committee shall hold its session in the city of Washington; its necessary clerical work shall be performed by a person or persons then in the employ of the Government, a committee clerk, not then otherwise necessarily employed, or a person to be detailed by the Secretary of the Senate.

Said committee may sit during sessions and recesses of the Senate, but shall not incur any expense to be provided for by the Senate without express authority first had and obtained.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 73.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 4, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report what provisions, if any, of the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States,'" are now in force.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 74.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 5, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL presented the following notice of an

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the Rules of the Senate, viz: Amend rule 5 by adding thereto at the end thereof the following:

"Upon any roll call (other than one to expressly determine the presence of a quorum) any Senator present who is paired with an absent Senator may announce such pair, and the fact of such presence and announcement shall be entered in the Journal, and the Senator so present and paired, but not voting, shall be counted as present for the purpose of making a quorum on such roll call."

O

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 16, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON gave notice of an

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the amendment of the rules intended to be proposed by Mr. Hill, of which notice was given on the 5th instant, viz: Add the part printed in italics to the amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Hill, as follows: Amend Rule 5 by adding thereto the following:

"Upon any roll call (other than one to expressly determine the presence of a quorum) any Senator present who is paired with an absent Senator may announce such pair, and the fact of such presence and announcement shall be entered in the Journal, and the Senator so present and paired, but not voting, shall be counted as present, for the purpose of making a quorum on such roll call;" *and if upon recapitulation of the vote it shall appear that a majority of a constitutional quorum has voted on either side, the question shall be determined and the result announced the same as if a quorum had voted.*

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 75.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 6, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether the Government at any time, since the 5th day of March, 1885, to the present time, has borrowed any money; if so, the amount borrowed, of whom, and when borrowed, and the character of the security given therefor, and to transmit all correspondence relating to the borrowing of such money.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 76.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 7, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

MR. WOLCOTT submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Finance be directed to report a bill for the coinage of gold and silver, in accordance with the policy set forth in the bill reported by the committee August 28, 1893, being House bill No. 1.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 77.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That a select committee of five Senators be appointed by the chair to investigate the Ford Theater disaster and report to the Senate whether in equity and justice the Government should compensate the sufferers of that disaster for the injuries sustained by them, and if it shall be decided that they should be compensated, then the committee will investigate each individual case and report the amount of compensation that should be allowed in each case.

*Resolved further*, That the committee may employ a clerk who is a stenographer, and who shall do the stenographic work of the committee as clerk, and that the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and the chairman of the committee or of any subcommittee may administer oaths.

*Resolved further*, That the expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

*Resolved further*, That said committee may act jointly with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, if the House shall appoint such committee, and that the committee may report by bill or otherwise.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 78.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 9, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform the Senate whether the Government of China has requested of the United States an extension of time for the registration of Chinese laborers in this country, as required by the act of Congress entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," approved May 5, 1892, or has given to the United States any assurance that if the time for such registration shall be extended, such Chinese laborers will register and take out certificates; and if such a request has been made, or such an assurance has been given, to transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence concerning the same.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 79.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 13, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby, directed to inquire and report to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, whether clause 3 of Rule V of the rules of the Senate is such a compliance with the requirements of section 5 of Article I of the Constitution as to the manner in which the attendance of absent members may be compelled, as to authorize less than a quorum of the Senate when in session to compel the attendance of absent members, and whether a direction by the Senate, less than a quorum being present, to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to compel the attendance of absent members, as provided for in said third clause of Rule V, is a sufficient warrant and authority to the Sergeant-at-Arms to authorize him to use force, if necessary, in bringing absent Senators to the Senate Chamber.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE | MIS. DOC. No. 80.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 14, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE presented the following

## AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed to the rules:

Amend Rule XIX, clause 1, by adding "And it shall not be in order at any time for any Senator to read a speech either written or printed."

Amended Rule XII by adding at the end of clause 2 the following words: "And when the Senate has refused to excuse a Senator from voting as herein provided, and such Senator still declines to vote, the Clerk shall enter the name of such Senator on the Journal and he shall be counted as present for the purposes of a quorum."

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 81.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 14, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART presented the following

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the Rules:

*Resolved*, That the following rule be added to and be a standing rule of the Senate:

"RULE 41. No Senator who is directly or indirectly interested in any national bank, or in the stock of any national bank, shall vote upon any bill or question affecting the coinage or issue of currency by the Government or through the instrumentality of national banks."

53D CONGRESS, 1st. Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 82.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 14, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the following

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the rules:

RULE.—When any bill or resolution reported from a standing or select committee is under consideration if a majority of the entire membership of the Senate submit a request in writing, through the chair, that debate close, such prayer shall be referred to the Committee on Rules, and it shall be the duty of said committee, within a period not exceeding five days from the date of said reference, to report an order naming a day and hour when a vote shall be taken, and action upon said report shall be had without amendment or debate.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 83.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 16, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KYLE submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved by the Senate of the United States*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate, as soon as may be practicable, a statement in writing of the expenses incurred by John W. Jacobus, U. S. marshal for the southern district of New York, on account of deputy, assistant deputy marshals, and special deputy marshals appointed by him, the said John W. Jacobus, in and about the Presidential and Congressional election of 1892; the amount paid to each such deputy, assistant deputy marshals, and special deputy marshals, together with their names and amounts of such payments to each.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 84.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 16, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH presented the following

## ORDER:

Whereas on the call of the Senate just had Senators Allen and Kyle were present in the Senate Chamber and did not answer when their names were called; and

Whereas they are still present:

*Ordered*, That the names of said Senators Allen and Kyle be recorded in connection with said roll call to show their presence.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 85.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 17, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON presented the following

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the rules of the Senate, viz: Amend Rule XII by inserting an additional clause, as follows:

When upon a vote by yeas and nays it shall appear to the Chair upon recapitulation, and before the announcement of the result, that a quorum has not voted, he shall call upon Senators present who have not voted by name, to vote, and shall direct the Secretary to add to the list of the Senators voting the names of the Senators present not voting, including those announcing pairs, or who may or may not be excused from voting, and to enter the same in the Journal; and if the whole number constitute a quorum, and it shall appear that a majority of a quorum (or two-thirds of a quorum where the Constitution prescribes a majority of two-thirds) has voted on either side, the question shall be deemed to have been determined and the result shall be announced the same as if a quorum had voted.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 86.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 17, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and to be printed.

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to communicate to the Senate the present status of the claim of W. L. Hardy, John L. Carter, and William T. Holland against the Government of Spain for damages occasioned by their illegal arrest on board the brig *Georgiana* off the coast of Yucatan by a Spanish war ship in May, 1850, and their subsequent imprisonment, what obstacles exist to the enforcement of said claim, and what action, if any, is needed to be taken by Congress in reference to the settlement of the same.

## CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY AND RAILROAD.

| Years. | Gross earnings. | Operating expenses. | Net earnings. | Interest. | Dividends. | Sources of information. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864 | $113,513 | $56,454 | $46,971 | | | United States Pacific Railway Commission's (Patterson) report, Vol. VIII, p. 4658 and 4659, for years 1864 to 1884, inclusive. |
| 1865 | 405,591 | 116,194 | 283,233 | $150,000 | | Do. |
| 1866 | 864,268 | 325,222 | 539,045 | 122,440 | | Do. |
| 1867 | 1,433,645 | 378,623 | 1,055,021 | 107,733 | | Do. |
| 1868 | 1,965,225 | 690,958 | 1,271,705 | | | Do. |
| 1869 | 6,025,263 | 3,143,169 | 2,882,093 | 2,771,200 | | Do. |
| 1870 | 7,438,970 | 3,664,018 | 3,774,951 | 1,995,442 | | Do. |
| 1871 | 8,863,177 | 3,840,802 | 5,022,374 | 3,145,500 | | Do. |
| 1872 | 11,963,640 | 5,011,278 | 6,952,361 | | | Do. |
| 1873 | 12,863,952 | 4,969,271 | 7,894,681 | 3,184,315 | $1,628,265 | Do. |
| 1874 | 13,611,030 | 5,268,131 | 8,342,898 | 3,477,709 | 2,713,775 | Do. |
| 1875 | 15,665,081 | 6,487,199 | 9,177,882 | 3,933,308 | 5,427,550 | Do. |
| 1876 | 16,994,216 | 7,857,211 | 9,137,004 | 3,395,468 | 4,342,040 | Do. |
| 1877 | 17,964,230 | 11,035,045 | 6,929,184 | 3,716,983 | 4,342,040 | Do. |
| 1878 | 17,639,067 | 10,031,352 | 7,607,714 | 3,968,730 | | Do. |
| 1879 | 17,217,971 | 10,207,862 | 7,010,108 | 3,367,885 | | Do. |
| 1880 | 20,511,640 | 12,045,668 | 8,465,971 | 3,715,324 | 3,406,530 | Do. |
| 1881 | 24,094,100 | 13,861,009 | 10,233,091 | 3,508,291 | 3,556,530 | Do. |
| 1882 | 25,683,242 | 16,067,183 | 9,616,058 | 3,443,413 | 3,556,530 | Do. |
| 1883 | 24,745,657 | 15,570,600 | 9,175,457 | 3,546,591 | 3,556,530 | Do. |
| 1884 | 22,180,830 | 15,695,396 | 6,485,433 | 3,878,487 | 1,778,265 | Do. |
| 1885 | 10,546,809 | 4,671,167 | 4,671,167 | 2,434,290 | | Poor's Railway Guide for years 1885 to 1893, inclusive. |
| 1886 | 11,599,486 | 5,644,874 | 5,644,874 | | | Do. |
| 1887 | 13,604,682 | 7,271,923 | 7,271,923 | | | Do. |
| 1888 | 15,838,832 | 9,632,067 | 9,632,067 | | | Do. |
| 1889 | 15,530,215 | 9,764,271 | 9,764,271 | | | Do. |
| 1890 | 15,937,004 | 9,875,018 | 9,875,018 | | | Do. |
| 1891 | 16,629,104 | 9,211,749 | 9,211,749 | | | Do. |
| 1892 | 14,612,990 | 8,905,411 | 8,905,411 | | | Do. |
| Total | 382,543,430 | 211,289,125 | 186,878,715 | 53,863,109 | 34,308,055 | |

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 89.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 17, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TELLER presented the following paper from the Journal of the Society of Arts:

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

### INDIAN SECTION.

Thursday, January 19, 1893; Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., in the chair.

The paper read was—

## THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

By J. BARR ROBERTSON.

In a period like the present of widespread depression in trade and industry, and amongst the people generally, the question as to whether this can be traced to any special cause or causes is one of the highest importance. Numerous controversies have been, and are being carried on as to these causes, and out of the conflicting masses of argument and fact, of error and confusion, there is gradually emerging the cardinal idea that the predominant cause is the appreciation that gold has undergone in the last twenty years. In 1885 and 1886 a royal commission sat to inquire into the depression of trade and industry, but it practically failed to find any adequate cause for the troubles to which the inquiry extended. In its third report, however, the question of the altered relations between gold and silver was prominently brought forward; it was accepted as proved that the average prices of commodities in gold money countries had fallen, and that the gold price of silver had fallen, and it was stated that as this depression extended to other countries, and was therefore not the outcome of merely local causes or conditions, the appreciation of gold would be a cause sufficient to account for most of the phenomena into which they had been inquiring. And they recommended that a special commission should be appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the value of the precious metals. But it is very important in passing to emphasise the fact that outside of the questions of the precious metals and the currency, no adequate cause was found to account for the depression.

Yet the depression was there to be accounted for, because the commissioners were fully convinced of the extreme gravity of the situation.

And since that time the conviction has deepened that the chief cause of the depression is the appreciation of gold. A special royal commission to inquire into recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals has collected a large mass of opinions and facts on the subject, and has found that the gold prices of commodities and of silver have undergone a very considerable fall, which is equivalent to saying that there has been a considerable increase in the purchasing power of gold over commodities and silver. It is, however, one thing to state this as a fact, it is a very different thing to make it so clear to popular apprehension that its full significance will be completely grasped and understood. It will be generally regarded as a truism that there is a great advantage in the prices of commodities being cheap. To buy things cheap, without any sacrifice of quality, is looked upon as one of the great objects to be aimed at in life. And when it is seen that there has been a fall in the prices of the leading commodities, it is often assumed that that ought to be a sign of prosperous times. If things are very cheap, then everyone can get so much more of them for the same money. What more, it may be thought, can be needed to bring home the conclusion that low prices are a great advantage, and correspondingly that high prices are a great disadvantage?

But when we come to look more closely at the subject we see that there are different kinds of low prices. We have low prices of grain, for example, as the result of an abundant harvest, or we have low prices of articles as the result of some economy that has been effected in the cost of their production. The prices of grain, and of these other articles, will therefore be relatively cheaper than those of others in which there has been no abundant harvest, no excessive supply, or no economy in the cost of their production. On the other hand, if there is a deficient harvest, or if some articles can only be produced at a greater cost than formerly, then the prices of the articles so affected will be higher. These changes—and they are going on and must go on continually—are relative changes, that is, some price are higher relatively to a certain general level, and some are lower relatively to that level, and so prices rise and fall in endless diversity. These changes in regard to the prices of commodities are due solely to demand and supply in connection with these commodities. They are natural changes, and they are inevitable. They are not produced under any artificial conditions of restraint, they are produced under the complete liberty of mankind to use their best judgdment in selecting and following up the most advantageous fields of production or of occupation that are available for the application of their labour, or their capital. Under such conditions of freedom, more will be produced of some articles relatively to the population than of other articles as compared with former years, and less will be produced of some articles than in former years. But all this is done under free judgment, free production or occupation, and free competition. Under this system one man may become rich or another man may become poor, but all have a free field and an open chance according to their means, their capacities, and their opportunities.

In this country we do not attempt to interfere with prices, however high or low, except in the few cases in which we impose taxation on articles for the purposes of revenue, and in these cases we tax the whole quantity consumed in the country. In every other country of the world, taxes are imposed for purposes of protection, and thus many of the natural prices, as we know them, are interfered with by the arbitrary system of tariffs for the protection of local trade and industry.

Still, that does not prevent, nor should it, prices of commodities from rising and falling in obedience to demand and supply, as modified by the arbitrary effects of tariffs. So that, for our present purpose, prices under free trade and those under protection may be placed in the same category. The prices of individual commodities under either system rise and fall in accordance with distinct and ascertainable causes in connection with demand and supply.

But there is another class of low prices intimately mixed up with, yet originating in causes totally distinct from, the low prices of the system of demand and supply. The distinction between those two classes of low prices is one that is hardly sufficiently considered or understood by the general public. This confusion of two distinct things in the popular mind, and the neglect almost altogether of what, in currency considerations like the present, is by far the more important of the two elements, have hitherto formed an insuperable difficulty in the way of a popular apprehension of the momentous questions at issue. If we take the average prices of a considerable number of leading commodities year by year, we may find that these average prices have, as a whole, risen very materially over a period of years, or that they have fallen very materially. This will be more intelligible if we explain the system of index numbers of the *Economist* newspaper. The prices of 22 leading wholesale commodities were tabulated from the year 1845 to 1850, and the average price for these years of each article was called 100, so that with 22 articles the total index number was 2,200. On January 1 of each subsequent year, the prices were taken, and in each case the article was represented by a number above or below 100, according as the price had risen or fallen, and the sum of the 22 numbers was the total index number set down year by year. This total index number, therefore, merged all prices high and low in a single figure, and a glance indicated, year by year, how the general level of prices was moving, whether upward or downward.

Some articles might rise in price, and others might fall, but the total index number only showed how, on the average, and as a whole, the total prices had risen or fallen. Now, it will be evident that the prices that rose above the original 100 of 1845 to 1850 might have been balanced by those that fell below that figure; and so we might have had in the total no very great variation year by year from the original 2,200. So long as some prices go up, and others go down, we can not say whether the purchasing power of our money is increasing or diminishing; but when we see the total index number going up or going down, then we know that our money is buying less or buying more of general commodities than it did before. The total index number of the prices of the 22 articles, from 1845 to 1850, was 2,200, but, in 1864, it reached its highest point, namely, 3,787; in 1870 it was 2,689; whereas, in 1886, it was 2,023, the lowest point since these figures were first tabulated. The meaning of this was that, in 1845 to 1850, certain quantities of the 22 articles could have been purchased for £2,200; in 1864 it would have taken £3,787 to purchase the same quantities; in 1870, £2,689; whereas, in 1886, £2,023 would have sufficed. From 1850, therefore, to 1879, gold had diminished in purchasing power, because it took £3,787 in 1864 and £2,689 in 1870 to purchase what only required £2,200 in 1845 to 1850. But, as in 1886 it only required £2,023 to do the same, gold has enormously increased in purchasing power, as compared with 1864 and 1870, and had considerably increased as compared with 1845 to 1850.

At this point, therefore, attention is again drawn to the distinction

between a range of prices, some low and others high, following the conditions of supply and demand of the 22 commodities, and continually changing relatively to each other, but in which the total index number does not vary much from year to year, and a range of prices continually changing relatively to each other, but in which the total index number has, for example, fallen from 3,787 in 1864, or 2,689 in 1870, to 2,023 in 1886. When the total index number is comparatively stationary year by year in this country, the purchasing power of gold over general commodities is steady; but when the total index number falls enormously between one period and another, then the purchasing power of gold over commodities has increased enormously; and when the total index number falls, for example, 30 per cent., that means that, in addition to the rise and fall in prices, due to the operation of supply and demand, there is a fall of 30 per cent. in all prices, both high and low, due to the increase in the purchasing power of gold. Starting at a given period, like 1845 to 1850, if the same proportion was maintained between the amount of money in circulation and the uses of the public for money, the same general level of average prices would be maintained.

But, if larger quantities of money flow into circulation from abroad, as was the case from 1850 till 1870 from the Californian and Australian gold-fields, then, while prices will rise and fall relatively to each other, the general level of prices will also rise in correspondence with the increased quantity of money in circulation, so that all the individual prices, high or low, relatively, will rise higher than they would otherwise have done. This is very strikingly exemplified by the course of prices during the influx of the gold from California and Australia. The 22 articles, valued, in 1845 to 1850, at £2,200, rose in price; so that, for the 8 years from 1858 to 1865, the yearly average was £3,038; during the 10 years from 1866 to 1875, it was £2,877; in the 10 years, 1876 till 1885, it was £2,419; in 1886, it was £2,023; on July 1, 1892, it was £2,081; and on January 1, 1893, it was £2,120. So that we see how this influx of gold raised prices, without any regard to the changes in relative prices, due to supply and demand, as affecting commodities; and at each of these periods the purchasing power of gold changed, until now average prices have fallen considerably below those of the exceedingly depressed times, before the gold discoveries in 1849 and 1850. During the last 18 years, our supplies of gold have fallen off greatly, as compared with the period from 1850 to 1870, and the number of countries using gold money has considerably increased, and, consequently, our our general level of prices has fallen very much, as shown by the total index number. The purchasing power of gold has correspondingly increased; and this will be more completely exhibited in the table following. The object is to compare the various ranges of prices from a period before Germany began to demonetize silver and to adopt the single gold standard, up to the present time. The five years, from 1865 to 1869, have been chosen for this purpose; and the total index numbers during these years give an annual average of 3,102 for the 22 articles. In the table, in order to render the movements of the index number clearer, we have taken 3,102 as equal to 100, and made the other calculations accordingly, so as to deal in percentages.

The figures in column 1 show the movements of English prices in the last 23 years. In 1886 they had fallen 35 per cent., and on January 1, 1892, the total fall was 31 per cent., on July 1 33 per cent., and on January 1 of this year 32 per cent. Therefore it is absolutely incontestable that between the first period and the last date in the table,

gold had so much increased in purchasing power that £68 would purchase the same quantities of the 22 staple commodities of the *Economist* as would have required £100 in the period from 1865 to 1869; and a glance at the table will show the varying course year by year of the fall in prices.

Passing to column 2, we have here the *Economist* index numbers valued in par silver in London at the current rates. After 1872 the quantity of silver that could have been bought for gold increased, and so commodities were worth a higher silver price than the gold price, as compared with the period before 1873. The gold index number and the silver index number both started at 100, and they continued the same until 1873, when the effect of the adoption of the gold standard by Germany, and the demonetisation of silver began to be felt, and after this France, and the other members of the Latin Union demonetised silver. In consequence of these movements, the gold valuation of prices and the silver valuation began to diverge from each other, until on January 1, 1893, the gold valuation had fallen to 68, while the silver valuation stood at 107. This will perhaps be made clearer if we state that while at the end 68 ounces of gold would purchase as much of the staple commodities as 100 ounces at the beginning of the period under review, in the case of silver 101 ounces would on July 1, 1892, purchase as much as 100 ounces did at the beginning, and 107 rupees would purchase in London on January 1, 1893, as much as 100 rupees did in the former period.

TABLE I.

| | The "Economist" index numbers of 22 leading commodities. | | | | Mr. Sauerbeck's index numbers. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Column 1.—Index numbers. Gold prices January 1. 100 = 3102. | Column 2.—Prices in column 1, as valued in London in bar silver. | Column 3.—Increase in purchasing power of gold, as shown by prices in column 1. | Column 4.—Increase in purchasing power of silver, as shown by prices in column 2. | 45 leading commodities. Gold prices. Average of year. | Gold value of bar silver in London. Average of year. 100 = 60.84*d.* per ounce. |
| | | | *Per cent.* | *Per cent.* | | |
| 1865 to 1869 ..... | 100 | 100 | Par | Par. | 100 | 100 |
| 1870..... | 87 | 87 | 15 | 15 | 96 | 99.6 |
| 1871..... | 83 | 83 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 99.7 |
| 1872..... | 91 | 91 | 10 | 10 | 109 | 99.2 |
| 1873..... | 95 | 96 | 5 | 4 | 111 | 97.4 |
| 1874..... | 93 | 95 | 8 | 5 | 102 | 95.8 |
| 1875..... | 90 | 94 | 11 | 6 | 96 | 93.3 |
| 1876..... | 87 | 95 | 15 | 5 | 95 | 86.7 |
| 1877..... | 88 | 93 | 14 | 8 | 94 | 90.2 |
| 1878..... | 81 | 91 | 23 | 10 | 87 | 86.4 |
| 1879..... | 71 | 87 | 41 | 15 | 83 | 84.2 |
| 1880..... | 82 | 95 | 22 | 5 | 88 | 85.9 |
| 1881..... | 77 | 91 | 30 | 10 | 85 | 95.0 |
| 1882..... | 78 | 91 | 28 | 10 | 84 | 84.9 |
| 1883..... | 75 | 90 | 33 | 11 | 82 | 83.1 |
| 1884..... | 72 | 86 | 39 | 16 | 76 | 83.3 |
| 1885..... | 68 | 82 | 47 | 22 | 72 | 79.9 |
| 1886..... | 65 | 84 | 54 | 19 | 69 | 74.6 |
| 1887..... | 66 | 87 | 51 | 17 | 68 | 73.3 |
| 1888..... | 72 | 98 | 39 | 2 | 70 | 70.4 |
| 1889..... | 71 | 101 | 41 | —1* | 72 | 70.2 |
| 1890..... | 72 | 98 | 39 | 2 | 72 | 78.4 |
| 1891..... | 72 | 90 | 39 | 11 | 72 | 74.1 |
| 1892..... | 69 | 95 | 45 | 5 | 68 | 65.3 |
| 1893..... | 68 | 107 | 47 | —7* | ..... | ..... |
| July 1, 1892 ..... | 67 | 101 | 50 | 1 | 67.8 | 65.9 |
| Oct. 1, 1892 ..... | 66 | 105 | 51 | —5* | 66.8 | 62.7 |

*Decrease in purchasing power, that is, depreciation of 1 per cent., 5 per cent., 7 per cent.

Now let us pause for a moment and estimate the enormous significance of this result of the movements of gold and silver prices during the last quarter of a century. The foreign producer in a silver money country like India, sends his merchandise to London in competition with English merchandise, and sells it side by side with the English merchandise in the same market, and it may be out of the same warehouse. The foreign and the English goods have been sold in London for a quarter of a century on exactly the same conditions, and at exactly the same price for equal qualities. But the English producer who began by getting £100 for a certain quantity of his produce now gets only £68 for every £100 that he formerly received; whereas the Indian producer, selling at the same gold price in London as the English producer, received on July 1, 101 rupees for every 100 rupees that he received in the period from 1865 to 1869, and on January 1, 1893, he received 107 rupees. The consequence is, that with all conditions of demand and supply of commodities affecting equally both foreign and domestic merchandise, within a quarter of a century the domestic producer was receiving in July 33 per cent., and in January 32 per cent. less money for his merchandise in the London market than he received at the beginning of the period, whereas the Indian producer was receiving 1 per cent. more of his money in July and 7 per cent. more in January than he received in London at the beginning of the period. It must be remembered that we are dealing with commodities in this country, and not with exclusively Indian products, the object being to contrast gold prices and silver prices in the same market.

Further, it is most important to remark that the purchasing power of silver, the money of the Indian producer, had not depreciated in regard to commodities until 1892. A glance at column 2 will show that silver prices had fallen, that is, that the purchasing power of silver had increased during the whole period except in 1889, and on July 1, 1892, when it required 101 ounces of silver to purchase what formerly required 100 ounces, and it is only since that time that a depreciation, amounting in all to 7 per cent., has taken place. So that in London silver prices have risen to a small extent. But gold prices which were on a par with silver prices up to 1872, are now 32 per cent. lower than they were in 1865 to 1869.

Passing now to column 3, it will be seen that, in its command over commodities, gold had increased in purchasing power to the extent of 54 per cent. in 1886, and to 47 per cent. at the end of the period. A sum of £68 will now purchase what formerly required £100, and in column 3 we see year by year the changes in the purchasing power of gold. In 1872 £100 would purchase commodities which, in 1865 to 1869, would have cost £110, in 1882 it would purchase £128 worth, and in 1886 £154 worth. On 1st July, 1892, £100 would purchase what would have formerly cost £150, and on 1st January, 1893, what would have formerly cost £147.

While it is almost universally stated that silver has depreciated, a glance at column 4 will show that, except on three occasions, silver has during the last twenty-three years been appreciated. In 1872, silver and gold were together, and 100 ounces of silver would purchase as much as 110 ounces would have purchased in 1865 to 1869; in 1882, the 100 ounces had also a purchasing power of 110 ounces; in 1886, of 119 ounces; and on July 1, 1892, the 100 ounces had a purchasing power of 99 ounces; and on January 1, 1893, of 93½ ounces of the value from 1865 to 1869.

In corroboration of the fall in the gold prices of commodities, we are

indebted to Mr. A. Sauerbeck for the index numbers of forty-five leading commodities in London which are included in the foregoing table. The final results are almost exactly the same as those of the *Economist.* His figures for the period from 1865 to 1869 average 100, and his figure for 1892 is 68 against the 69 of the *Economist*, on January 1, 1892, and 68 on January 1, 1893. Mr. Sauerbeck's figure for September is 66.8; and this he declares to be the lowest touched during this century.

A further fact has now to be recorded. The gold price of silver fell during the period under notice, from 60½d. to 40⅜d., on July 1, 1892, and this was a fall from 100 to 66.4, while commodities fell to 67: so that here we have the extraordinary result of the *Economist's* 22 commodities, Mr. Sauerbeck's 45 commodities, and bar silver in London, all steadily falling for a quarter of a century, and in July, 1892, all arriving at practically the same point, namely, 67. Considering the immense field for variations, the correspondence between the three was something which we could hardly have regarded as possible. But it is a striking evidence of the extraordinary stability of silver in its purchasing power over commodities as compared with gold during such a long period, and of its steadiness as a standard of value. On the other hand, the fall in the gold price of commodities, and of silver, to the extent of 32 per cent., is an equally striking evidence of the instability of gold during the same period, and of its entire unreliability as a standard of value.

In considering the movements of gold prices and silver prices it has been thought better to take the articles as valued both in gold and in silver in London, and so we have recorded the figures as if both a gold currency by itself and a silver currency by itself were in operation in this country. It is most important to point out that the difference between the index number of gold prices and that of silver prices is solely and exclusively a difference of currency. It is so often stated when comparing gold prices and silver prices in separate countries that there are many disturbing elements to be taken into account, that both gold and silver prices in London have been expressly calculated so as to make an exact comparison of the action of gold and silver on prices in the same market where there are no disturbing elements.

But while the limits of our space forbid the presentation of the details of the 22 commodities separately, there is one paramount article of production, both in this country and in India, the particulars of which it will be highly interesting to present in some detail. I refer to wheat. There has recently been a lengthened correspondence in the *Times* on wheat-growing, and the profits and losses arising therefrom; and in this controversy the leading agriculturists of the country have explained their view, although it does not seem that they propounded any available remedy for the extraordinary depression in the prices of grain. In fact, they have failed to give any account of causes sufficient to produce the depression. It is believed, nevertheless, that the principal cause of the troubles from which our agriculturists are suffering can be shown. The following table gives the movements in the prices of Indian and British wheat since 1873. The Indian figures are taken from the Government of India's publication, "Prices and Wages in India," 1892, p. 125. The prices of the two classes of wheat for January, 1873, have been taken as 100 in the official tables, and the gold prices are calculated from the table in the *Economist.* It may be explained that the index number of the latter for wheat was taken at 100 for the period from 1845 to 1850; that in 1865 to 1869 the average of the five years was again 100; and that in 1872 and in 1873 it was

104. In the following table, for the sake of exact comparison with the Indian per-centages, the 104 of the *Economist* in 1873 has been taken to be equal to 100, and the other figures calculated accordingly:

TABLE II.

*Indian and British Prices of Wheat.*

| Year. | Bombay prices. | | London prices. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Column 1. Khandwa Seoni, January. | Column 2. No. 1, soft white, January. | Column 3. The *Economist* Gold Prices. January 1st. | Column 4. Column 3 valued in bar silver. |
| 1871 | 57 | 87 | 96 | 96 |
| 1872 | 87 | 86 | 100 | 100 |
| 1873 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 |
| 1874 | 77 | 75 | 111 | 114 |
| 1875 | 74 | 80 | 77 | 81 |
| 1876 | 76 | 84 | 81 | 88 |
| 1877 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 98 |
| 1878 | 106 | 119 | 94 | 106 |
| 1879 | 131 | 116 | 72 | 87 |
| 1880 | 137 | 115 | 85 | 98 |
| 1881 | 82 | 96 | 79 | 93 |
| 1882 | 81 | 97 | 81 | 94 |
| 1883 | 88 | 87 | 74 | 89 |
| 1884 | 66 | 86 | 70 | 84 |
| 1885 | 66 | 74 | 58 | 70 |
| 1886 | 81 | 80 | 55 | 70 |
| 1887 | 97 | 89 | 63 | 84 |
| 1888 | 100 | 86 | 56 | 76 |
| 1889 | 103 | 95 | 55 | 78 |
| 1890 | 90 | 84 | 54 | 73 |
| 1891 | 93 | 87 | 59 | 73 |
| 1892 | 118 | 103 | 67 | 93 |
| Average of 22 years, 1871 to 1892 | 91 | 92 | 76 | 88 |
| July 1st, 1892 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 86 |
| Jan. 1st, 1893 | ..... | ..... | 47 | 74 |

The average price of Indian wheat during the 22 years, with 100 as the price for 1873, was 91½ for both classes, and in January, 1892, the two classes stood at 118 and 103 respectively. On January 1st, 1892, the London gold price, which in 1872 and 1873 was at 100, had fallen to 67, on July 1st, 1892, it had fallen to 57, and on January 1st, 1893, as low as 47. But, when the silver price in London is examined, it is seen that it stood at 100 in 1872, the same as the gold price; and when the latter stood, in January last, at 67, the silver price was at 93; and when it fell further, in July, to 57, the silver price was at 86, though now the prices are respectively 47 and 74. On the other hand, the average silver price of the 20 years was 88, as compared with the Bombay average of 91½, and this higher price in India might be partly accounted for by the fall during the period in freight and other charges from Bombay to London. But it is not expected that there should be an identical price as between Bombay and the silver valuation in London, because the wheat is valued in markets widely apart and with great opportunities of practical variation in price in connection with the varying charges of transfer to London as well as in connection with local conditions of demand and supply in India itself. But it is none the less satisfactory to find that the silver price in London is only 3½ per cent. less than that in Bombay on an average of the last twenty-two years, and it must be remembered that any decrease in charges between Bombay and London would add to the price in Bombay. As it might possibly be thought that this difference is in some way con-

nected with the ordinary shipping charges, it may be well to point out that the Bombay prices and the English gold and silver prices all started at 100, and thus the Bombay price would only be affected by economies in transit charges.

In the above table, column 3 represents the gross returns to the British wheat-grower, and column 4 represents the gross returns in silver in London to the Indian wheat-grower. The English grower and the Indian grower both started in 1872 by getting 100, but by 1886 the former was only getting £55 for the quantity of wheat that in 1873 brought him £100, while the Indian grower in 1886 was getting 78 rupees for what had formerly yielded him 100 rupees. On July 1st, 1892, when the English grower was only receiving £57 instead of £100, the Indian grower was receiving 86 rupees as against 100 in 1872. The Indian grower who started in 1872 by getting the same price as the English grower, received in July 1892 in London 51 per cent. more in his money than the English grower received in his, and on January 1st, 1893, he received 57 per cent. more. If the English currency had been of silver and the Indian currency had been of gold, then their positions would have been reversed. The English grower would in that case now be receiving £74 where he receives but £47, and the Indian grower would be receiving but 47 rupees where he is really receiving 74. And it must be recollected that silver, so far from being depricated in purchasing power as against wheat is considerably appreciated, that is in July the Indian grower only received 86 rupees in London for wheat which in 1873 brought him 100 rupees, though on January 1st, 1892, he received 93 rupees, so that no claim whatever can be made that the difference is due to the deprication of silver. In fact the figures in both of the foregoing tables show beyond the possibility of being successfully disputed, that silver, as regards its purchasing power over the 22 commodities and over wheat, has been greater in nearly all of the last 22 years than in 1865 to 1869, but gold is shown to have increased in purchasing power to a far greater degree than silver. In England and in India therefore we have two distinct currencies which have both appreciated in purchasing power over the leading commodities, but the index number of the silver valuation in London of the 22 commodities, though at the beginning of 1892 not up to the level at which it stood 20 years ago, had nevertheless on July 1st just reached 1 per cent. above the former level, and on January 1st 7 per cent., after remaining during nearly the whole period below it.

Now a great deal is said of the competition of wheat from the plains of Russia and India, and from the prairies of the United States. It is so evident that very large quantities are being poured in at every harbor, that most people accept this fact as conclusive that that is the cause of the low prices in this country.

So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the following table will show certain figures of very great importance in this controversy:

TABLE III.

*Wheat.—United Kingdom. Per head of the population.*

| | Net imports per annum. | Home produce per annum. | Total foreign and home produce per annum. | Gazette price per quarter. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *lbs.* | *lbs.* | *lbs.* | *s.* | *d.* | |
| Average of 8 years, 1872–'79 | 184.68 | 172.77* | 357.45 | 51 | 2 | A fall of 36 per cent. |
| 1884 | 191.57 | 144.75 | 336.32 | 35 | 8 | |
| 1885 | 237.81 | 139.33 | 377.20 | 32 | 10 | |
| 1886 | 187.79 | 109.93 | 297.72 | 31 | 0 | |
| 1887 | 223.63 | 131.26 | 354.89 | 32 | 6 | |
| 1888 | 223.49 | 127.30 | 350.79 | 31 | 10 | |
| 1889 | 219.03 | 128.65 | 347.68 | 29 | 9 | |
| 1890 | 226.38 | 127.79 | 354.17 | 31 | 11 | |
| 1891 | 244.06 | 124.58 | 368.64 | 37 | 0 | |
| Average of 8 years, 1884–'91 | 219.23 | 129.20 | 348.43 | 32 | 10 | |
| 1st Jan., 1893 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 8 | |

* This figure 172.77 is calculated from Lawes and Gilbert's figures in "Journal of the Statistical Society," vol. 43, 1880, p. 330, while the 184.68 is calculated from figures in the "Statistical Abstract." The net imports from 1884 to 1891 are from the "Statistical Abstract," and the home produce is calculated at 63 lbs. per bushel from Tables given there. But there are no official figures for the home produce of wheat before 1884, and Lawes and Gilbert's only come down to 1879. This is the reason of the gap from 1880 to 1883.

It will thus be seen that in the eight years, 1872–79, the total quantity of wheat consumed in this country was 357.45 lbs. per head of the population, at the average price per quarter of 51s. 2d., whereas in the eight years, 1884–91, the consumption per head of the population was only 348.43 lbs., and yet the average price was as low as 32s. 10d. This was a fall on the average of 36 per cent. Can it possibly be that with a less consumption, that is with less wheat sold in the markets of the United Kingdom in the latter period than in the former, there can be any contention that the smaller supply per head of the population could only bring 32s. 10d., while a larger supply in the earlier period should bring 51s. 2d., if the cause was only one of supply and demand? These figures are conclusive that the fall in price is not really due to excessive supply, because there was no excessive total supply. It is true that the foreign wheat has increased very considerably in the latter period, but the total amount has not increased, and, therefore, if the question were one solely of demand and supply, why should the price have fallen at all?

If a clear indication were wanted as to excessive supplies of wheat as compared with other commodities, reference might be made to columns 1 and 2 in Table I., and to columns 3 and 4 in Table II. It will be seen that in the former Table 100 is the average of 1865 to 1869, and as we have already explained, the *Economist* index number for wheat from 1865 to 1869 is 100, and the figure for 1872 and 1873 is 104, which, however, was changed to 100, so as to bring the comparison in exact line with the Indian official figures for 1873. But taking January 1st, 1892, in Table I., we have the 22 commodities standing at 69 for gold, and 95 for silver, and if in Table II. the difference between 100 and 104 is added, so as to make comparison of 100 for wheat from 1865 to 1869, then the special wheat figures will be 70 and 97 for gold and silver respectively, on January 1st, 1892, against 69 and 95 for the 22 com-

modities. This clearly demonstrates that wheat at that date was rather higher in comparative price than the average of the 22 commodities, and therefore that the wheat grower, grievous though his troubles might be, was slightly better off as to his relative price than the other producers in the leading industries of the country. Since then, wheat has, however, fallen much more than the average of the 22 commodities.

When the relative positions of the Indian and English growers of wheat are compared, though they both sell at the same relative price in London, the Indian has an immense advantage in one thing, and only one thing: he has a currency rather appreciated in the last quarter of a century, but still that yields him now, in silver, 57 per cent. more of his money than the English grower is getting in gold, as compared with prices ruling from 1865 to 1869. He does not sell at a very low price in his own money, as we see he was getting 97 rupees in January, 1892, against 100 rupees twenty-five years ago. If the English grower could only have got £97 at the beginning of 1892, and been on the same footing as to present and past returns as the Indian, it is perfectly certain we should not have heard anything of excessive competition; but where the English grower has been so grievously injured is, that while the prices of wheat have fallen to such a low point in 25 years, his rent, wages, and other expenses have not fallen in a corresponding degree, or, rather, they did not fall as the price of wheat fell. He has been taught, by leading authorities on this question, that the fall has been due to bad seasons, to excessive competition from abroad, and to other causes; and he has been led to hope that the present state of things will, if let alone, right itself, and another era of prosperity soon spring up. But it is a fact that the yield of wheat per acre in all the wheat-growing countries of the world beyond these shores is gradually diminishing, and the populations of the world are nearly all increasing, and some of them very rapidly, and thus requiring larger supplies of wheat. When, however, the English grower sees, in the midst of his adversity, and at a time when he regards wheat growing as something almost to be despaired of, that the Indian grower is in the enjoyment of a much higher relative price and a very high degree of prosperity from his wheat fields, the former will perhaps begin to think that it can not be wheat growing that is so unprofitable that there must be some other cause apart from occasional bad seasons, or from the demand or supply of wheat throughout the world, with which the English grower has to contend, and from which the Indian grower is free.

## The Causes of the Fall in Gold Prices.

The question thus naturally arises as to the cause or causes that have led to this fall. Judging from the operation of the laws of supply and demand, one might expect to find that there is less gold in circulation compared with the transactions in which gold, or money on the gold standard, is required, than was the case twenty-five years ago. It can be said with positive certainty that if there had been more money in circulation in the gold standard countries during the last twenty-five years, prices would have been higher, indeed prices would have been maintained at the level of twenty-five years ago if there had been money enough to effect that object. And therefore conversely, if average gold prices have fallen, it is because the supply of gold in the gold money countries has fallen off relatively to the transactions requiring the use of money. This will very probably be disputed, if one may judge from the writings of latter-day commentators on the currency, though hardly any proposition in the whole field of monetary science has had such

conclusive practical illustration in all countries and all ages, and been so universally accepted. There are the words inflation and contraction of the currency to describe the phenomena referred to, and it will hardly be doubted that abundance of historical examples of both conditions can be found, and at present the Indian rupee is at approximately the same level of purchasing power as it was 25 years ago, yet its former gold price was 1s. 11d., and it is now 1s. 3d. But while the gold price of the rupee has thus fallen so much, gold prices of commodities in this country have also fallen very greatly. On the other hand prices in the Argentine Republic, to take one example, are enormously inflated, and so we have before us as compared with the period from 1865 to 1869, stable prices in India, low prices in England, and high prices in the Argentine Republic, all in accordance with a stable currency, a contracted currency, and an inflated currency. When the civil war closed in the United States, prices in greenbacks were very much higher than in gold because of the excessive quantity of paper money in circulation, but in 1879, when specie payments were resumed, the difference between gold prices and greenback prices had disappeared. The cause of this disappearance was partly the contraction of the paper currency, and partly the increase of population and of business requiring more money. Chili has just raised money by loan to enable it to withdraw part of its paper money, and thus reduce the volume of its currency so as to bring it to the level of gold, the paper currency having been over issued in nominal amount as compared with the gold standard, and thus depreciated below the level of gold, that is, causing prices for commodities in paper money to be higher than in gold.

The Indian Government are considering whether they should not raise the gold value of the silver rupee by suspending the coinage of silver, that is, by contracting the silver currency until the rupee rises to the fixed gold price. The quantity theory of money is so perfectly recognized in practice, that the Indian Government do not for a moment doubt that the contraction of the rupee currency would raise the gold value of the rupee.

But in estimating the causes of the fall in the gold prices of commodities, we are confronted with the opinion expressed in Part II. of the final Report of the Gold and Silver Commission by the members who favored monometallism as follows:

"We believe the fall [in the gold prices of commodities] to be mainly due, at all events, to circumstances independent of changes in the production of, or demand for, the precious metals, or the altered relation of silver to gold."

This passage is quoted in the *Economist* of October 29, 1892, to confute Mr. A. J. Balfour's contention in his speech at Manchester on October 27 last, when he said—

"And can we claim that great quality for a standard [namely, 'as a permanent record of the debts and obligations lasting through long periods of time'] which, by the admission even of the monometallists themselves, has appreciated in some 15 years no less than 30 or 35 per cent., and of whose appreciation no man living under the existing system can prophesy the limits?"

We find, also, the same passage doing duty in the Indian Press and with the Indian Currency Association in a way that brings it down from the region of mere fugitive theory to the decisive test of a proposal to apply it to the case of the Indian currency. Accepting and following up the views quoted above from the Monometallic Commissioners, they argue thus:—

"It is reasonable, therefore, to infer that the introduction of a gold standard will not injuriously affect prices in India, as suggested by the Currency Association, especially if the change be gradual."

This proposal is perfectly reasonable, if the Monometallic Commissioners are right in saying that the fall in gold prices is mainly due to circumstances, independent of changes in the production of a demand for the precious metals. If the fall in gold prices has little or nothing to do with changes in regard to gold and silver, then the argument is unanswerable, that a contraction of the Indian currency and a rise in the gold price of the rupee will not injuriously affect Indian prices. To carry this argument to the concrete case proposed in India—namely, to suspend the coinage of silver, and gradually by this means contract the currency, until the rupee shall be worth 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d., instead of 1s. 3d., as at present, the contention of the Monometallic Commissioners being that, as the fall in the gold prices of commodities and of silver is mainly due to circumstances, independent of changes in the precious metals, the Indian advocates of a gold standard say, therefore, that the rise in gold price of the rupee will be independent of changes in the precious metals, and will not be attended by any material change in Indian prices; and thus the contraction of the rupee from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. can be carried, with little change, and with perfect safety. This would be, however, to assume that 1s. 8d. is the same as 1s. 3d.; while a glance at a table of cost of Indian commodities laid down in London would at once show that, with a fixed gold price in London, and a change in the rupee from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d., the price of an article in India must be correspondingly lower. When we come to positive figures, imaginary conditions must give way.

We must, therefore, protest emphatically against this dangerous doctrine, promulgated by the conservative monometallic members of the Gold and Silver Commission, because in the whole report this is the only really dangerous doctrine which receives any commendation. But our friends in India have already given it a serious blow, by proposing to act upon it, because we may feel perfectly assured that no statesman, either in India or in this country, would for a moment approve of any attempt to take the risk of such a step being followed by little or no change. If a gold standard or a gold currency is to be introduced into India, it will be on the ground that every change in the volume of the currency relative to the business in which currency may be required, shall make a change in Indian prices. If the gold price of the rupee is to be raised by suspension of the rupee coinage, Indian prices must fall in a corresponding degree, and it is for those interested in Indian prices to say whether they are prepared for such a fall. The question of a gold standard for India is not at present being discussed, and it is only touched upon here as illustrating the action on prices of changes in the volume of a country's currency. The present point is, therefore, to emphasise that no Indian or British statesman will venture to recommend or adopt for India a monetary policy which does not take into account the quantity theory of money as the sole, or almost the sole, instrument in producing changes in the average prices of commodities.

Changes in the volume of money, or in the transactons to be carried out by money, have as complete an effect on the prices of commodities as changes in the supply of and demand for commodities. Two distinct things are being dealt with—money and commodities—and both are widely distributed over the world. There are from time to time changes in the quantity and in the uses of money, and there are also changes in the supply of and in the demand for commodities; but whatever their independent fluctuations may be, there is always a relation between money and each commodity, and this relation is expressed in

the price of the article. There is, however, a distinction to be drawn, namely, that while each commodity is only one of an almost innumerable variety of articles to which a price is always attached, the one article money is always being offered against, and measured against, all existing commodities. So while at any one time the money of the gold standard, for example, has only one value, or one purchasing power, the commodities in which it is valued, and to which it affixes a value, have as varied a price, or purchasing power, as against money, or against each other, as there are commodities in existence. Thus money is being continually measured against all purchasable articles, and its purchasing power is thus tested and adjusted daily and hourly to thousands of articles. But each of these articles being only one in thousands, it is impossible that each separate commodity should as rapidly and exactly adjust the changes in its price to the changes in demand and supply in regard to the article as is the case with money, which is all the time measuring itself against all commodities, and thus keeping the volume of money in circulation continually and completely adjusted to the transactions to be carried out by money.

It would be strange indeed if demand and supply could regulate the prices of thousands of articles, and that yet demand and supply in regard to the single article money, in which they are all valued, should not have a corresponding influence. The truth is, that from the necessities of the case, demand and supply are more potent and more rapid in their action on the one universal article money than they are on the varying prices of numerous commodities. Money is seeking for and measuring commodities, and commodities are seeking for and measuring money, and so there is continual competition between them. They are both subject to the conditions of supply and demand, and to those who doubt this, we would take a homely illustration and ask, which of the two limbs of a pair of scissors does the cutting? There are two limbs essential to one operation, namely, cutting, and there are two conditions, the volume of money and the volume of transactions to be performed by money, essential to the price of one or of all articles. It is true that one limb of the scissors may be sharper than the other, and may thus contribute more to the cutting; and it is also true that the volume or purchasing power of money is more active in adjusting itself to changes in supply and demand than a vast number of commodities can be with their endless fluctuations, because the purchasing power of money over commodities is the average of all these fluctuations.

In support of this undoubted fact of the greater sensitiveness of money to changes in its volume and uses, that is, to its supply and demand, than of commodities to changes in supply and demand, we might instance the effect produced at the Bank of England by the arrival of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 of gold. If the internal trade of the country is not in a position to absorb it, the bank is forced to lower its rate of discount until, by means of the foreign exchanges, the gold is drained away. The effect of the arrival of the gold is clear and unmistakeable, and its departure is equally so. And if we take gold bullion or coin as an article of international trade, there is no other article in the whole field of commerce that is so mobile, whose exact value in the markets of the world is so well known from day to day as gold, because it is the material of the standard money of the leading nations of the world. Of all articles of commerce gold is bought and sold by bullion dealers at the narrowest margin of profit; it moves from one country to another at a smaller advance in price than any other article of commerce, and it moves with a rapidity that no other article in practice can equal. The variations in the price of gold

are minute, but it is more sensitive to a small change in price than any other article. The consequence is that there is no article so completely adjusted in purchasing power to its supply and its uses as gold. If the gold prices of commodities fall unduly in the United States, gold will at once flow by the fastest mail routes to take advantage of the low prices; but if the gold prices rise unduly in the United States, commodities can only be moved to these markets after considerable delay, to take advantage of the high prices. It is incontestable, therefore, that money is far more mobile than commodities, and is more easily and completely adjusted in its volume to its uses than commodities are to changes in demand and supply. The consequence of this is that, other conditions remaining the same, the average prices of commodities will fall in proportion to the contraction of the volume of the currency in which they are valued.

TABLE IV.

*Production in the World of the Precious Metals.*

| | | Gold per annum. | Silver per annum. | Total gold and silver per annum. | Silver purchased by the United States and coined into dollars or held in bullion, and thus used as gold, per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1846 | | 5,850,000 | 6,500,000 | 12,350,000 | ..... |
| 1850 | | 18,650,000 | 8,800,000 | 27,450,000 | ..... |
| Periods of five years. | 1852–56 | 29,880,000 | 8,120,000 | 38,000,000 | ..... |
| | 1857–61 | 24.720,000 | 8,300,000 | 33,020,000 | ..... |
| | 1862–66 | 22,700,000 | 10,060,000 | 32,760,000 | ..... |
| | 1867–71 | 23,700,000 | 10,520,000 | 34,220,000 | ..... |
| | 1872–76 | 22,040,000 | 13,460,000 | 35,550,000 | ..... |
| | 1877–81 | 22,060,000 | *18,828,000 | 40,888,000 | *4,215,000 |
| | 1882–86 | 20,540,000 | *22,868,000 | 43,408,000 | *5,772,000 |
| | 1887–91 | 23,409,000 | *31,460,000 | 54,869,000 | *8,781,000 |
| 1891† | | 25,060,000 | *37,120,000 | 62,180,000 | *14,066,000 |

* These are coining values at the United States ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, that is about 59d. per standard ounce of silver. The commercial values of the silver production per annum are £16,647,000, £19,135,000, £23,860,000, and £28,365,000, respectively.

† The figures for 1891 are repeated by themselves, to show the latest returns, particularly as regards the purchases of the United States.

The next question to be considered is the production of gold and silver, and Table IV gives an abstract of the figures from 1846 till 1891.

The above figures from 1846 to 1876, are those of Sir Hector Hay, and those from 1877 to 1891 are from the report of the Director of the United States Mint.

As this country is on the gold standard, and as we have no gold mines of our own, the following table will show the movements of gold since 1858, when the official statistics of gold first began to be recorded:—

TABLE V.

*United Kingdom.—Gold.*

| Periods of five years. | Total net imports. | Total net exports. | Average per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1858–62 | 16,203,057 | ..... | 4,100,363 |
| 1863–67 | 32,131,547 | ..... | |
| 1868–72 | 18,159,364 | ..... | |
| 1873–77 | 15,513,292 | ..... | |
| 1878–82 | ..... | 3,864,277 | 402,368 |
| 1883–87 | ..... | 159,401 | |
| 1888–92 | 26,310,032 | ..... | 5,262,006 |

These figures are based on the details given in the Statistical Abstract, except for 1892, which is from the Board of Trade returns.

The average net import per annum in the twenty years, from 1858 to 1877, was £4,100,363, and in the ten years from 1878 till 1887, during which there was no balance of gold in our favour, the net export per annum was £402,368. There was thus a total deficiency of £45,000,000 of gold between 1878 and 1887, as compared with the average of the twenty years from 1858 to 1877. The five years, however, from 1888 till 1892, show a net import per annum of £5,262,006. It must be considered that, with the increased population of the later periods, it would have required a larger amount of gold to maintain the same level of prices as in the period from 1858 to 1867, whereas there has been an enormous decrease. Even if allowance is made for the economy in the use of money by the development of banking facilities, we should be entitled, from the above figures, to assume with perfect certainty that there must have been a considerable fall in the gold prices of commodities, not only in this country but wherever the gold standard prevailed. And it must be remembered that while we exported gold to the extent of £4,023,678, in the ten years from 1878 to 1887, the gold used in the arts during that period, estimated at £24,000,000, had to be withdrawn from the gold in circulation, so that we thus account for a positive withdrawal from the stock of gold in circulation in this country, amounting to £28,000,000, whereas we ought to have had the £28,000,000 and £17,000,000 in addition for new coinage. The reason why it was impossible we could have obtained the same supply of gold was that Germany, Sweden and Norway, Holland, the United States, and Italy all changed from silver or paper money to gold, and they made a new demand for gold amounting to about £225,000,000, without any new or increased supplies of the metal in the world, and, inded, in the face of a falling off in its annual production. Thus, the countries formerly on the gold standard could get none of the annual supply from the mines, and had to submit to a serious contraction of their gold currencies.

Sir Robert Peel's celebrated question was, what is a pound? and to that question he replied that it was "a quantity of the precious metals, of certain weight and certain fineness." He did not say it was gold, though he afterwards recommended gold. It is commonly assumed that a pound or a sovereign is a standard of value, when in reality it is only a piece of coined gold of certified weight and fineness. So far from having a permanent uniform purchasing power, what the prices of commodities show is that a sovereign will purchase 50 per cent. more than it did 25 years ago. It is, however, in common use as a measure of value, though an examination of the prices of the last 30 years would show how fluctuating its purchasing power has been, namely, in the proportion of 3787 in 1864 to 2120 in 1893, accordingto the *Economist's* figures. On account of these fluctuations, and the extremly low point to which the range of average prices of commodities has now fallen, the important question to which attention has for the last 16 years been directed, is the instability of gold as a standard of value.

In the "Monetary Question of 1892," by Mr. Ottomar Haupt, there are some very important statistics in regard to the supply of money in the world. Mr. Haupt is one of the highest living authorities on monetary statistics, and we gladly avail ourselves of his labours to illustrate our subject. He has made calculations for the end of 1885 and for the end of 1891, of the money in the following countries, namely, Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Scandinavia, Spain, Turkey, other European countries, United States,

and Australia. Deducting from the total amount given by him, the amounts apportioned to Austria and Russia, as neither of these had the gold standard, though they had large quantities of both gold and silver, we arrive at the following figures:—

TABLE VI.

*Money in the Gold Standard Countries.*

| | End of 1885. | End of 1891. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | £608,000,000 | £644,000,000 |
| Silver | 263,000,000 | 320,000,000 |
| Silver fractional currency | 98,000,000 | 91,000,000 |
| Uncovered paper money | 205,000,000 | 240,000,000 |
| | £1,174,000,000 | £1,295,000,000 |

There are a few countries left out, regarding which it is difficult to arrive at precise figures; but, nevertheless, the above may be taken as a close approximation to the amount of money in the world's currencies that were on the gold standard at the end of 1885 and of 1891. The answer, then, that we make to the question "What is a pound?" is that it is £1 sterling in £1,295,000 sterling, all circulating the same as if they were entirely gold, and carrying on the monetary business named above. These countries, being on the gold standard, have all the same relative prices. But, when the above figures are examined, it is seen that, at the end of 1891, the actual gold entering into the money of the gold standard countries was less than one-half of the whole of the money in these countries. To that extent, therefore, the term gold standard is a misnomer, because it is really a standard of gold, silver, and paper money. It might perhaps be thought that the £644,000 of gold determined the value of the silver, the fractional currency, and the uncovered paper money, and that these followed the value of gold without themselves affecting the value of gold. But it is not so; the £644,000 of gold is the supply of gold that went to determine its purchasing power as part of £1,295,000,000, all valued as gold. The annual supply of gold from the mines, if taken at £25,000, is a mere fraction of the stock at any time, and so it has very little effect upon the purchasing power of gold, particularly as about one-half of it is absorbed in the arts, and only about £12,500 can be available for new coinage, and for keeping up the wear and tear of the coinage; so that only this latter amount can have any effect upon prices, that is, less than 1 per cent. of the gold standard of £1,295,000. Then it must be remembered that the population in the gold countries are increasing, and thus requiring more money; while, since the beginning of 1892, Austria-Hungary has entered upon the gold standard; and it will require to accumulate about £20,000,000 of new gold, that is, nearly two years of the total gold supply available for coinage, leaving no new gold for coinage in the other gold standard countries during that time.

The reason why the term gold standard is used in these circumstances is because gold alone in these countries has the privilege of being coined for private holders. The silver, the fractional currency, and the uncovered paper money exist by regulation of the Governments. The latter are bound to coin all the gold that may be offered for that purpose, and so the term gold standard is applied to the money in these countries. It is evident, however, that if the money of these countries was confined

to gold, its purchasing power would be enormously greater than at present, and the prices of commodities which were at 100 in the period from 1865 to 1869, as in the table calculated from the *Economist's* figures, and at 69 in 1892, would be at 30, or thereabouts, and wheat, instead of being at 26s., would be at probably, 12s. per quarter. The addition, however, of £650,000,000 of money that is not gold, but yet passes as if it were gold, to the £644,000,000 of actual gold, makes it possible that wheat should be at 26s. instead of 12s., and the *Economist* index number for the 22 commodities at £68, instead of at £30. This addition reduces the purchasing power of gold by more than one-half, that is, causes the gold prices of commodities to stand at more than double what they would be if the money consisted solely of gold. But to bring wheat back to 45s., and the prices of the *Economist* from £68, in 1893, to £100, which was the average of the years from 1865 to 1869, would require an addition to the money at present in gold standard countries of about £400,000,000. It is certain that we can not hope to get additional supplies of gold to bring this about, and so, if any material improvement in general prices is to take place, it can only be by additions of silver or of uncovered notes.

Already, silver forms part of the gold standard to the value of £320,000,000 in dollars, 5 franc pieces, &c., and £91,000,000 in small change; and in order to find silver enough to add to the gold standard, so as to restore the prices of the period from 1865 to 1869, it would require more than all the silver of India, China, Japan, the Straits, and Mexico, that is, the whole of the silver standard countries, to be added to the money of the gold standard countries. It is an utter impossibility that the prices of a quarter of a century ago can be restored again, there is not metallic money in the world to restore them; and it can be asserted, with perfect safety, that there never will be sufficient of the precious metals to provide for the increased, and still increasing, populations in the gold standard countries, and to raise prices to anything like their former level. The known facts relating to the gold and silver mining industry lead us to expect that, for a time, the production of both metals may be increased, but they give no encouragement whatever to the idea that their production will be enormously or permanently increased; and, without an enormous increase in their united production, and the more extended use of silver in the currencies of the present gold standard countries, there can be no return to former prices. It is beyond the bounds of reasonable expectation that £400,000,000 of new money can be added to the gold standard from the gold and silver mines, in addition to the present supply, and, therefore, a return to the prices from 1865 to 1869 is physically impossible.

If we consider certain broad facts in relation to the demand for and the supply of gold, it will be evident that the fall in prices is due to the deficiency of gold in the gold standard countries. The following countries that were, in 1885 and 1891, on the gold standard, were, in the period from 1865 to 1869, on a silver standard or a paper money standard, namely, Germany, Holland, Italy, Scandinavia, and the United States. At the end of 1885, according to Mr. Haupt's figures, the amount of gold in these countries, which had all adopted the gold standard since 1871, was £254,000,000; and, if we deduct £44,000,000, as probably representing the amount of gold in these countries before they changed to the gold standard, we have then £210,000,000 of gold, which, if these countries had continued on the money systems they had previous to 1871, would have flowed into Great Britain, France, Bel-

gium, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and the British Colonies. These latter countries had, at the end of 1885, about £354,000,000 of gold amongst them; but, if they had had also the £210,000,000 of new gold at that time held by the countries which changed to the gold standard after 1871, their total holdings of gold would have been £564,000,000. At the end of 1891, Germany, and the other countries which have joined the gold standard since 1871, held £250,000,000 of new gold; while the above-named countries—Great Britain, France, &c.—had £350,000,000; whereas, if the £250,000,000 had flowed into the latter countries, they would have had £600,000,000 of gold.

The following table will show the distribution of the stock of gold:—

TABLE VII.

| Countries on the gold standard before 1871. | End of 1885. | End of 1891. |
|---|---|---|
| Stock of gold | £354,000,000 | £350,000,000 |
| **Countries which adopted the gold standard since 1871.** | | |
| Gold before joining the gold standard | 44,000,000 | 44,000,000 |
| Gold added since joining the gold standard | 210,000,000 | 250,000,000 |
| | £254,000,000 | £294,000,000 |
| Total gold in gold standard countries | £608,000,000 | £644,000,000 |

It is evident, therefore, that while the annual supply of gold had fallen off considerably, though it is now increasing, the countries on the gold standard before 1871 might have maintained a range of prices not much lower than those ruling from 1865 to 1869, if the distribution of the annual supply of gold had continued the same as before 1871. But the above table shows that out of £644,000,000 of gold in the gold countries, £250,000,000 have been appropriated by countries which, before 1871, were not on the gold standard, and thus the countries which were on the gold standard had, at the end of 1891, only £350,000,000 of gold, instead of £600,000,000. It is needless to argue that there is no very great falling off in the annual supply of gold, when the countries that formerly received the most of it receive now less than three-fifths of it.

In considering the increased demand for gold, the amount in Government treasuries and banks ought to be taken into account. Professor Soetbeer has made an elaborate investigation into this subject, beginning with 1877, when he found the amount to be £144,000,000, and at his last date, in 1885, it was £252,000,000. Mr. Haupt's calculations since that time give the amount for 1886 at £227,000,000, and at the beginning of 1892 at £312,000,000. We know that within the last two years there has been an increase of the gold reserve in the banks in this country. This additional amount since 1877, that is, £168,000,000, has, therefore, been withdrawn from the active circulation, and there is so much less money acting upon the prices of commodities. This is equivalent to a contraction of the currency.

The statistics of our gold coins in circulation are very imperfect, but it may be of interest to bring together a series of estimates, made at different times by various authorities:—

TABLE VIII.

*Estimates of stock of Gold Coins in the United Kingdom.*

| | Date. | Total amount. | Per head of population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | s. | d. |
| Newmarch | 1844 | 46,000,000 | 1 | 13 | 5 |
| Newmarch | 1856 | 72,500,000† | 2 | 11 | 9 |
| Miller* | 1858 | 90,000,000 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Jevons | 1868 | 80,000,000 | 2 | 12 | 8 |
| May* | 1872 | 107,637,000 | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| Gray* | 1876 | 122,368,000 | 3 | 13 | 11 |
| Palgrave | 1883 | 100,000,000 | 2 | 16 | 2 |
| Childers | 1884 | 95,000,000 | 2 | 12 | 10 |
| Haupt | 1885 | 100,000,000 | 2 | 15 | 6 |
| Goschen | 1889 | 73,000,000 | 1 | 19 | 3 |
| Martin and Palgrave | 1890 | 69,000,000‡ | 1 | 16 | 10 |
| Fremantle | 1890 | 105,000,000 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Haupt | 1891 | 105,000,000 | 2 | 15 | 1 |

* Officials of the Bank of England.
† £70,000,000 to £75,000,000.
‡ Their calculation is that the maximum amount will not exceed £75,000,000.

It must be borne in mind that the above figures do not include the bullion or foreign coin at the Bank of England.

It will be seen that the Bank of England estimate for 1872 was £107,637,000, and for 1876, £122,386,000. The bullion and foreign coin, not included in the above, will vary in amount, but it will probably be from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000. Following the estimate of Mr. May in 1872, and of Mr. Gray in 1876, Mr. Palgrave's estimate at £100,000,000 in 1883, Mr. Childer's at £95,000,000 in 1884, Mr. Goschen's at £73,000,000 in 1889, and Messrs. Martin and Palgrave's at £69,000,000 in 1890—with a qualification that it can not exceed £75,000,000—all seem, looking to the movements of gold, to be approximately on the same general basis. I am strongly of opinion that these estimates are nearer the truth than that of Sir Charles Fremantle at £105,000,000 in 1890, and those of Mr. Haupt in 1885 and 1891 at £100,000,000 and £105,000,000 respectively, all of which I regard as too high.

TABLE IX.

*India.*

| Five years ended March 31. | Average gold value of the rupee. | | Average net imports of gold per annum. | Average net imports of silver per annum. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | Rx. | Rx. | |
| 1860–64 | 1 | 11.85 | 5,889,538 | 10,181,781 | 7,920,388* |
| 1865–69 | 1 | 11.43 | 5,835,117 | 9,981,112 | |
| 1870–74 | 1 | 10.80 | 3,073,776 | 3,598,271 | |
| 1875–79 | 1 | 8.975 | 639,595 | 6,468,692 | 6,503,575* |
| 1880–84 | 1 | 7.775 | 4,128,613 | 6,205,349 | |
| 1885–89 | 1 | 6.287 | 3,083,670 | 6,836,685 | |
| 1890 | 1 | 4.566 | 4,615,304 | 10,937,876 | 11,378,399† |
| 1891 | 1 | 6.089 | 5,636,172 | 14,175,136 | |
| 1892 | 1 | 4.733 | 2,415,792 | 9,022,184 | |

* Yearly average of 15 years. † Average of 3 years only.

*Coinage of Silver.*

| | Total coinage per annum. | Recoined rupees per annum. | Bullion, &c., *i. e.*, new coinage per annum. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | |
| 1860–64 | 8,733,995 | 152,486 | 8,581,509 | 6,583,326* |
| 1865–69 | 7,900,929 | 151,211 | 7,749,718 | |
| 1870–74 | 3,446,617 | 27,865 | 3,418,752 | |
| 1875–79 | 7,421,864 | 51,072 | 7,370,792 | 6,530,584* |
| 1880–84 | 5,372,955 | 469,890 | 4,903,065 | |
| 1885–89 | 7,759,403 | 441,509 | 7,317,894 | |
| 1890 | 8,551,158 | 619,042 | 7,932,116 | 8,781,455† |
| 1891 | 13,163,474 | 305,195 | 12,858,279 | |
| 1892 | 5,553,970 | ..... | ..... | |

* Yearly average of 15 years.
† As the separate figures for bullion coined in 1892 are not yet obtainable, the total amount of coinage has been taken for this average, so the actual figures will be rather less.

As India is a typical silver standard country, the statistics in Table IX., in regard to silver in particular, and also to gold, will throw some light on the quantities of silver that were imported into India, and those that were coined, and the imports of gold and the relation of silver to its valuation in gold.

The five columns of net imports and coinage are the official figures of the India Office.

It will be seen from the above tables that, during the five years from 1870 to 1874, the average net imports of silver per annum were only Rx.3,598,271, and the new coinage from bullion was only Rx.3,418,752, a great deal less than at any other period of the 33 years under review, yet it was in September, 1873, that the French Government began to postpone the dates for the payment of the "bons de monnaie" issued at the mint in exchange for silver tendered for coinage. Notwithstanding this check on the flow of silver in France, and the delay in payment which was increased until the final suspension of coinage for private individuals in 1876, it will be seen that this abnormally low coinage in India, from 1870 to 1874, was not followed by any abnormally high coinage during the next fifteen years, as the average per annum was only Rx.6,530,584. It is true that the steps taken to interfere with the previous free conditions of the coinage of silver in France, in September, 1873, warned Prince Bismarck that France was unwilling to take into its circulation the silver that Germany wished to get rid of, and this caused him to retain a large amount of silver which it was his intention to sell but for this closing of the French mint. As, however, India had an open mint during the whole period, and was bound to coin all the silver offered, it must be evident that if there had been increased quantities of silver pressing on the world's markets, and causing that metal to become depreciated, they must have flowed to the open mints of India. Yet we see that nothing of the kind took place, and that, in presence of increased populations in India, the coinage of rupees from bullion rather declined in amount in the 15 years from 1875 to 1889 as compared with the 15 years from 1860 to 1874. We might therefore expect that, with increasing population and greater development by railway and other agencies in India, it would have required an increased amount of coinage to maintain the former level of prices, and thus as no such increased coinage of silver took place, we should expect silver to become somewhat appreciated and silver prices to fall, and the Indian officials testify that prices did fall. We have already shown that English prices of commodities, valued in silver, fell until 1886 when

they rose to par, but they declined again, though in 1892 they rose, and are now above par. It will further be observed that the coinage from bullion in 1891 rose to Rx.12,858,279, but then that was followed in 1892 by a total coinage of only Rx.5,553,970. Silver has, however, now for the first time become somewhat depreciated. The years of course end at March 31st.

To sum up the leading facts in regard to gold, there is the undisputed evidence of statistics to demonstrate that the gold prices of commodities have fallen from 30 to 33 per cent. since the period from 1865 to 1869, that is, gold has increased in purchasing power from 43 to 50 per cent. We have shown that the supply of gold from the mines had fallen off as compared with the period from 1852 to 1861, though the supply is now increasing; that for the ten years, 1878 to 1887, this country did not receive on balance any gold at all, but exported £4,023,678, and thus had a deficient supply in that period of £45,000,000; that since 1871 a number of countries with large populations, which before that time did not possess the gold standard, had adopted it, and at the beginning of 1892 they had £44,000,000 of old gold, and £250,000,000 of new gold, without any additional supplies having been obtained from the mines; that the countries on the gold standard before 1871 have therefore been deprived of £250,000,000 of gold since 1871, which they would have received had the monetary systems existing before 1871 continued from 1871 till 1891; that the populations in the countries on the gold standard before 1871 have gone on increasing, and to them have been added, in the demand for gold, both the populations of the countries which adopted the gold standard since 1871, and the increase thereto since that time; that there has been a large increase in the use of gold in the arts in the last twenty years; that the amount of gold, namely £168,000,000, which has been added since 1877 to the gold reserves of banks and Government treasuries, has thus proportionately diminished the amount available throughout the world for the maintenance of prices; and that our own gold coinage in circulation has been considerably reduced in the last sixteen years, while the population has considerably increased.

Against these important figures, proving the fall in prices and the falling off in the amount of gold in the gold standard countries available for the maintenance of prices, the only consideration that can be adduced as tending to counteract the fall in prices is the greater economy in the use of gold in consequence of increased banking facilities, but this cause, though well entitled to consideration, was nevertheless in operation before 1871 as well as since.

While it would take too much space to enter into details regarding the practical effects of this appreciation of gold, it will suffice to give some indication of the enormous injury it has inflicted, if it is stated that the transfer of wealth from the landed and propertied classes, and from the mercantile, manufacturing, and producing classes generally in the United Kingdom, to the holders of securities, mortgages, annuities, &c., cannot be less than £2,000,000,000, due solely to the appreciation of gold. It is already a question how much further the holders of securities are to receive the assistance of a continually contracting currency to enable them to go on absorbing further and further the wealth of the producing classes. If no other relief can be obtained, it may be necessary to fix a commodity standard instead of a money standard for long-dated payments, as has been recommended by the principal economists of the last hundred years. Such a colossal unearned increment as has accrued to the holders of securities valued in gold during

the last twenty years, in Europe and the United States, amounting to not less than from £7,000,000,000 to £9,000,000,000, is entirely unparalleled in the history of the world, and all other public questions sink into utter insignificance compared with it.

On the other hand, silver in London, after having for the last 20 years increased in purchasing power to some extent, as compared with the period from 1865 to 1869, thus showing that it had appreciated and not depreciated, has now returned to a lower level of purchasing power, that is, a higer level of prices, than 25 years ago. The net imports of silver into India and the coinage of new silver have continued so steady that they give no support to the theory that silver has depreciated in regard to commodities, except to a small extent since 1892. There is now, therefore, a divergence between the purchasing power of silver and that of gold to the extent of more than 50 per cent. as compared with the ratio between the two metals up to 1873, that is formerly £100 in gold would purchase a certain amount of silver, now £100 will purchase more than 50 per cent. in addition.

The amount of silver money in India, China, Japan, the Straits, and Mexico may be estimated to be about £390,000,000, while the silver money in the gold standard countries has already been stated at £320,000,000 for dollars, five franc pieces and other full legal tender money, and £91,000,000 for silver small change, making in all £411,000,000. The amount of silver in the gold standard countries is thus larger than the amount in the silver standard countries. And yet, though the £644,000,000 of gold is assisted by £651,000,000 of silver and paper money, so as to make up the gold standard, we find that after a fall in prices of more than 30 per cent., the tendency is still downwards. This shows beyond a doubt that there is not enough money in the gold standard countries to maintain the range of prices, and the very serious question arises as to how much further prices will fall under the existing system in the gold standard countries. As the evil has been brought about by deficiency in the supply of money, the steady fall in prices can only be arrested by some increase in the volume of money, and the only means of increasing the volume of money that has been recommended is by the gold standard countries of Europe adding more silver to the present circulation. There is no other practical proposal at present formulated, and this was the object that brought the Brussels Conference together, namely, to increase the use of silver in the gold standard countries, so as to arrest the fall in gold prices and in the gold price of silver and therefore of the rupee; and the Conference gave an almost unanimous support to the idea of the great importance of increasing the use of silver in the gold countries.

But besides the increased use of silver circulating as gold, there is another important point on which it can hardly be said that there is any division of opinion, and that is the fixing of a par of exchange between the silver countries and the gold countries, so as to put an end to the fluctuations between gold and silver. This is, without doubt, a very difficult question, because any ratio between the metals near the present ratio, will fix permanently on India and the other silver countries the present greatly increased burden in silver of their gold obligations, by fixing a permanently low gold price for the rupee; while a ratio that will relieve India of its unjust burden by materially raising the gold price of the rupee, will cause a fall in Indian prices of commodities. Still, the danger of a further fall in the gold price of the rupee, owing to the further appreciation of gold and the depreciation of silver which began, to a slight extent, in 1892, and which we may

expect to continue if the United States should suspend the purchase of silver, is so great that the position of the Indian Government is very perplexing. If the European gold countries were to purchase a substantial amount of silver annually, and put it into circulation, that would be a benefit both to Europe and to India and the other silver countries. It would arrest the fall of gold prices and of the gold value of the rupee, and give time to Europe to see the effect of its increased use of silver. It is evident that the present difficulty is one exclusively arising from the deficiency of gold, or money passing as gold; and so long as the United States continue to coin silver at the present rate, there will not be any serious difficulty in the internal trade of the silver standard countries, except in regard to obligations to be paid in gold. The following figures may be taken as a rough estimate of the amount of silver money in the silver countries:

TABLE X.

*Silver Money in Silver Standard Countries in 1892.*

| | |
|---|---|
| India | £180,000,000 |
| China | 150,000,000 |
| Japan | 20,000,000 |
| Straits | 24,000,000 |
| Mexico | 16,000,000 |
| | £390,000,000 |

This is the valuation in gold, and in comparison with it the total amount of gold, silver, and paper money in the gold standard countries is £1,295,000,000. The currency problem, therefore, presents itself in four distinct questions, namely (1), how is the money in the gold standard countries to be increased; (2), how are the silver standard countries to be protected against the demonetisation of silver in the United States and in Europe, as well as from the probable increase of silver from the mines; (3), how is a fixed par of exchange to be established between gold and silver, that is between the £1,295,000,000 of money in the gold standard countries, and the £390,000,000 of money in the silver standard countries; and (4) what should be the ratio between gold and silver for the fixed par of exchange. It has already been pointed out that it would require £400,000,000 of money, that is more than all the money in the silver standard countries, to be added to the £1,295,000,000 in the gold standard countries, if the object were to restore the range of the gold prices of commodities that existed in the period from 1865 to 1869. That will give a broad and general idea, without pretending to exactness, as to our position in regard to gold prices in 1865 to 1869, and our position in regard to gold prices at the present time.

But the gold countries and the silver countries can only deal with what they have, and so whatever par of exchange might be fixed between gold and silver, it is impossible for the gold standard countries ever again to reach the range of prices of the period from 1865 to 1869. There is not gold and silver enough produced at present to restore the former range of prices, and there is practically no hope that sufficient gold and silver will ever be produced. The populations of the world on the gold standard are increasing so rapidly that they have entirely outrun the world's supply of gold, and even with the assistance of £411,000,000 of silver money, and £240,000,000 of uncovered paper money, that is of paper money in circulation against which no specie is held, the fall in prices continues at an alarming rate. It is further to

be observed, as shown in the Table IV of the world's production of gold and silver, that of the £37,120,000 of silver in 1891, as estimated at the coining value in the United States of 16 to 1 of gold, the United States are now purchasing £14,000,000, and adding it to the £25,000,000 of gold, and thus making the supply of gold £39,000,000, and the supply of silver only £23,000,000, and yet the range of gold prices in September last was, according to Mr. Sauerbeck, the lowest of the century.

If the United States were to abandon their purchases of silver, the effect would be to withdraw £14,000,000 of money per annum from the gold standard countries and to make a large addition to the money of the silver standard countries. This would be an injury to the gold countries by withholding part of the present insufficient supply of money, and it would be an injury to the silver countries by throwing upon them additional silver that they do not require, for the purpose of maintaining their present range of prices. Any policy of the kind would materially widen still further the divergence between silver and gold, and be an enormous injustice to the small number of silver money countries. The proposal of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, at the Brussels Conference, is therefore based upon the fact that the monetary difficulties are exclusively in connection with the gold standard, though silver is menaced by the possible action of the United States, and he proposes that the direction in which a remedy should be sought is in the coinage of a considerable amount of silver annually by the gold countries of Europe in conjunction with the United States, which at present is the only gold standard country that is trying, by coining a large amount of silver, to increase the total amount of money in the gold standard countries, and thus arrest the fall in gold prices. It is evident that as the monetary difficulty is caused by contraction of the gold currency, the remedy can only be found in some policy that will arrest this contraction, and thus arrest the fall of gold prices. As there has been no recommendation of increased issues of paper money, the only way in which the money of the gold standard countries can be increased is by the addition of silver.

Now, as a matter of fact, with £1,295,000,000 of money in the gold standard countries, and £390,000,000 of silver in the silver standard countries, it would be impossible to raise gold prices to any high point, under any ratio between silver and gold that has ever been proposed. It is safe to say that, even if the French ratio of 1 to 15½ could be restored at once, gold prices of commodities would not rise more than 10 per cent., though the gold price of silver would rise from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11d., or thereabouts, and Indian prices would undergo a considerable though not a corresponding fall. But it is very doubtful whether the ratio even of 1 to 15½ would, if it was arrived at by degrees over the next ten years, do more than maintain the present level of the prices of commodities, and it might fail to maintain even the present level. Austria is coming on to the gold standard, Chili is following the same policy, and Russia may do so in the near future. If the United States were to suspend the coinage of silver dollars, and Europe were to refuse to add full legal tender silver to the gold standard, that is, in addition to the fractional silver currency that all gold countries coin, it is quite certain, notwithstanding some increase in the annual supply of gold, that the present level of the gold prices of commodities could not be maintained, at least for any length of time. Therefore it is imperative that more silver should be added to the gold standard in Europe, so as to arrest the fall in gold prices, and there need be no fear of adding silver, because if even the maximum quantity were added, the rise in

prices would be very limited, though it would impart some new life to the depressed trade and industry of the country. Mr. de Rothschild's proposal for the European gold standard countries to purchase, say, £5,000,000 of silver annually for five years, at a price not to exceed 43d. per ounce, will, if the United States continue their present coinage of silver, arrest the fall in the gold value of the rupee, because the purchase will affect silver, though it is doubtful if it will have much effect on the gold prices of commodities, as the amount added to £1,295,000,000 will be so small; but for the time it will be a benefit, as well as an experience, which is much wanted in this country. The quantity of silver to be purchased is, however, too small, though this is at least a step in the right direction.

The objection to it is, that it is a policy which is not based on any principle, though in an imperfect manner it aims at the object in view, namely, of adding silver to the money of the gold countries, and of keeping back unnecessary additions to the money of the silver countries; but it fixes an annual sum, irrespectively of the amount of silver that may be produced, and it does not lead to any fixed par of exchange between silver and gold. As, however, the fact that Mr. de Rothschild put forward this proposal, coupled with a recommendation to raise our legal tender of silver from £2 to £5, it is to be presumed that our government, which alone in Europe has opposed all monetary reform in the last 16 years, is willing to take part in the carrying out of such a policy; and if so, that is in all probability the most that can be obtained at present. This country would raise the limit of tender of silver to £5, without any change in our coins, but the other countries would, we presume, add to their full legal tender silver, and not merely to their small change. It is hardly necessary to point out that if the United States and France were to demonetise their dollars and 5 franc pieces, amounting to nearly £240,000,000, there would be a further contraction of the money of the gold standard to an extent that could not fail to bring additional disaster on Europe and the United States. Even if they were only to re-coin their silver at something near the present ratio, it would be a serious contraction of the gold currencies, as the £240,000,000 would then be re-coined into about £160,000,000, by this act striking out of existence £80,000,000 of the present money in the gold countries. Any avoidable diminution of the quantity of money in the gold countries ought, in the strongest manner, to be deprecated, as the civilised world is interested in the full legal tender silver coins in the gold countries remaining as they are, and not being re-coined into heavier weights and fewer pieces, that is a less amount of money.

It is a most difficult problem to reconcile, under any proposal, the interests of India with those of the gold standard countries. There is no solution possible that will favour both, and bring with it no drawbacks. The only solution that would not in any way be a drawback to India would be the addition of about £400,000,000 of new money in the gold standard countries, as this would restore the purchasing power of gold to the *status quo* of 1865 to 1869, and the purchasing power of the rupee is just about the same as it was during that period. But this is impossible. To landowners, farmers, owners of house property, merchants, manufacturers, and producers generally, the fall in the gold valuation is in great measure irrevocable, there can be no possible approach to the prices of twenty years ago, and there is reason to fear that there may be a further fall in gold prices of land and commodities. Mr. de Rothschild's proposal is before us, it has presumably the approval of the Government, it was received favourably at the Monetary Confer-

ence, it is a step in the right direction, and as there is no other proposal equally available, it would be well if it were accepted and acted on without delay. Mr. de Foville's proposal of silver warrants stands on a very different footing, as the value of the warrants, if I understand the proposal rightly, would fluctuate with the value of silver, and thus remain merely a commodity with a fluctuating gold value. Mr. de Rothschild's proposal, on the other hand, would, as I understand it, add the silver to be purchased to the existing silver money of full legal tender in the gold money countries, except in the case of this country, which would add to its existing silver coins, and this new silver would be coined into a definite amount of money, and would pass as gold, like the existing full legal-tender silver coins.

If, however, our monetary policy is to be based upon a permanent and automatic principle, bimetallism must be adopted, and it is certain that, if Mr. de Rothschild's proposal is accepted and acted upon, the experience that will be gained will lead to bimetallism. It will be a matter for arrangement between the Governments as to the ratio to be adopted, but whatever ratio is decided upon will establish a fixed par of exchange between silver and gold, between the silver countries and the gold countries; and all the countries using the precious metals as money will thus have the same relative prices of commodities, and the same purchasing power in their money. The bimetallic system is getting better understood, and we can not doubt that it will ultimately prevail. The adoption of it would render unnecessary in India any gold currency or gold standard without gold. If, however, a gold standard should be decided on for India, without bimetallism, then, for reasons that I gave 12 years ago, in the *Westminster Review*,* I prefer a gold standard without gold. In considering the question of the regulation of the Indian currency, and Mr. Lindsay's proposal to make the Bank of England responsible for it, there are various weighty objections to any system that withdraws from the Government in India the complete regulation of the currency. If the coinage of silver is to be limited or suspended, so as to arrest the fall in the gold value of the rupee, or to raise it to a higher gold value, the duty and responsibility of carrying out this policy ought to devolve upon the Indian Government on the spot. It would, however, be very much better for India if bimetallism were adopted rather than any limitation or suspension of coinage that would sever it from the other silver standard countries that lie so near it, by a divergence between the rupee and the silver money of the Straits, China, and Japan. But if India decided to cut adrift from the other silver countries, total suspension of coinage might be too drastic a measure, and it might be found more prudent to purchase and coin a fixed amount of silver per annum, larger or smaller in proportion as the object might be to arrest the further fall of the gold value of the rupee, or to raise its gold value—a question for the Indian Government and people.

But it may be well to point out an important distinction between the action of bimetallism and the action of the suspension or limitation of the coinage in India. Under bimetallism the gold value of the rupee could be raised to any figure, say, for example, to 1s. 11d., but Indian prices would not fall proportionately, as 1s. 11d. is to 1s. 3d., or 23 to 15. The reason is that under bimetallism, while the rupee went to 1s. 11d., gold prices of commodities would rise and silver prices would fall until they came to a meeting point. Gold prices would probably rise

* October, 1880, article "East Indian Currency and Exchange."

about 10 per cent., while silver prices would fall about 20 to 25 per cent. But if under suspension of the coinage the rupee was put up to 1s. 11d., Indian silver prices would fall 30 to 35 per cent., for the simple reason that gold prices would remain entirely unaffected, and thus silver prices would require to fall just as far as the rupee rose. If under the suspension of coinage the rupee is raised to 1s. 8d. or 1s. 8½d., Indian silver prices would fall as far as they would do under bimetallism, with the rupee raised to 1s. 11d. This is one of the extremely important advantages that India would gain by bimetallism as compared with suspension of the coinage, and if the other advantages of bimetallism are considered, its importance to India at whatever ratio may be agreed upon is overwhelming.

The progress that bimetallism has made in the last ten years must be regarded as very satisfactory. Sir Louis Mallet, one of the delegates at the Paris Monetary Conference of 1881, at which the United States and the fourteen leading countries of Europe were represented, has recorded his opinion "that, on the occasion of the Monetary Conference of 1881 at Paris, it appeared probable that, if the assent of her Majesty's Government could have been obtained, such an arrangement as I have suggested (namely, bimetallism) would have been acceptable to the other Powers." So that, at that Conference, bimetallism was so thoroughly understood and accepted, that Sir Louis Mallet regarded all the other representatives, except those of our own Government, as prepared to accept on behalf of their Governments a proposal for bimetallism. Then our own Gold and Silver Commission of 1886 to 1888 found unanimously that bimetallism had, in the 200 years ended in 1873, preserved the ratio between silver and gold, so that it did not vary more than 3 per cent. above or 3 per cent. below the fixed ratio of 1 to 15½. The six monometallist Commissioners favoured bimetallism for every country except our own, and recommended that, to facilitate this object, the Bank of England should hold one-fifth of its specie in silver, as permitted by the Bank Charter Act of 1844. Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Birch, however, appended a note expressing a doubt whether the ratio could be permanently maintained. In the late Conference at Brussels, bimetallism was advocated by all the American representatives and by M. Tirard, now French Minister of Finance, and many of the European representatives. Last October Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., made a special speech at Manchester in favour of bimetallism, and Mr. Henry, Chaplin, M. P., advocated its adoption at the Agricultural Conference in London in December, and thus we find it increasingly understood and increasingly accepted. It is true that there are some violent opponents of the principle who would wish us to believe that the system never was, and never could be successful, and that the leading Governments and leading statesmen of the age are supporting a foolish proposal. Indeed, during the last year a volume was published by Dr. Giffen, entitled "The Case against Bimetallism," in which the crowning demonstration in favour of his views consists in ten pages of monthly quotations, from 1820 to 1847, of the premium on gold in Paris. The contention in the volume is that as gold was at a premium for purposes of export, the French standard was one of silver, and not of the two metals. Dr. Giffen speaks of "the transition from one standard to the other occurring at a flash." But this scheme of bimetallism being an alternating standard, and of the change from the one to the other at a flash is purely imaginary, and indeed is a complete misconception of the operation of bimetallism in France. Table XI, p. 231, shows the annual amount of gold and silver tendered at the French Mint,

from 1806 till 1875, under the law of 1803, that is, during, practically, the modern bimetallic period.

TABLE XI.

GOLD AND SILVER COINED IN FRANCE CONVERTED AT £1 PER 25 FRANCS.

| Period of Five Years. | Gold average per Annum. | Silver average per Annum. |
|---|---|---|
| 1806–10 | £1,201,136 | £1,884,737 |
| 1811–15 | 3,299,503 | 5,208,029 |
| 1816–20 | 1,951,604 | 993,111 |
| 1821–25 | 465,748 | 3,526,432 |
| 1826–30 | 293,976 | 5,032,004 |
| 1831–35 | 826,149 | 6,576,120 |
| 1836–40 | 589,857 | 3,048,189 |
| 1841–45 | 159,326 | 3,033,286 |
| 1846–50 | 1,294,337 | 4,311,276 |
| 1851–55 | 12,669,263 | 1,431,755 |
| 1856–60 | 21,665,465 | 666,651 |
| 1861–65 | 7,667,357 | 175,088 |
| 1866–70 | 9,546,561 | 3,402,020 |
| 1871–75 | 2,475,213 | 2,742,776 |
| | Total Gold. | Total Silver. |
| 1803–75 | £322,993,410 | £217,640,234 |

Now this is the entire coinage of gold and silver from 1803 till 1875, and up till 1873, when interference with the system first began, the whole of this gold and of this silver was tendered at the French Mint on the ratio of 1 ounce of gold to 15½ ounces of silver. There was not a single year during the whole period in which silver was not tendered and coined, and gold was coined in every year except 1872 and 1883. It will be seen that on the resumption of specie payments by this country in 1821, the coinage of gold in France fell off in a very marked degree, and on the influx of gold from 1851 the coinage of silver fell off. So that the whole of the gold and silver coined in France from 1803 to 1875, amounting to the enormous sum of £322,993,410 of the former, and £217,640,234 of the latter, was tendered at the French Mint without premium and without discount for either metal, and it is certainly a complete vindication of the effectiveness of bimetallism that the French Mint should have received and coined in 73 years £540,633,644 of gold and silver at the value of 15½ to 1 for equal weights. Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, in a late pamphlet* clearly shows, amongst other interesting points, that the money price to be obtained for gold and silver at the French Mint was as exactly fixed for both metals, and continued so from 1803 to 1873, as the price of £3 17*s.* 9*d.* is for the ounce of gold at the Bank of England, and owners of silver in London, sending it to the French Mint, knew exactly what amount of English money they would receive for it at a given rate of exchange on Paris. Further, in the ordinary financial, banking, and commercial business of France, apart from the trade in bullion, coined money of gold or silver was never either at a premium or a discount, and this statement is not made without complete inquiry into the facts. Dr. Giffen imagines when gold or silver bullion or coin was at a premium for export, that in the banking and trading transactions of France a profit could be made by paying in the metal that was not at a premium for export. But the French people, apart from the bullion

* "The Fall in the Gold Price of Silver, and the Closing of the French Mint."

dealers, were totally unaffected by the premium for export, and in this whole period never knew anything of the alternating standard which Dr. Giffen and others have conjured up out of their imagination, or of debts being paid in either more or less than legal tender money, gold, silver, or paper, any more than the customer of a London Bank knows when he sees in the papers that there is a premium on gold in London. He has no knowledge of it whatever from his bank account, and neither had the customer of any French bank in the period under consideration.

With most of the leading Governments and the leading Statesmen of Europe, the United States and India perfectly convinced of the effectiveness of bimetallism, and willing to adopt it if all the principal countries will join in an international arrangement; with bimetallism as the sole remedy discovered by the Gold and Silver Commission, after sitting for two years, in which they failed to find any defence for monometallism as it has operated during the last 19 years, it is not necessary to enter into any elaborate vindication of the bimetallic system. While Mr. de Rothschild's proposal, or something akin to it, will, for the present, give a breathing time in the divergence between gold and silver, it is nevertheless to bimetallism that we must come at last, if the nations of the world are to have equally, and without favour or prejudice, the benefit of all the gold and silver available for coinage; with a fixed par of exchange between silver and gold; and a single money standard, and the same relative prices in all countries using the precious metals as money. Without bimetallism, as we have seen during the last nineteen years, these advantages cannot be obtained, and therefore it is that we regard the final triumph of bimetallism as inevitable.

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 90.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 17, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

## RESOLUTION:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That beginning with the first day of the regular session of the Fifty-third Congress, to wit: the first Monday in December, 1893, in lieu of being engrossed, every bill and joint resolution in each House of Congress at the stage of the consideration at which a bill or joint resolution is at present engrossed, shall be printed, and such printed copy shall take the place of what is now known as, and shall be called the engrossed bill or resolution as the case may be, and it shall be dealt with in the same manner as engrossed bills and joint resolutions are dealt with at present, and shall be sent in printed form, after passing, to the other House, and in that form shall be dealt with by that House, and its officers in the same manner in which engrossed bills, and joint resolutions are now dealt with.

*Resolved*, That when such bill, or joint resolution shall have passed both Houses, it shall be printed on parchment, which print shall be in lieu of, what is now known as, and shall be called, the enrolled bill, or joint resolution, as the case may be, and shall be dealt with in the same manner in which enrolled bills, and joint resolutions are now dealt with.

*Resolved*, That the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby charged with the duty of having the foregoing resolutions properly executed, and is empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to carry them into effect, and provide for the speedy execution of the printing herein contemplated.

Attest:

JAMES KERR, *Clerk.*
By T. O. TOWLES, *Chief Clerk.*

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 91.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER 17, 1893 (Calendar day, October 30, 1893).—Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the following:

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE SEIGNIORAGE ARISING FROM THE COINAGE OF SILVER PURCHASED UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
*Washington, D. C., October 23, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to advise me upon the following points:

(1) What amount, if any, of the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, have been redeemed in gold or silver coin upon the demand of the holder, as provided in the last clause of the second section of that act?

(2) Has the silver bullion purchased under the first clause of the third section of that act prior to the 1st of July, 1891, been coined into standard silver dollars? If so, how many such dollars have been coined? Did any seigniorage accrue from such coinage, and, if so, what disposition has been made of it?

(3) Has any silver bullion purchased under the provisions of that act been coined into silver dollars since the 1st day of July, 1891, and, if so, how many, and what gain or seigniorage, if any, has accrued therefrom, and has it been accounted for and paid into the Treasury?

(4) What has been the construction of the Department in respect to seigniorage under the Bland act and also under the act of July 14, 1890? Is such seigniorage represented by bullion or coin in the Treasury, and, if so, has it been expended as current revenue?

For want of time I avail myself of this mode of inquiry, rather than by resolution of the Senate. I wish the information in such form that I may use it in debate.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, D. C., October 24, 1893.*

SIR: I have to reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 23d instant as follows:

(1) The amount of Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, redeemed in gold and silver coin to date upon the demand of the holder, as provided in the last clause of the second section of said act, has been, in gold coin, $52,395,840; in silver dollars, $2,224,192, and notes for the latter amount canceled.

(2) The amount of silver bullion purchased under the first clause in the act of July 14, 1890, from the date the same took effect to June 30, 1891, was 48,393,113.05 fine ounces, costing $50,574,498.40. From August 13, 1890, to June 30, 1891, there was consumed of this bullion in the coinage of 27,292,475 silver dollars 21,109,023.63 fine ounces, costing $22,747,860.42, giving a seigniorage of $4,544,614.58. Of this seigniorage $25,466.43 was used to reimburse the bullion fund of the mint for 24,545.69 ounces wasted by the operative officers and for silver sold in sweepings, the balance being accounted for and paid into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.

(3) Of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, the amount consumed in the coinage since the 1st day of July, 1891, has been 6,808,232.96 fine ounces, costing $6,362,326.19. The number of silver dollars coined therefrom has been 8,794,810, giving a seigniorage of $2,432,483.81. From this there has been paid for the wastage of the operative officers and loss on sale of sweeps, $35,383.49. There was also paid for the expenses of distribution $77,447.47, the balance being paid into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt and used in the payment of current expenses.

(4) The act of February 28, 1878, provided that "any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided for under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage." (See section 3526, Revised Statutes.) This act provided that the gain or seigniorage on the coinage of silver bullion for the subsidiary coinage should be credited to a special fund, denominated the "silver-profit fund," which fund should be charged with the wastage and expenses of distribution, after which the balance remaining to the credit of the fund was to be paid into the Treasury at least twice a year.

The construction of the Department in regard to accounting for the seigniorage accruing on the coinage of silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, has been strictly in accordance with the provisions of section 3526, Revised Statutes, and the same course was pursued in accounting for the seigniorage accruing on the coinage of silver dollars under the act of July 14, 1890, until September 8, 1893, when my attention was called to the fact that this act made no provision for the payment of any expenses from the seigniorage, but provided that "any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be paid into the Treasury." Instructions were, therefore, given that no expenses whatever should be paid from such seigniorage, either for the wastage of the operative officers at the mints or for expenses of distribution.

All seigniorage so far paid into the Treasury has been represented coin. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars, both under the act of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890, has been declared by the mints at the end of each month. There has been no coinage of silver

dollars since May, 1893, except $200, proof pieces, by the Philadelphia Mint.

The balance of silver bullion on hand October 1, 1893, was 137,666,257 fine ounces, costing $124,561,428.24. Add to this the amount that will be purchased in October, say 1,800,000 ounces, at an estimated cost of $1,327,500, and it will give a balance on hand November 1, 1893, of 139,466,257 fine ounces, costing $125,888,929. The coining value of this amount would be $180,320,008, and the seigniorage thereon $54,431,080.

Should 4,500,000 ounces be purchased from November 1 to October 1, 1894, it would make a total of 49,500,000 ounces, which, at the present market price of silver, say 74 cents, would cost $36,630,000. The coining value of this bullion would be $65,000,000; the seigniorage on same, $28,370,000. This would make the total seigniorage on bullion to be coined of $82,801,080. Add to this the seigniorage on bullion coined up to date, $6,977,098, will give the total seigniorage on bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, of $89,778,178.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE,
*Secretary.*

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
*United States Senate.*

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 92.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOVEMBER 1, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL presented the following

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the Rules of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That Rule 5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"That whenever upon any roll call any Senator who is present within the Senate Chamber refuses to make response when his name shall be called, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer, either upon his own motion or upon the suggestion of any Senator, to request the Senator so remaining silent to respond to his name, and if such Senator fails so to do the fact of such request and refusal shall be entered in the Journal and such Senator shall be counted as present for the purpose of constituting a quorum."

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 93.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOVEMBER 1, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL presented the following

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed to the Rules of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That subdivision 2 of Rule 5 of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"If at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate; but no Senator while speaking shall be interrupted by any other Senator raising the question of the lack of a quorum, and the question as to the presence of a quorum shall not be raised oftener than once in every hour, but this provision shall not apply where the absence of a quorum is disclosed upon any roll call of the yeas and nays."

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 94.

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOVEMBER 1, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR presented the following

## MEMORIAL FROM REV. GILBERT REID, FORMERLY A MISSIONARY IN CHINA, PROTESTING AGAINST THE LEGISLATION OF MAY 5, 1892, KNOWN AS THE "GEARY LAW."

*To the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives:*

The memorialist having been an American missionary in China for over ten years, the recipient of favors from that country, and acting at this time by formal or informal request in the interest of the missionary body, would respectfully enter a protest to the legislation of May 5, 1892, known as the "Geary law." That law continues in force a previous measure which the Supreme Court of the United States had declared a violation of existing treaties, and against which the Chinese minister had repeatedly remonstrated without receiving any answer to his argument till three years and ten months had passed by, and till a new law had been enacted. The Geary law contained objectionable features which discriminated against a friendly nationality, which ignored the rights guaranteed by treaty and the Constitution, and which three distinguished justices of the Supreme Court have strongly condemned.

By settling the case, not only with a lack of conformity to the spirit of existing treaties, but with an implied refusal to further confer and revise our treaties, offense has been given to China as an equal treaty-making power, and the logical tendency is to leave all foreign interests in China without the protection and guaranty of solemn treaty stipulation.

For such reasons the memorialist enters a remonstrance, and would respectfully petition that such laws be repealed, and that all questions concerning the relations of the two countries and peoples be arranged by conference and treaty. Such action was assured by the treaty of 1880 and by the promise made in writing by the commissioners who proposed that treaty, that all Chinese already in the United States would be maintained "in the exercise of their treaty privileges against any opposition, whether it takes the shape of popular violence or of legislative enactment."

In case an unconditional repeal is impossible, the memorialist would pray that bill No. 885 of the Senate and No. 2631 of the House be adopted, with or without changes, as a feasible measure. Though far from insisting on any particular scheme, it may be allowed us to say that that bill aims to conform to existing treaties, and while it retains the feature of registration, it is yet free from the main objections of the previous laws pointed out by the dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court. The measure is not a finality. It leaves the way open, in sections 1 and 6, for further conference and a new treaty.

Presenting a copy of this bill, the memorialist humbly petitions that some such law be enacted as will conduce to the credit of the United States, a respect for China, and the welfare and security of Americans in China.

I am, sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILBERT REID.

---

A BILL to cause the laws relating to Chinese aliens lawfully in the United States to conform to existing treaties, and to suspend the further coming of other Chinese laborers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended (except as hereinafter provided) until such time as by treaty between the two Governments the subject of such immigration shall be determined by both, and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any such Chinese laborer to come from any foreign port or place, or having so come to remain within the United States.

SEC. 2. That any Chinese laborer already in the United States, and possessing a certificate of his right to be here, who may be desirous of returning to his native land with the purpose of again coming to the United States, shall receive, free of charge or cost, a certificate of identification, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, which certificate shall contain a statement of the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, personal description, and other facts of identification, and which shall state at what time and in what vessel and from what port said Chinese person is to sail, which certificate shall be signed both by the collector of customs or his deputy of the district including such port and by the Chinese consul there or his assistant, and shall be attested by their seals of office. Whenever said Chinaman desires to return to the United States he shall report himself both to the Chinese taotai and the United States consul at the port of departure, showing the certificate thus issued, signed, and vised, and thereupon, if his right thereto be established before said officers of both Governments, shall be allowed a new certificate similar in kind and form to the one previously issued at the port in the United States.

SEC. 3. That so much of the act of Congress approved May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as relates to the regulation and registration of a Chinese laborer or any Chinese person, be amended so as to read as follows:

"That all Chinese aliens residing in the United States at the time of the passage of this act shall receive, within a further period of three months after the passage of this act, and without charge or cost, a certificate of identification, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, which certificate shall contain the statement of the name, age, occupation, place of residence, personal description, and other facts of identification, and which may be a legal and useful means for distinguishing those Chinese legally here from those illegally here or seeking to come here, and be a guaranty of the full and equal protection of our laws, a passport to all the rights and privileges accorded to citizens of the United States."

SEC. 4. That so much of the law of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as relates to the punishment of Chinese persons violating our laws be amended so as to read as follows:

"That all Chinese aliens, being subject to the laws and regulations of the United States, shall, in case of any accusations or indictment, be accorded the regular and full process of laws, and for violations of any of the laws, or any of the provisions of this act or of the acts of which this is amendatory, the punishment of which is not otherwise herein provided for, shall be punishable by fine not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year."

SEC. 5. That so much of the statute of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as requires that the witnesses therein described shall be white persons, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of the first six sections of this act are hereby continued in force until such time as by agreement with the Chinese Government, and the consent of the same, there shall be regulations established by treaty, duly made and ratified by both Governments.

SEC. 7. That all such part or parts of the acts of which this is amendatory as are consistent herewith are hereby continued in force, and all part or parts as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

O

53D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 95.

# THE FUTURE OF SILVER

BY

EDUARD SUESS

*Professor of Geology at the University of Vienna, Austria*
*Vice-President of the Imperial Academy of Science*
*Member of the Austrian Parliament, etc.*

TRANSLATED BY ROBERT STEIN, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR AND BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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# PREFACE TO THE AMERICAN EDITION.

Some years after the introduction of the gold standard in Germany, which gave rise to so important movements, I published, in 1877, a small work, "The Future of Gold,"[1] wherein I tried to show that from geologic indications we must expect in the future a scarcity of gold and an abundance of silver, and that the extension of the gold standard to all civilized states is impossible.

The work on "The Future of Silver," which now earns the distinction of being published in the English language through the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, appeared in the spring of 1892, when the deliberations concerning the introduction of the gold standard in Austria-Hungary began. In the meantime many of the statements I had made in 1877 had been verified. The production of gold, owing to the exhaustion of rich fields, had fallen for several years; afterward, indeed, owing to the discovery of the Transvaal fields, it had once more risen, but at the same time an extraordinary increase in the consumption of gold by industry had occurred. Simultaneously there was noted an increase in the silver production, despite the falling price of silver, an increase which was mainly due to improvements in metallurgic processes. Argentina, Brazil, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, amid vicissitudes of diverse nature, had lost their metallic circulation wholly or in part; nay even, in 1890, a time came when the strength of the Bank of England was not by itself equal to the emergency.

Under these circumstances many of my friends and myself were of opinion that Austria-Hungary, in order to guard herself against all contingencies, ought indeed gradually to acquire a moderate amount of gold, but ought neither to proclaim a gold standard nor establish a definitive ratio between the silver florin and the gold coin.

Our Government went much farther than we deemed advisable.

Meantime, in the beginning of 1892, the last great work of Ad. Soetbeer on this subject (Litteraturnachweis über Gold- und Münzwesen) had appeared, in which (for example, p. 285, 291) some of the arguments advanced against the exclusive gold standard are conceded. Mr. Soet-

[1] Die Zukunft des Goldes. Von Eduard Suess. Wien und Leipzig, Wilhelm Braumuller, K. u. K. Hof- und Universitätsbuchhändler. 1877. The German edition of the present work, "Die Zukunft des Silbers," is published by the same firm. (Translator's note.)

beer also honored me with letters in which he expressed his misgivings at the course of affairs and at the appreciation of gold. He regarded the endeavors of the bimetallists as impracticable, because of England's attitude, if for no other reason; but he was convinced that some measure must be adopted to check the fall of silver. On July 30 and 31, 1892, I had the pleasure of spending two memorable days at his house at Göttingen. On August 5 he sent out a memorandum containing his propositions. In their essential features these propositions required indeed the recognition of gold as the sole standard, but no state was to keep in circulation gold coins of less than 20 francs, 20 marks, 1 sovereign, or $10, nor any credit note below that value. The principal silver coins were to be recoined at a higher ratio than 15½; every government was to receive its own principal silver coins in payment to any amount, while the legal-tender quality of these coins for private payments was to extend to three times the amount of the gold coin (for example, to 60 francs). Fully covered certificates were to be issued on silver, but no credit notes.

As regards the ratio at which the principal silver coins were to be recoined, Dr. Soetbeer's views were not settled. In his last letter to me, dated October 7, 1892, he mentioned 22:1. Shortly after, on October 23, this excellent man, with his wealth of experience, departed from among us, in the 78th year of his life.

How the international congress rejected all propositions; how, in the year 1893, events developed with overwhelming rapidity, it is not now my purpose to relate. Soetbeer admitted that the effect of his propositions would be but transient, yet he saw no possibility of more radical measures. For a number of years, on the basis of geologic experience, the world has been warned that its entire monetary system is drifting toward an abyss. During the past year we have approached close to its edge.

E. SUESS.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, *October 1, 1893.*

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## PRELIMINARY REMARK.

The values of gold and silver are diverging even more rapidly than I predicted in my book, "The Future of Gold," in 1877. Hence I preferred in the present work to indicate the quantities of the two metals for the most part in figures of weight instead of in figures of value, 1 kilogram of fine gold being = 3,444.4 francs. The ounce is = ounce troy of fine gold = 31.1 grams = 107.1 francs; 1 pud fine gold = 40 Russian pounds = 16.38 kilograms = 56,419 francs.

# CHAPTER I.

## INTRODUCTION.

EARLIEST OUTPOURS OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA—MURCHISON—BARON VON HOCK AND M. DE PARIEU—HOCHEDER—WARNINGS—UNITY OF INTERESTS—LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY NATURE.

If in New York the ounce of fine silver sells for $1.2929, then the price of the silver in the dollar is said to be at par. At the moment I am beginning to write, the ounce of fine silver is quoted at $0.90 and $0.91, that is to say, the metallic value of the dollar is only 69.6 to 70.4 cents. As compared with gold, silver is depreciated to an extent without precedent in modern times.

Now there are short-sighted persons who regard this circumstance as a permanent success for those governments that are in possession of a gold currency; and the complete defeat of silver, and the impossibility of its ever regaining the full dignity of a medium of commerce, especially in Europe, are looked upon as demonstrated.

But this verdict is based on but a small portion of the multitude of facts bearing on the subject. It overlooks the fact that for millenniums the two metals, gold and silver, owing to certain properties by which one became the complement of the other, shared between them the solution of one of the greatest of economic problems; that in recent decades, with the enhancement of material well-being and commerce, this problem has become enormously extended and absorbs constantly increasing quantities of metal; and that the mistake by which the bond of union between the two metals was arbitrarily severed can not become more ominously manifest, for the world's economy and for peaceful progress, than by the divergence of the values of the two metals.

This divergence moreover is the very contrary of those assumptions under which some years ago the introduction of the gold standard was proposed and later on defended.

All commerce proceeded without disturbance as long as gold and silver stood to each other in a relation of value established partly by law and partly by usage. The first impulse toward unsettling this relation was given by the large shipments of gold that came to Europe from California and Australia after the year 1849. The world was startled; gold came in such abundance that it began to fall in value; voices were heard in Paris, proposing the complete demonetization of the metal, so unreliable in its production.

Even at that time geologists spoke to warn and to reassure. Murchison in 1854 wrote that, in view of the facts recorded in the crust of the earth, the fear that gold would remain permanently depreciated in comparison with silver, was entirely groundless. The flood of gold would abate as soon as the alluvial land was exploited. In fact it was

yet to be proved that gold extended in workable quantity to any great depth. Veins of silver and veins of argentiferous lead on the other hand existed in abundance. The superficial dissemination of the gold and the deep extension of the silver were already indicated in Scripture (Job 28, 1).[1] In fact the inflow of gold began to diminish. In contrast with the previous plan, the demonetization of gold, the idea was now broached of using the existing gold for the creation of a single gold standard for the entire globe, and thereby putting an end once for all to the oscillations of the two metals. That was a fine and grand idea, and had it been practicable, it would most certainly have been a decided step in advance in the world's commerce. This idea in fact animated many excellent men; in Austria it inspired Baron von Hock; in France, M. de Parieu; and it fills the monetary discussions of the year 1868.

Not long before, the Austrian mining councilor, Hocheder, had returned from Brazil, where for many years he had been superintendent of mining. He had seen how numerous gold-vein mines grew so poor at greater depth that they could no longer be worked with profit, and he ventured publicly to question whether gold in any case continued to any great depth. The discussion of this question, in which Grimm in Przibram, Hans Höfer, Pošepny, and others took part, showed that gold had indeed been found in many veins down to considerable depths, but that it there occurred in a mineral combination which considerably increases the difficulty of production, and which, combined with the difficulties and expense always attendant on deep mining, very often renders the production of gold from such depths unprofitable. To this was added the old experience, made thousands of years ago, that gold appears only on the borders of civilized countries, that is to say, that the gold deposits of civilized countries are practically exhausted.

In the mind of every calm thinker the question should even then have arisen whether there really exists an amount of gold sufficient to establish a universal gold standard for the whole earth.

In Germany the gold standard was introduced. At that time it was thought that with the fall in the value of silver the production of silver from mines would decrease, and an equilibrium would thus be established. It was replied that the production of silver would not decrease; on the contrary, from the nature of the ores, from refining processes, and for other reasons, an increase in the production of silver was to be expected even with falling price. This increase, in fact, has taken place. It was said at that time that the quantity of tokens of credit was increasing from day to day at such a rate that a smaller and smaller amount of metal would satisfy the demands of circulation. In reply it was pointed out that on the contrary, with the increase of fiduciary values and at the same time with the development of general commerce the demand for metal must rise, and to what extent this proved true is shown by the experience of the Bank of England in 1890. The view that the requisite quantity of gold did not exist was sneered at. The sneers were soon hushed. One of the most gifted and influential advocates of the gold standard prophesied as late as 1876 that we are beyond question approaching a future when all lands would adopt the same metal as the basis of their currency. In view of the lessons learned since that time, that prophecy will not be repeated so far as gold is concerned, and yet, without the conviction that the

[1] *R. J. Murchison*, Siluria, I, ed. 1854, p. 431–458. On the original formation of gold, and its subsequent distribution in débris over parts of the earth's surface.

single gold standard will be universal, its introduction in any limited area of the domain of commerce comprising the whole earth can have no other than a disturbing effect.

The prospect is—it was stated at the time—that after a few centuries, gold, becoming rarer and rarer, will be unable to maintain the economic position it has thus far occupied. The reply was: What has the practical statesman to do with future centuries? But Otto Arendt, Neuwirth and many others have shown in a striking manner what fateful significance the rising value of the standard metal has for a social organism.

The possibility of an international agreement unfortunately recedes more and more in the face of accumulating difficulties. The conditions of production both in agriculture and in industry in regions with falling standard depart more and more from the conditions in regions with rising standard. The steady increase and improvement in all the means of mental and physical intercourse has brought about a solidarity of all advanced nations which comprises not only their modes of thinking but also a large share of their interests. If in consequence of withdrawal of gold deposits the Bank of England raises its rate of discount, every great market of the earth knows it on the same day. The constant silver purchases of the American Treasury determine the level of hydrostatic equilibrium of the price of silver all over the earth. They influence the price of wheat in India, of silk in China, of the sugar that leaves Hawaii. And, as at times an epidemic sweeps over a continent and attacks all nations without regard to political boundaries, so we have seen economic crises spread with invisible power over whole continents, and a single state stand helpless in the presence of the destroying force.

With the divergence of the values of the two metals, the world's commerce approaches a great crisis.

Nature has bounded man's life on earth by certain conditions to which even the richest nation and the most powerful government must conform.

Modern physics has made us familiar with the peculiar limitation and restriction of the perceptive faculty of our organs of sense. If I enter into a dark room, in which there is a freely movable rod, and if I am able to make this rod perform any desired number of vibrations, I shall witness the following phenomena: As soon as the number of vibrations has reached sixteen per second, that is to say, with sixteen impacts against my tympanum, my ear perceives a deep bass note. With the increase in the number of vibrations the tone becomes higher and shriller, and at 40,000 vibrations my ear no longer perceives it. Everything is silent; the limit of perception of my ear has been exceeded. I feel heat radiating from the rod, but I hear it no longer. Only much later, when the number of vibrations has reached 450 billions per second, there begins the activity of another organ of sense, the eye. I see the rod; it shines with dark red color. The number of vibrations increasing, the luminous color runs through the series of the rainbow; at 800 billions it has reached the dark violet; darkness comes on once more; the limit of perception of my eye has been exceeded; whatever lies beyond remains unknown to me. Thus nature has set bounds to the faculty of hearing, below and above; and after a long interval she has opened to the eye a similarly bounded though much more extensive range. We fancy we perceive the whole outer world, and yet it is merely framed windows as it were that permit us to listen and to look forth out of ourselves.

Similar bounds to human activity have been set by nature in many directions. The gifts she offers are of many kinds, but they are limited in quality and quantity.

Experience gathered from the structure of the globe affords reason for the conjecture that heavy metals appear at the surface of the planet more rarely than lighter substances. On the whole, this conjecture is confirmed by the facts. Gold, platinum, iridium, and other metals, which are nearly twenty times or more than twenty times heavier than water, are without exception rare. It is a limited group of metals, the lightest of which is gold (19.253), that are designated as the "heavy" metals. This group is separated from the other metals by an interval, interrupted only by quicksilver (13.596), remarkable for its low melting point. Next follows the two metals thallium (11.9), and palladium (11.8), which are also as yet among the rarer ones; then in the order of their weights, and closely related also by the manner of their occurrence, lead (11.352), and silver (10.474). The great gap, beginning with gold, interrupted only by quicksilver, and ending with thallium, and the fact that silver lies beyond that gap, at once indicate that these two precious metals, gold and silver, are probably available in very different quantities.

Man can choose and utilize; but he can not effect changes except within rigidly drawn lines. Thousands of years ago, man chose metals for his currency. Copper, silver, and gold are so conveniently associated by their useful properties that three zones of currency have been formed, more or less sharply bounded but yet practically contiguous. Platinum came into use temporarily; it is not available in sufficient quantity. Nickel has been used by some states, but the intercalation of a medium between copper and silver has in most countries been found unnecessary.

Now the limits of the three principal zones are determined and prescribed by the quality of the metals. Let us take an example. An attempt was made to put a gold coin into circulation in place of the silver 5-franc piece; the attempt failed. The gold 5-mark piece, too, refuses to remain in circulation.

For it must be observed that the volume of a gold coin as compared to a silver coin of the same value is determined not merely by the legal ratio, say 1:15½; besides the absolute weight of the gold coin, of fixed relation to silver, the volume is also determined by the much higher specific gravity of gold. The one-tenth of copper alloy, which both, as a rule, contain, will be in the gold coin $\frac{1}{15.5}$, both of the weight and of the volume of the copper alloy of the corresponding silver coin. Now since the specific gravity of gold is to that of silver as 19.253 : 10.474, that is to say, almost as 2 : 1, the volume of the gold ingredient is about the thirtieth part of the volume of the corresponding silver ingredient. For this reason the 5-mark and 5-franc gold pieces are so small as to become unhandy, and therefore, up to that level, despite all edicts of lawmakers, silver coin always remains in use.

But, just as in the selection of coins to be issued, the lawmaker is tied down by the quality of the metals, so in determining the metallic basis of his currency, he is tied down by the mode of occurrence and manner of production of the metals.

The present development of the conditions of currency in Europe is in contradiction with the geologic conditions under which the metals occur. The warnings remain unheard. Let us now attempt to trace out some features of this unnatural development of things.

# CHAPTER II.

## RECENT EXPERIENCES IN THE EXTRACTION OF GOLD.

THE SULPHIDES—THE GOSSAN—THE ALLUVIAL LAND—PHASES OF MINING—DIFFICULTIES WITH THE SULPHIDES—CALIFORNIA—AUSTRALIA—RUSSIA—TRANSVAAL.

The lodes and veins which carry gold exhibit this metal at some depth almost always in combination with sulphur metals, and especially with pyrite. There are lodes in which gold and silver occur together, as in Hungary and Transylvania. The great Comstock lode in Nevada, too, belonged to this group. Even in these lodes sulphur compounds play a prominent part, although, as will be seen later on, when silver predominates, antimony and arsenic often assume importance as companion metals.

This deeper zone of the lodes of noble metals is designated as the zone of the sulphides or sulphur metals (pyrite group).

In the higher horizons of one and the same lode there is observed, as one approaches the surface, a different condition of the ores, or, more correctly speaking, the sulphur metals of the deeper portions have been decomposed and altered by external influences from the surface down to a greater or less depth. Such a zone of decomposition, in some cases, has been eroded and is hardly visible; in other cases it extends some hundreds of feet down into the lode. In some cases its lower limit is marked by the level of subterranean water, as in many Australian mines; in other cases its lower limit is irregular and indefinite.

The condition of these higher parts of the lode is different in gold lodes from what it is in silver lodes.

In gold lodes the pyrite is decomposed; the quartz, which forms the principal mass of the lode, is rusty brown in color, and, in fissures and cavities, is traversed by veins and nests of various iron compounds, resulting from the decomposition of the pyrite. Among them are seen larger and smaller quantities of free gold, now in grains or in larger kidney-shaped or rounded bodies, the so-called nuggets, now again as crystallized gold.

In the outcrop of those lodes that yield gold and silver, free gold is found, together with black chlorine compounds of silver; in the Comstock lode free gold was extracted for some time before anyone recognized the value of the rich black silver ores.

This uppermost altered zone of the ore lodes is called by the German miners the "hat," by the Englishman the "gossan."

The surrounding rock is weatherd and carried off by water or tumbles down the slope; the gossan crumbles off, and, with its free gold, its brown colored quartz, and with the harder parts of the adjoining rocks, forms the auriferous alluvium. This is the third zone of occur-

rence. Silver does not form rich alluvial land; only platinum and tin share this quality with gold.

The separation of the zones of the sulphur metals, the gossan and the alluvial land, indicates also the three phases that may be distinguished in the extraction of gold. This extraction, of course, moves in the opposite direction. First the alluvial land is exploited quickly, without great appliances, and with large profit. Next follows mining, first on the gossan. The free gold is stamped; comparatively simple amalgamation permits its extraction. On the alluvial land there is as yet a chance for individual work, unless there is question of great hydraulic works, as in the working of the alluvial land of California. On the gossan there is already need of capital, of a certain amount of investment, generally supplied by a company. It extracts the free gold; expenses are not too great; dividends are paid; everybody is satisfied. But now the sulphides begin to increase; water begins to enter; new machines are required; the product of the amalgamating works becomes less. The sulphides demand an entirely different treatment, such as chlorination, to make them part with their gold. That is the crisis. Woe to the investor who now buys the works on the basis of their previous average yearly product; disappointment is then inevitable. This moment of transition from the gossan to the sulphur metals is to the mine the time of severe trial. If the lode is rich and thick, if new capital is found, then new works are erected, the water is brought under control, and the work continues. Its returns have become less but steadier.

But even steadiness has its limits, and the returns depend on the power of machinery. Not long ago the Kaiser Josefi tunnel in Schemnitz was opened; it drains a large part of the works; a century's labor had been spent on it, and it is a good, proud, useful work. But that is not the scale to be applied to the present works in the rich gold and silver mines of America and Australia. There the most powerful steam engines stand above shafts which in the shortest time have been driven to a depth of 1,000 to 2,000 feet; in the depth of the mine, the motor, driven by compressed air, forces the diamond drill into the rocks to make room for the cartridge, filled with explosives of a power undreamed of in former days, and several of these cartridges are discharged at the same time by the electric battery. Even from the poor sulphur metals dividends are to be paid; higher wages are paid; shares are issued, and with irresistible force the crosscuts push forward; for miles the subterranean galleries extend; whole forests of timber are piled up in the cavities of the honey-combed ore bodies. The greater the force the greater the profit—the nearer also the end.

Only fifteen years ago it might be said that the output from the alluvial land was rich but transient, while the output of the lodes was poorer, often unprofitable, but more constant. Improvements in the chemical and metallurgic processes have since then rendered many an ore workable which formerly did not pay. But on the other hand the improvements in mechanical contrivances and in mining proper have caused the subterranean work to be accelerated to such extent that the life of each work has been shortened. For even the richest ore deposit contains only a limited amount of gold in accessible form.

It must be admitted that the free gold in the gossan is of different quality from that which occurs farther down in the lode combined with the pyrite. The gold of the gossan contains far less silver than that of the deep portions; often it contains hardly 1 or 1.5 per cent, while in the gold of the deep portions in the same lode there may be 10 to 12 per cent. The gold in the gossan also occurs in much larger grains

and nuggets; at times nuggets of considerable size have been found in the gossan while they are never found in the sulphides. Finally, free gold occurs in the gossan also as a coating on fissures and at times in crystals.

From this it appears that in the gossan, together with the decomposition of the pyrite, there must also have occurred a solution and redeposition of the gold. Although this view met with opposition some years ago it may now be regarded as demonstrated by experience.[1]

Far less clear is the mode of occurence of the gold in the sulphides. In Treadwell mine, Alaska, Dawson found the main mass of the ore-bearing lode to consist of quartz, white feldspar, and a little calcspar; some parts assume the characteristics of a true granite. The lode is mined by open cut; part of it contains free gold, another part shows pyrite. But the microscopic examination of the rock by F. Adams shows that the pyrite itself is a secondary infiltration into cracks of the gangue, as, for example, into clefts between crushed crystals of feldspar. In this pyrite lies the gold and appears in the midst of the crystals of the pyrite as inclosed foreign bodies, which, it is true, are exceedingly small.[2]

On the other hand, it may be assumed as probable in many cases that this gold of the depths is combined not only with a large amount of silver but also with other metals, such as tellurium and especially bismuth. This, according to Pearce's observations, is true for several very remarkable occurrences in Colorado, and the gold bars coming from Australia are said to contain in some cases perceptible quantities of maldonite (gold bismuth).[3]

To extract this gold, contained in exceedingly small particles in the sulphides, is the difficult task of the metallurgist as soon as the mine has passed through the gossan. For this purpose various processes have come into use in recent years, involving mostly treatment with chlorine gas or addition of sodium chloride (table salt), and many improved variations of the older processes of Plattner and Patera. At first it was thought that these processes of chlorination yielded better results for silver than for gold,[4] but the minute investigations of Prof. Christie, confirming the older works of Austrian and German metallurgists, seem to have hit the essential point. These investigations show that in roasting, even at red heat, gold is not volatilized, while silver is volatilized in considerable quantities; but that upon the addition of chlorine, either in the form of gas or of salt, there ensues at once volatilization of gold also, so that this volatility of the chlorine compounds of gold may induce great loss.[5]

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[1] The question was discussed from various aspects by Genth, Amer. Jour. Science, 1859, XXVIII, p. 253–255; Selwyn, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., 1860, XVI, p. 146; Burckhardt, Neu. Jahrb. f. Min., 1870, p. 162; Ross, Raymond, Rep. on Mines, 1870, p. 63; Trautschold, Zeitchr. deutsch. geol. Ges., 1875, XXVII, p. 705; Egleston, Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng., 1880, VIII, p. 452, and The Formation of Gold Nuggets and Placer Deposits, 8vo, New York, 1881; Stelzner, Neu. Jahrb. f. Min., 1883, II, p. 199; Arzruni, Zeitschr. d. geol. Ges., 1885, XXXVII, p. 890; Posepny, Genesis d. Metallseifen, Oest. Zeitschr. Berg- u. Hüttenwes. 1887, XXXV; E. Cohen, Entstehung d. Seifengoldes, Mitth. naturw. Ver. Neuvorpomm. u. Rügen, 1887, XVIII; Helmhacker, Beiträge z. Kenntn. d. secundären Goldlagerstätten, Berg- u. Hüttenm. Zeitschr., 1891, L, No. 37–40; C. Doelter, Einige Versuche üb. die Löslichkeit d. Minerale, Tschermak's Min. Mitth. herausg. v. Becke, 1890, N. Folge, XI, p. 328; and in many other places.

[2] G. M. Dawson, Notes on the ore deposit of the Treadwell mine, Alaska, and Frank D. Adams, On the microscopic character of the ore, etc., American Geologist, 1889, pp. 84–93. A notable feature are, for example, the photographic reproductions of thin sections of Californian gold quartzes, published by W. M. Courtis in Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., XVIII, 1890, p. 639.

[3] Richard Pearce: The Association of Gold with other Metals inthe West. Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., New York, 1890, XVIII, pp. 447–457.

[4] For example, Engin. and Min. Jour., New York, April 27, 1890, p. 390.

[5] Sam. B. Christy: The Losses in Roasting Gold Ores and the Volatility of Gold. Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., New York, 1889, XVII, pp. 3–45. The loss is greater if salt is added to the roasting ore later than if it is added at the beginning. In a great chlorination work in California in 1882 the loss in roasting rose to 49.58 per cent, or almost half the gold, and 28.28 per cent of the silver.

In this way the robbing empiric processes of gold extraction of former days, which confined themselves to stamping and more or less imperfect amalgamation, have in the course of recent years been replaced, step by step, by serious scientific observation. Especially in the case of the figures of the American production there can be no doubt that their still comparatively high amount is due not to the discovery of new deposits nor to greater richness of the old deposits, but solely to improvements in metallurgic processes. Already there are works which guarantee to the mine owner who brings sulphides to them for treatment, 90 per cent of the gold shown in the assay. Without these astonishing improvements the working of the lodes, in view of the rapidity of mining, would even at this day be for the most part unprofitable; that is to say, after passing through the gossan and reaching the sulphides most of them would have been forced to stop working.

## CALIFORNIA.

Since the production of Nevada declined, California once more heads all the rest of the United States as a producer of gold, with $12,500,000. The three phases of mining, alluvial land, gossan, and sulphides, present themselves there very distinctly.

Forty years ago California showed an annual production of gold of more than $60,000,000, and Australia nearly as much. That was the time of the great profits from the alluvial land. There are yet living in both countries witnesses of the unheard-of events of those days, and Dan De Quille has recently drawn a graphic picture of the old Californian prospector, who still nowadays, the worn-out blankets on his back, the revolver in his belt, the gray hair fluttering in the wind, a veritable wandering Jew, sniffing treasures, roams about the country, seeking the traces of the ruined cities which at that time had sprung up as by magic in the wilderness.

"For untold ages, before the foot of the first white man pressed the soil of California," says De Quille, "Dame Nature had been playing miner in all the mountains of that country. Countless millions of tons of auriferous gravel and earth had been sluiced down through every gulch, canyon, creek, and river that crossed either the channels of the old dead rivers or veins of gold bearing quartz veins. The first comers found little to do but to help themselves to the gold which the mining processes of nature had stored up. However, in a few years these heaped hoards of nature were exhausted, but this fact the genuine old-time prospector can not be brought to believe even to this day. All can not be gone; he will not hear that said. He still believes that somewhere a great hoard of golden nuggets is reserved for his special benefit. Having feasted from the golden fleshpots of the old days, he can not content himself with the hermit fare of these frugal times. If there is nowhere still a golden treasure to be unearthed, then his occupation is gone; he is ready to lie down and die."[1]

Forty years ago was the time of intoxication and extravagance. Bottles of champagne were set up as ninepins; mirrors were pelted with pieces of gold. But so great finds infatuated the finders to such extent that almost without exception they came, unsatiated, to a wretched end. Comstock, the discoverer of the great lode called after him, is a well known example. On the alluvium of California and elsewhere it was the same thing. The discoverers of the rich Cariboo deposits in

p.[1] Dan De Quille, The old Californian prospector; Eng. Min. Journ., New York, November 14, 1891, 567.

British Columbia were a Prussian, named Dietze, and a Scotchman, named Rose. They journeyed ever onward, as often as the train of gold diggers had followed them, restless and undaunted. The Scotchman disappeared; later on, his body was found in the wilderness; on a branch hung his drinking cup, and engraved on it with a knife was his name and the words: "Dying of starvation." Dietze returned poor and in broken health, and afterward lived in Victoria on the charity of others.[1]

In California the exploitation of the younger alluvium was followed by the hydraulic work in the older alluvium. But the amount of loose drift and soil carried into Sacramento river was so great that the farming population made objection. Hence the figures of the production of California from recent years comprise, first, the last remains of work on young alluvium; second, the product of the hydraulic works, which varies with the status of the struggle between hydraulic works and agriculture, and with the amount of water at hand; and, third, the product of the work in the gossan and in the commencement of the sulphides of the lodes.

In the beginning, that is to say, after 1849, the production of California was estimated at 60 to 63 millions a year. All this came from the alluvium. In 1874, for the last time, it was over 20 millions; in 1879 and 1880 it was 17.5 millions, and at that time the excellent geologist Whitney, in his work on the auriferous gravels of California, estimated the production from these gravels still at 12 to 14 millions. That was in the main already hydraulic work, and the remainder came from the lodes. Even at that time Whitney remarked that the nuggets of the alluvium could by no possibility have been brought from afar, but that the strata which furnished these nuggets must have been richer than the present lodes. The richest parts of the gossan have in fact been removed to form the alluvium.[2]

In 1885 a well informed and unbiased observer, Prof. E. Reyer, of Vienna, visited all the more important ore deposits of California. The hydraulic works already at that time worked annually 40 millions of cubic meters of auriferous gravel; about 100 millions of it lay in the valley of Feather River and in that of the Sacramento. The farmers had already raised objections; the courts had imposed on the hydraulic works the condition, incapable of fulfillment, of keeping back the débris by barring the valleys. Reyer finds that all the lodes grow poorer going down. From 1850 to 1852 the contents of the most important gold-quartz veins had been 30 to 800 marks per ton; 1860 to 1870, as much as 100; 1874 to 1875, 40 to 80; 1880, 24 to 90. Most of the veins, as soon as active exploitation has been commenced, are exhausted in a decade; only in exceptional cases do they last more than two decades.[3]

In the spring of 1889 a report by F. C. Hand stated that in southern California nearly all the auriferous lodes had reached the zone of the sulphides. In many cases, owing to ignorance of this circumstance, large mills had been erected for the extraction of free gold, but as soon as the water line had been reached, and the sulphides appeared in greater abundance, the amalgamating works yielded less and less, until the owners were reduced to the alternative of either abandoning the works or deciding upon the erection of new and expensive plant.[4]

[1] Milton and Cheadle: The Northwest Passage by Land, 3d ed., 1865, pp. 364, 371.
[2] J. D. Whitney: The Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California, 4to atlas, Cambridge, Mass., 1880, p. 351, 352, 359.
[3] E. Reyer: Ueber die Goldgewinnung in Californien. Zeitschr. f. Berg-, Hütten- u. Salinenwes. XXXIV.
[4] P. C. Hand: Eng. and Min. Journ., New York, March 16, 1889.

The efforts of the engineers are extraordinary. More than 100 miles is the length of the Amador Canal, which carries the water along the Mother Lode to the transporting and extracting works. The Big Bend tunnel, Butte county, 4 kilometers in length, 3.15 meters broad, carries off underground the water of Feather river in order to permit the exploitation of the auriferous gravel in its dry bed, and the fall thus obtained serves for the production of electric light, which permits work at night.[1] Yet the figures of the production of California do not rise.

## AUSTRALIA.

Among the Australian provinces Victoria has always held the great preeminence as a producer of gold. It was its production that led to the high figures which placed Australia close to the United States of North America in the gold tables. Already in 1877 the conjecture might be made that the decrease in the gold production of Victoria was due to the actual depauperation or exhaustion of the ore sites, and not, as imagined by the optimists of the country, to subordinate and transient circumstances.[2] Experience has confirmed this conjecture.

In 1851 Victoria had produced 212,899 ounces; in the next year, 1852, the figure rose to more than tenfold, namely, to 2,286,535, and, rising continually, reached in 1856 the extraordinary amount of 3,053,744 ounces. From that point commences the decline. Up to 1861 the figure continued above 2,000,000, up to 1875 above 1,000,000; then it fell steadily, being—

| | Ounces. |
|---|---|
| 1888 | 634,620 |
| 1889 | 614,838 |
| 1890 | 588,560 |

The provisional figure for 1891 shows a slight rise as compared with 1890, being 621,986 ounces.

This steady deline of the gold production was so severely felt in the country that the attempt was made to give State aid to the gold works. £80,000 were annually appropriated for prospecting, but the official reports show that the results were very scanty, and allow one to guess readily that it was not in all cases the public interest which profited by some of the applications of the "prospecting grant."[3]

The secretary of mines, reporting another decline by 26,278 ounces at the end of 1890, adds: "This decrease appears to be mainly in alluvial gold. To some extent this must be expected as the natural result of the exhaustion of the more superficial deposits. During thirty years past, the whole of Victoria has been more or less searched for auriferous alluviums. These deposits, wherever occurring in considerable amounts and at moderate depth, have been very generally searched out and worked. Each year, during the continuance of the prospecting grant, similar prospecting has been carried on, and we must, though reluctantly, conclude that unless in more or less inaccessible localities, or at more considerable depths beneath the surface, the harvest of alluvial gold has been gathered in." After further remarks, in which the hope is expressed that deep-lying leads may yet be discovered, for instance, below the basalt sheets north of Ballarat, the secretary of mining expresses the view concerning lode mining that, thanks to the steady improvement in the treatment, the loss of gold had been diminished,

[1] E. Purtscher: Oesterr. Zeitschr. f. Berg- u. Hüttenwes., 1890, Beilage, p. 37.
[2] Zukunft des Goldes, p. 289. The numbers given here are almost all somewhat higher than those given then; I follow the more recent statements of the mining registrars.
[3] Victoria: Ann. Rep. of the Secretary of Mines for 1889, Melbourne, 1890, p. 14.

and hence the annual decline in production was not so pronounced. "Nevertheless," he adds, "it must now, I think, be fully recognized that, as a natural consequence, the aggregate quantity of gold obtained from the mines of the colony will be less each succeeding year; but the decrease may be minimized by the successful exertions of combined scientific and technical knowledge." He expresses the hope that advances will be made in the methods of treatment.[1]

Queensland was later in taking rank in the list of gold-producing states; the beginning of large works can only be reckoned from the year 1862. In 1877 the output reached the figure of 428,104 ounces, of which a large part came from lodes. In 1878 the figure declined to 310,247, then again to 212,783 in 1883. Thenceforward it begins to rise again; in particular, from 481,643 ounces in 1888 it makes a bound to 739,103 ounces in 1889, to decline again to 610,587 ounces in 1890. In 1891 it was 559,392 ounces.

The sudden rise in wealth in 1888 was brought about by the discovery of the rich deposit on Mount Morgan; this sufficed to maintain the total production of Australia for a short time at the same level, despite the decline in other provinces; but the extraordinary decline of 99,443 ounces, which Mount Morgan showed in 1890, and which was further swelled by 80,000 ounces in 1891, is not a favorable omen for the future.

Mining on Mount Morgan is carried on partly in open cut and partly underground, in a formation which bears essential characteristics of a great gossan, whose downward continuation, however, is questionable. The place lies southwest of Rockhampton, in the central part of Queensland. I follow the description given by T. A. Rickard.[2]

Mount Morgan rises about 500 feet above the village at its foot. On its summit, in an open quarry, about 1,200 to 1,700 tons of ore are quarried every week, and during the few years that the quarry has been worked already a considerable part of the mountain has been removed. At the time of the visit (1890) this open-cut mining was practiced in five benches, each 30 feet high. From the second bench a shaft 206 feet deep had been sunk, and this was connected with the main gallery, Freehold Tunnel, which was 789 feet long. At right angles to Freehold Tunnel was gallery No. 1, driven from the south side, 33 feet lower than Freehold and 155 below the lowest open cut; it was 1,070 feet long, but with materially different result. A still lower gallery, Sunbeam, had been begun.

Furthermore, at the height of the deepest open cut there is the shorter gallery, No. 2.

The rich rock on the summit of the mountain is quartz, now grey-blue and hard, now white and of vesicular, almost foamy consistency, traversed by hematite rich in silica and by hard black iron ore in lumps and veins; there is also some brown quartz and limonite. The gold is found as free gold in larger and smaller, even minute, particles both in the quartz and in the limonite. Veins of feldstone traverse the whole.

The uppermost gallery, No. 2, traverses the ore-bearing rock for 356 feet toward the north (deducting 26 feet for a lode of feldstone) and in a cross-cut for 310 feet toward the east.

Freehold Tunnel traverses first 180 feet of decomposed rhyolite, then

[1] Victoria: Ann. Rep. for 1891, p. 7; still more decided and discouraging is the judgment of the state geologist, Murray, in Rep. of the Mining Registrars for the quarter ending June 30, 1889. Appendix A, pp. 72–76.

[2] T. A. Rickard, The Mount Morgan Mine, Queensland; Trans. Amer. Instit. Min. Eng., 1891, XIX.

40 feet of pyrite-bearing quartzite, then 180 feet of barren doleritic rock, finally 397 feet of the rich rock.

Gallery No. 2, which, as has been said, lies only 33 feet lower than the preceding, shows a considerable predominance of the barren rocks and of the pyrite-bearing quartzite; only 25 feet of its whole length belong to the rich rock.

The rocks rich in gold, therefore, decrease very rapidly downward. While their extent in the outcrop far exceeds that of an ordinary ore lode, they are not seen to be continued downward into a lode. Despite their resemblance to a gossan, there is seen below them, instead of a fissure filled with auriferous sulphides, a barren eruptive rock and the pyrite-bearing quartzite. Whether the deposit of Mount Morgan was developed out of the quartzite by transformation can not be judged by the reports at hand; still less can it be determined whether this quartzite would prove remunerative.

In 1886 the mining had been organized on a million shares at £1 a share; in 1888, when the great open-cut was taken in hand, their value was £17 5*s*.

The output of Mount Morgan was:

| | Ounces. |
|---|---|
| 1889 | 340,669 |
| 1890 | 226,240 |
| 1891 | 146,000 |

At the same time, toward the end of 1891, the value of the original capital fell from £17,500,000 to £2,000,000.[1]

The decline in Mount Morgan would have been still more apparent in the tables of the Australian production for 1890 had there not been at the same time a rise of 8,782 ounces in the gravels of Queensland. It may be observed by the way that the work on these gravels has almost entirely ceased in the course of the last few years, their total product in 1890, including the rise, amounting to only 13,826 ounces.

New South Wales attained its maximum already in the year 1852 with 818,751 ounces, fell at once to 548,052, to 237,910, and 171,367 ounces, rose once more in 1863 to 610,622 ounces, stood in 1875 for the last time above 200,000 ounces, and in its decline, with the exception of 1888, showed figures still always above 100,000. The most recent years showed:

| | Ounces. |
|---|---|
| 1886 | 101,416 |
| 1887 | 110.288 |
| 1888 | 87,503 |
| 1889 | 119,759 |
| 1890[2] | 127.760 |

West Australia yielded, in 1890, 22,806 ounces, South Australia 15,000 ounces, and Tasmania 20,510 ounces; none of these countries rose in importance in the course of years. The Yilgarn district in South Australia, which yielded the greater part of the above-named amount from quartz veins, was expected to induce the building of a railway into the desert, but it seems that there was a lack of water in that district.

The output of New Zealand attained its greatest figure in 1863 with 628,450 ounces, declined with oscillations, remained from 1874 to 1880 almost without exception above 300,000, till 1889 still above 200,000 ounces and in 1890 was only 193,193 ounces.

[1] The Economist, Nov. 7, 1861 and elsewhere.

[2] New South Wales, Ann. Rep. of the Dep. of Mines for 1890, Sydney, 1891, p. 14; the mint seems to think that the output was somewhat higher; ibid., p. 23.

For 1891 I have as yet merely an approximate figure embracing all Australia; it is the balance sheet of the mints of Melbourne and Sydney. These received in 1891, 1,592,319 ounces of gold against 1,593,350 ounces in the preceding year, and issued in coins and bullion £5,976,047 as against £5,923,019 in the year 1890.

At the same time with my work on this subject there appeared in 1877 a most searching and instructive description of the Australian gold occurrences by G. Wolff, which has been regarded by Deputy L. Bamberger, in Berlin, as a refutation of the statements I had made at that time.[1] Not long after, Mr. Ulrich, the government geologist of New Zealand, in opposition to me, predicted a favorable future for the gold production of Australia.[2] Both Wolff and Ulrich are excellent specialists, but only the experience of years was able to show whether their judgment was not influenced by too lively a desire to see those countries develop quickly and favorably for whose explorations they had done such excellent work. For it is an old and general experience that the more profound a knowledge a geologist has of a country, the more ardent will be his affection for it.

My study was based on 1874 (55,819 kilograms) and 1875 (53,353 kilograms); in 1890 Australia gave 45,767 kilograms. Nature pursues its paths inexorably.

## RUSSIA.

The Russian gold production began about 1814 with low figures, rose continuously, attained from 1877–1880 a maximum of more than 40,000 kilograms, and since then has maintained itself at the height of about 30,000 kilograms down to the present time. In the most recent time it even shows a slight rise. This production consists almost entirely of alluvial gold. The amount is stated rather variously in various writings, which is due to the circumstance that at one time only the crude gold of the alluvium is stated, at another time only the entire crude gold, at another time only the fine gold of the refining works, at another all the fine gold. In order to perceive the difference, it suffices to cast a glance at the excellent official tables of the Russian mining production, published by Kulibin, whose publication unfortunately has advanced only to the close of the year 1889.

The product of the works of 1889, according to these tables, shows the following amounts (in puds at 40 pounds, 1 pud=16.38 kilograms):

| | Puds. | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Crude gold from the gravels | 2,102 | 13 |
| Crude gold from lodes | 172 | 6 |
| Total of crude gold | 2,274 | 19 |
| Of this there was forwarded to the refining works ligature gold | 2,200 | 24 |
| From this there was produced fine gold | 2,007 | 27 |
| Add fine gold produced from silver ores | 14 | 36 |
| Total of fine gold | 2,022 | 23 |

(In kilograms: 33,130.)

[1] Gust. Wolff, Das australische Gold, seine Lagerstätten und seine Associationen; Zeitschr. deutsch. geol. Ges, 1877, XXIX. p. 82–183; L. Bamberger, Das Gold der Zukunft; Deutsche Rundschau, herausg. v. Rodenberg, IV, Berlin, Oct. 1877, p. 151.

[2] G. H. F. Ulrich, Die Zukunft der Goldausbeute in Australien, Brief an G. v. Rath; Neu. Jahrb. f. Min. 1879, S. 347–356.

According to Kulibin's statements the total of fine gold is calculated for the last five years at—

| | Kilograms. |
|---|---|
| 1885 | 28,137 |
| 1886 | 28,172 |
| 1887 | 31,086 |
| 1888 | 31,491 |
| 1889 | 33,130 |

showing for these five years a rise of 5,000 kilograms. The output for 1890 is put by the Russian mint at 31,841 kilograms.[1]

When in 1877 I attempted a review of the state of the Russian production I had at hand reliable figures only down to 1874, and in 1871 there had still been an output of over 39,000 kilograms. The result to which I was then led was that the steady and still very hopeful results of the washings were due to the great extent of the region, to the gradual opening up of new areas, and to the advance of the works toward the east.[2]

New discoveries in east Siberia led to a further rise in the output, especially in the years 1877 to 1880, in which, as has been said, the production of fine gold was more than 40,000 kilograms. But even this rise did not restrain Alfred Striedter, in 1883, from stating, at the close of a minute presentation of the state of affairs and on the basis of figures extending to 1880, his opinion that the climax of that production was not far off.[3]

In the following pages, in order to show the recent course of the production, I will start from my review carried down to 1874, join to it Striedter's digest extending down to 1880, and, with the five years, 1876–1880, principally considered by Striedter, compare the last published five years, 1885–1889 of Kulibin's tables.

Only the regions of importance will be discussed. All figures are given in crude gold; only in this form can they be obtained from the districts.

The Russian gold production falls into three great branches: Ural, West Siberia and East Siberia. Mining has always remained of small amount as compared to the yield of the gravels, forming 7.5 per cent of the total production in 1889. But as the product of mining belongs almost entirely to the government of Orenburg, the figure of the Ural production thereby gains somewhat greater steadiness.

According to Striedter's calculations, from 1814 to 1880 the Ural yielded 27.6, West Siberia, 6.4, and East Siberia, 66 per cent of the total output. At the time of greatest productivity, in the years 1876–1880, the proportion was 20:6:74.,

In the years 1885–1890 these figures once more returned close to the general average of 1814–1880; they were 28.75:7:64.25. East Siberia always appears as by far the most important, but also as the most variable element.

The Ural region showed somewhat greater constancy even as regards the alluvium. Perm in 1889 yielded 345 puds and Orenburg 149 puds. True, Kulibin remarks that in Orenburg the sands are beginning to show depauperation, and the end of the works is approaching, nay, that even in Perm, despite the rising output the traces of depauperation are already perceptible in the alluvial works. Of lode gold, Perm yielded in that year 41 puds; Orenburg, 105 puds.

[1] For example, in the report of the Director of the United States Mint, Mr. Leech, for 1890–'91, p. 251. Newspapers mention 2,405 puds 37 pounds, probably crude gold, which, converted at the same proportion, would give about 35,000 kilograms of fine gold.

[2] Zukunft des Goldes. S. 263, 325.

[3] Alfr. Striedter, Russlands Goldproduction; C. Röttger's Russ. Revue, XXIII, St. Petersburg, 1883, p. 97–134 and 208–238.

Let us turn to West Siberia.

The district of Meninsk began its output as far back as 1829 with slight contributions. From 1876–1880 it yielded annually 51–55 puds; it now produces 36–40 puds.

The imperial washings in the Altai began their activity in 1830; they attained their maximum in 1858 with 57 puds; in 1860 they yielded 33, in 1880, 12, and in 1889 7 puds.

The private washings in the Altai have been at work since 1863. Their largest output of 119 puds falls in the year 1872; in 1880 they gave 84 puds; in 1889, 95 puds.

West Siberia always remained between 6 and 7 per cent of the total output, and never was of great importance.

In East Siberia it was the rich district on the Yenisei, of Nerchinsk, on the Olekma, and on the Amur, that decided the result.

On the Yenisei the exploitation began step by step, yielded but slight contributions in 1840, and from that year rose with extraordinary rapidity. The production was in 1841, 128; in 1842, 365; in 1843, 660; in 1844, 706; in 1845, 759 puds; but soon the highest output was here reached with an average of 1,050 puds for the five years 1846–1850. Thenceforward the figures begin to fall, being—

| | Puds. | | Puds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1876 | 316, | against 1885 | 223 |
| 1877 | 325, | against 1886 | 208 |
| 1878 | 340, | against 1887 | 218 |
| 1879 | 303, | against 1888 | 217 |
| 1880 | 280, | against 1889 | 188 |

In the imperial washings of Nerchinsk the beginning was made in 1836. Only in 1872 was the maximum reached with 153 puds; the output fell just as slowly; in 1880, it was 122 puds, and in 1889, 92 puds.

The private works in Nerchinsk yielded, in 1865, 32 puds; their greatest yield, of 227 puds, falls in the year 1877; in the year 1880 it was 200 puds, and in 1889, 44 puds.

Recent accounts, as yet unconfirmed, state that richer finds have been made on the river Bomm, in the region of Nerchinsk.

In the Olekminsk district but slight amounts were obtained in 1849 and 1850. The figures gradually rose; they were already very high while Yenisei was still yielding over 300 puds, and it was this partially contemporaneous rise that brought about the climax in the Russian production in 1876–1880.

The Olekminsk district yielded—

| | Puds. | | Puds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1876 | 627, | against 1885 | 171 |
| 1877 | 928, | against 1886 | 172 |
| 1878 | 851, | against 1887 | 167 |
| 1879 | 825, | against 1888 | 225 |
| 1880 | 939, | against 1889 | 235 |

Finally on the Amur, in the extreme east, we see figures rising even at the present day; there the maximum has not yet been reached, and there the decline of the other districts is for the present compensated. In 1868 there were obtained on the Amur only 50 puds; in 1870, 136 puds. Thereafter:

| | Puds. | | Puds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1876 | 171, | against 1885 | 302 |
| 1877 | 172, | against 1886 | 343 |
| 1878 | 167, | against 1887 | 355 |
| 1879 | 225, | against 1888 | 377 |
| 1880 | 235, | against 1889 | 458 |

Thus the migration is accomplished. Since Russia began to exert a decided influence on the production of gold, the center of gravity lay first in the Ural, then on the Yenisei, then on the Olekma; at the present day the hopes for a future rise in the output are centered on the Amur. "Should the center of gravity of the East Siberian, and therefore of the total Russian gold production, which now rests on the output of the Olekminsk washings, be transferred to the Amur region," wrote Striedter in 1883, "or should the yield of gold on the tributaries of the Amur and on the coast, which after all is not inconsiderable, not develop into one of marked influence on the course of the total production, then, even in the most favorable case, an increase in the total output, produced by the yield in those eastern regions, can not be of continued duration. The sea is set as a barrier to the further migration of the production of gold. * * *[1]

At the same time mention is made of the possibility of technical improvements and of the resumption of work on poorer sands. Certain it is that the past exploitation of the alluvium in Siberia, despite all efforts of technic engineers, has been attended with great loss; but it is an old experience that technical improvements must be introduced before the rich deposits have been exploited; that they are hardly ever able to resuscitate dead washings, unless it be by hydraulic apparatus, which here, in most cases, is excluded from the very start. In order to form an idea of the difficulties encountered in the colder parts of East Siberia, and of the efforts by which some of the past outputs have been obtained, it may suffice to read Helmhacker's description of the process that was employed first on the Pit, an upper tributary of the Yenisei, and later on the Olekma, in order to run prospecting shafts under the frozen soil in the water-soaked ground.[2] One may read in the various descriptions how, in the severe season the water has to be heated in order to get samples, how the fine gold flakes, owing to their conductivity, become studded with fine needles of ice, and, being kept afloat by these needles, are carried off from the washing trough. One may read the numerous reports of the enormous consumption of wood, the destruction of forests by wild fire, and their devastation by gold digging; and thus one will be enabled to judge how high the gold would have to rise in value to permit the resumption of work on alluvium that has already been despoiled of its richest contents. But this is true not merely of the cold district; the resumption of old washings always requires specially favorable local conditions in order to be remunerative.

In the meantime search has been made for lodes on the Amur, too, but the two reports by Yachefski and Makerof, which I have before me, do not indicate that this region promises results from lode mining markedly superior to those obtained elsewhere. The gold appears for the most part in quartz with iron-bearing copper pyrite, but it does not seem to have continued, at least not in the special cases mentioned.[3]

In 1889 the number of mining tracts newly entered was 762, surveyed 395, grants 378. The production of gold, widely spread, employed over 84,000 workmen. The great number of small working tracts gives rise to those compensations which finally result in a pretty steady course of the total figures. In these total figures the maxima of the various

[1] Ibid., page 232.

[2] R. Helmhacker, Ueber das in Sibirien übliche Abteufen von Schurfschächten im schwimmenden Gebirge; Berg- u. Hüttenmänn. Zeit. v. Kerl u. Wimmer, March 6 and 20, 1891. The rather unsatisfactory conditions of the exploitation at the present day were graphically described by Hammerschmidt, Russ. Revue, 1888, XXVIII, S. 332, etc.

[3] L. A. Yachefski, Short geologic sketch of the production of gold in the Trans-Baikal district at the confluence of the Ingoda and Onon rivers. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1888, 64 pages; map. J. A. Makerof. Geologic description of the gold-producing localities on the Amur; Izvyestya Imper. Geogr. Soc. East Siberian Branch, 1889, XX, p. 34-66, maps (both in Russian).

areas, their rise and decline, are effaced, but whoever considers their composition sees the future which is in store for them.

Take out of any population 1,000 male individuals of different ages. Among them are infants and boys, youths, men, and old men. It will be easy to obtain a numerical estimate of the working capacity of these 1,000 men, say in field labor. After one year, some of the old men will have died, but on the other hand some of the infants will have grown into boys, boys into youths, youths into men. The estimate will show pretty nearly the same working capacity. The same will be the case after the second, third, and fourth year, and for some time to come. But when all the infants have grown into boys, all the boys into youths, and all the youths into men, when all the men have passed into old age and no progeny is supplied, then begins the decline and the end may be foreseen.

Of this nature are the figures of the Russian gold production, which at present still run with some uniformity.

## TRANSVAAL.

For some time it had been known that there are gold-bearing strata of drift which, for the most part consolidated into a hard cement, are intercalated in the stratified deposits of former periods of the earth's history. The gold was found not in the drift itself, but in the cement of the conglomerates, and these were regarded as gold-bearing alluvium of early times. At Bassèges in southern France it is said that at one time there existed mines of gold-bearing conglomerate of the Carboniferous formation. At Temora and Gulgong in New South Wales, on the Peak Downs in Queensland, and at several points in Tasmania and New Zealand, such conglomerates were mentioned, but they do not seem to have been successfully worked anywhere.[1]

More important and especially instructive are the similar occurrences in the vicinity of Homestake Vein in the Black Hills, Dakota, described by Devereux.[2]

Homestake Vein is a vast gold-bearing quartz vein, rising in old schist mountains. Its outcrop, in large part overlain by a sheet of porphyry, is known for a distance of about 1.5 kilometers, with a breadth of the ore-bearing rock of 100 to 200 feet. East of the outcrop of this vein begins the gold-bearing conglomerate, with gentle slope. It consists of rounded masses of quartz, and, significantly enough, of frequent drift of hematite, which we have just mentioned in the gossan of Mount Morgan. The gold in it is designated as "cement gold." The richest deposits were found always in the lowest part, close to the underlying bed rock, and especially in small depressions and furrows of the latter, just as is wont to be the case with alluvial gold. Nevertheless, this deposit is not the formation of a river, but, as shown by the accompanying remains of marine animals, it is the beach of a sea of primitive, Cambrian time. At that time already the gossan of Homestake Vein was destroyed by the breakers.

As a rule only 5 to 6 feet above the bed rock paid for stamping. The gold, quite as in the present alluvial land, appeared in the form of gold dust or in slightly flattened grains. The hematite drift as a rule showed adhering gold. The gold was always arranged in strings in

[1] R. Daintree, Note on certain modes of occurrence of gold in Australia; Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., 1878, XXXIV, p. 435.

[2] Walter B. Devereux. The occurrence of gold in the Potsdam formation, Black Hills, Dakota; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., 1882.

such manner that manifestly the specific gravity determined the arrangement. The cement gold carried less silver than the Homestake lode. The separate grains were as a rule coated with a film of brown iron oxide. It seems, however, that here also partial solution of the gold took place in the long course of time, for in the floor, consisting of schistose primitive rock, as well as on pieces of schist in the conglomerate, there occur thin flakes of gold, which can only have been precipitated in fissures from solution.

The extended stratum of conglomerate with cement gold has in recent time been furrowed by water courses, in which, at the expense of the conglomerate, rich young alluvium has been formed, notably in Deadwood Gulch.

At this point, therefore, there were to be distinguished three sites of deposition and a double restratification, namely, (1) Homestake lode, (2) its gossan, abraded by the breakers of the Cambrian sea and now forming the cement gold, and (3) the young alluvium, containing the washed-over cement gold.

The cement gold of the Black Hills, by the way, was already exhausted in 1882.

After mentioning these experiences gathered in other lands, let us turn to the South African occurrences.

Journeying from the east coast toward the Transvaal, one crosses first a plain, then, after a steep climb, a mountainous region of considerable extent, stretching from Crocodile River toward Swasi Land, and finally the steep edge of the treeless plateau, 6,000 feet high, the High Veldt. This mountainous middle zone consists of greatly decomposed granite, in which a large mass of old schist is wedged in. This old schist contains bedded veins of gold-bearing quartz; these are the De Kaap gold fields in the vicinity of the town of Barberton. In their main features they resemble so greatly the widespread occurrences in quartz veins that I will not enter into further details.[1]

Entirely different are the gold-bearing deposits at the Witwatersrand near Johannesburg.[2]

If, journeying westward from Barberton, one has crossed the High Veldt, he will, on approaching Johannesburg, come upon granite, and lying against this granite he will find on an east-west line, a series of sandstone and conglomerate in alternating strata; this series is inclined southward. The dip is now very gentle, now almost vertical, as if the whole series would fall away from the granite in a fold. This series is gold bearing. The gold-bearing strata of sandstone or conglomerate are here called "reefs." In the vicinity of Johannesburg there are distinguished going from the south northward, first a south reef, very rich, 6

[1] W. H. Penning, A sketch of the gold fields of Lejdenburg and De Kaap, in the Transvaal, S. Africa; Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., 1885, XLI, p. 569–590; B. Knochenhauer: Die Goldfelder in Transvaal, mit besond. Berücks. der de Kaap-Goldfelder, 8vo, Berlin, 1890; W. H. Furlonge, Notes on the geology of the De Kaap goldfields in the Transvaal; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., 1890, XVIII, p. 344–348, map. In this region lies also the oft-mentioned Sheba mine.

[2] The rapid increase of gold production at Witwatersrand has called forth a flood of writings which do not invariably betray the same degree of freedom from bias; this unfortunately is the case also with some of those writings whose authors call themselves specialists, or wish in some way to be recognised as such. My discussion of this region rests mainly on E. Cohen: Goldführende Conglomerate in Südafrika, Mittheil. d. naturwiss. Vereins f. Neuvorpommern u. Rügen, 1887; A. Schenck: Ueb. das Vorkommen des Goldes in Transvaal, Zeitschr. deutsch. geol. Gesellsch., 1889, S. 573–581; A. R. Sawyer, The Witwatersrand goldfield; Transact. N. Staffordshire Inst. of Min. and Mach. Eng., Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1890, X; also upon some separate notices in South African Mining Journal, edited by E. P. Rathbone, in Johannesburg; for the figures, on the statements of this journal as well as on the reports of the Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines. General descriptions of the geologic relations are given in Ch. J. Alford, Geol. Features of the Transvaal, 8vo, London, 1891, maps; W. H. Penning, A contribution to the Geology of the South Transvaal; Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1891, XLVII, p. 451–463, map, and elsewhere. Social conditions are discussed in C. Weinstein, Von Südafrika und seinen Goldfeldern, 8vo, Berlin, 1890. Furthermore I am indebted to Dr. A. A. Schenck, in Halle, and to Mr. A. Epler, in Johannesburg, for their kindness in furnishing information.

inches to 3 feet thick; next a less steady middle reef, from a few inches to 2 feet in thickness; then 20 to 150 feet northward of the south reef, a slight but very constant deposit called main reef leader, which thus far has yielded the greatest output; still farther toward the north, but very close, follows the large but less rich main reef, which swells into a conglomerate bank of 40 feet; and 200 to 300 feet beyond the main reef lies the north reef, 1.5 feet thick.[1]

Thus it is at Johannesburg, but the various beds and reefs, as is the rule in similar formations, have more or less the shape of very flat and extended lenses; that is to say, they wedge out, other lenses take their places, and this is the reason of the greater or less constancy of the various reefs.

The distance over which the reefs are known on the line of Johannesburg is probably 80 kilometers, but the limits of profitable working are not known either to the west or to the east. Toward the east, across Boksburg, there occur disturbances of the stratification, which render the tracing of the strata difficult; but yet the strike there seems to turn southward, as if a great trough was to be inclosed. Some traces are said to have been found even east of Heidelberg, far to the south of Vaal River. West of Johannesburg the marks of the various strata are lost more and more; but yet sandstones and conglomerates are said to continue far beyond Potschefstrom, even as far as Klerksdorp, probably 150 kilometers.

The best authorities on the country have accepted the view that the wealth in gold of the conglomerate reefs or "bankets" at the Witwatersrand has resulted from the destruction of gold-bearing lodes, like those that are worked at the present day in the De Kaap field. This, in fact, would agree perfectly with the experiences from the Black Hills, Dakota. But there enters a circumstance which is not known elsewhere in auriferous conglomerates, and which exerts a decisive influence on the exploitation.

The conglomerates, as a rule, consist of quartz drift, hardly larger than a fist, or, as Cohen thinks, of quartz gravel, united by a hard, sandy cement. The occurrence of gold in the drift itself is not proved with certainty; it belongs to the cement. Where it appears as free gold it has the form of fine flakes and scales or the crystalline form of a cube. Thus it appears especially in the "red banket," which, by its hydroxide of iron, is colored red to dark brown. Now this red banket in all the pits at a certain depth passes rather suddenly over into the gray-green banket, which contains the gold in pyrite; in other words, the conglomerate beds of the Witwatersrand present altogether the same change in the ore as lodes. The red banket is the gossan, as is very properly pointed out by Sawyer; the gray-green, occasionally blue, banket corresponds to the zone of the sulphides. The line of division is sharply marked; it often is found already at the surface, often only at a depth of 200 feet.

Such being the state of affairs, and no gold dust proper or wash gold being demonstrable with certainty in the bankets, the question raised by Sawyer is indeed very pertinent: whether the gold of these conglomerates is really wash gold or whether it did not get into the cement of the bankets independently with the pyrite as a solution or exhalation from the depths. Of those conglomerates, which occur occasionally at De Kaap, Furlonge says distinctly that the gold made its way into those layers only later.[2] All samples from the red banket of Witwatersrand

[1] Alford, loc. cit. p. 19.

[2] Furlonge, loc. cit., p. 345.

that I have held in my own hand showed gold in fine scales adhering to the surface of the brown quartz drift, or interspersed in the brown cement in a way similar to that which is wont to occur in the decomposition of the pyrite in the gossan of quartz veins. If the assumption is to be maintained that it is alluvial gold, then it would follow that it had subsequently been inclosed in pyrite, which does not correspond with experience elsewhere.

Whether this question be solved in one way or in another this much is certain that this method of mining, as it goes downward, encounters the same difficulties as mining in lodes. Here, too, we find the refractory sulphides which hamper operations and necessitate extensive working apparatus. In this respect, despite extrinsic difficulties, arising from lack of a railroad, from unwise taxation, etc., in Johannesburg very creditable results seem to have been achieved. Chlorination and cyanide works after the best models are already in existence, and professional papers even maintain that in the way of chlorination as much as 97 per cent of the gold contained in the sulphides is obtained. The sulphides, however, are much poorer in gold than the gossan, and the result is *that annually the whole output indeed rises, but in proportion as the drifts pass through the gossan, the fertility of the ore, that is to say, the yield per ton extracted, declines.*

The output was:[1]

| | Total gold. | | Per ton. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Oz.* | *Dwts.* | *Dwts.* |
| 1887 (8 months) | 23,155 | 8 | ..... |
| 1888 | 208,121 | 14 | 22.65 |
| 1889 | 369,557 | 5 | 19.69 |
| 1890 | 494,817 | ½ | 13.64 |
| 1891 | 729,238 | 6½ | 11.23 |

The data of the richness of the ore for 1888 relate to the last four months of the year; at present it is about one-half of what it was then. Hence it is manifest that the statement that at Witwatersrand the richness increases with the depth, is in contradiction with the facts. From this it does not follow that the mining will speedily cease, for many poor works in the sulphides are in operation. It follows, however, that every technical improvement will have to be carefully employed, and that the profit will diminish. It is thought that here with a content of 7 to 8 dwts. the expense will be covered, because the Kaffers furnish cheap labor. In the East Indies, where labor is also cheap, 10 dwts. are allowed for cost.[2]

The value of gold of £3 10*s.* per ounce gives for 1891 at Witwatersrand the respectable figure of £2,552,333.

The efforts that have been made in the course of the past year to run the railroad not only to Johannesburg but also far north and to open up the north, have naturally awakened hopes of gold finds in the north. The most exhaustive report in existence concerning these regions relates to the Tati Mining Concession, situated at the southwest end of a series of gold-bearing formations, which are said to extend irregularly through Matabele Land, Mashona Land, and Manica. This report, which, as the South African Mining Journal justly observes, is more stimulating than convincing, tells that there is question of gold-bearing lodes oc-

[1] The South African Mining Journal, January 16, 1892, p. 272.
[2] The Economist, June 20, 1891.

curring in old schist at the contact with eruptive outbreaks of greenstone. This reminds one much more of Queensland or certain New Zealand occurrences, and is entirely different from Witwatersrand. It is a very striking fact that in these remote regions the gold-bearing lodes that have thus far been found have all been worked in former time either by natives or by white men, to a depth of 80 feet and even more. The natives are to some extent familiar with mining, and extract and work copper ores at this day. This fact dampens hope somewhat, for it shows that the gossan has been partly or entirely removed; the sulphides will be found, and one can hardly count upon finding rich alluvial land in such regions.[1]

For the rest, further developments must be awaited in this region.

[1] S. Afr. Min. Jour., March 19, 1892, p. 446 and 454; for earlier attempts in Tati, see Zukunft des Goldes, p. 515.

# CHAPTER III.

## RECENT EXPERIENCES CONCERNING THE EXTRACTION OF SILVER.

SULPHIDES AND GOSSAN—VICTORY OF THE FURNACE OVER THE AMALGAMATING MILL—WHITE LEAD ORES OF LEADVILLE—MEXICO—POTOSI—BROKEN HILL.

Gold, as we have seen, presents three modes of occurrence, the sulphides in the depths, the gossan, and the alluvium; to these are added the conglomerates of earlier time. Silver permits merely the distinction of the zone of sulphides and the zone of the gossan. Rich alluvium is not afforded by silver, and hence the production of silver is free from those sudden and transient expansions exhibited by the figures of the gold production in the early times of the exploitation of the Californian and Australian alluvium.

Only in the gossan, and in inconsiderable quantities, does silver occur native; its mineral combinations are of very many kinds, and from this circumstance, as we shall presently see, there result altogether unexpected phenomena in metallurgic methods.

In the deeper parts silver occurs at times as silver sulphide (argentite), more frequently in combination with sulphur and arsenic, or with sulphur and antimony, and thus forms the light and dark arsenic-sulphide of silver, polybasite, stefanite, freieslebenite, and other noble ores. At times there is also found argentiferous copper sulphide (argentiferous copper pyrite). But the most important silver ore is argentiferous lead sulphide (galena), which is wont to accompany, in greater or less quantity, the above-named sulphur, antimony, and arsenic compounds, but forms also considerable and rich beds by itself. A frequent companion of silver ores is gold, a less welcome one zinc blende, and some instances are known in which great lodes of silver ores, at greater depth, with gradual increase of zinc blende, were transformed into zinc lodes.

The gangue accompanying silver ores is very often calcspar or baryta, at times quartz, while gold appears always accompanied by quartz.

The silver lodes are often connected with older or younger volcanic rock species; especially are such ores frequently found at the contact of volcanic rocks with limestone, and this contact may have been brought about either by rising dikes or by laterally entering stratiform veins, in which latter case the ore assumes more the form of an extensive stratum than of a vein, although it also lies at the contact with an intrusion. True, among the galena occurrences there are some that seem to have been deposited from solutions in former cavities of the rock.

Quite different from the zone of the depths is the condition of the gossan of silver ores. It consists for the most part of very rich black or black-gray compounds of silver with chlorine, bromine or iodine, and small quantities of native silver; at the outcrop of galena beds there

appears at times in considerable quantities white lead ore (cerussite, carbonate of the American miners). The Spaniards call the projecting black crests of the silver lodes *crestones*. The richest silver vein worked at this day, Broken Hill, in the Barrier ranges of South Australia, has received its name from the fact that it rises in the form of such a dark, jagged creston, like a broken hill, from the desert.

The ores of the crestones, that is to say, of the gossan, like the gossan of the gold lodes, submit much more readily to refining processes than the sulphides of the depth. Often they may be directly subjected to amalgamation, while the ores of the depths need first roasting with chlorine. For this reason, on the silver lodes too, the first results are the greatest. In Chile the ores of the gossan are called metales calidos (hot metals), those of the depth metales frios (cold metals),[1] and the working of the latter presents greater difficulty.

These latter, the ores of the zone of the sulphides, the metales frios, rothgiltigerz, polybasite, silver glance and others, are the ones which in North America have received the name "dry ores." In Germany they have for a long time been called Dürrerze (dry ores). In former years in the United States they were merely roasted and amalgamated, with the addition of salt, copper vitriol, and in various other ways. In the course of time, however, the great advantages of the furnaces, which had long been in use in Europe, were recognized, as contrasted with the amalgamating mills, and especially in the State of Colorado there was developed in the course of the past few years a great furnace industry, depending on the smelting of dry ores with the addition of plumbiferous silver ores.

The consequence was a thorough transformation and a considerable rise in the American silver production. On the one hand the furnace industry was rendered independent of the decreasing quicksilver production of California, and on the other hand there ensued an extraordinary increase in the value of those argentiferous lead ores that were serviceable as fluxes, especially the white-lead ore in the gossan of the mining district of Leadville, Colo. Soon it appeared that the profit arising from the smelting of the dry ores with white-lead ore, as compared with the old amalgamating process, was as great as, or greater than, the loss through the decline of the price of silver, and on this fact depends in no small degree the recent boom in the silver production of the United States. To this was added the rise in the exploitation of the argentiferous copper pyrites of Montana caused by the Paris copper ring, and many other circumstances, so that despite the decline in the silver production of the great Comstock lode in Nevada, the annual output of silver of the United States shows steadily rising figures.

But in order to be able to follow the course of affairs, I must say a few words about the deposit of Leadville.

The town of Leadville, in the State of Colorado, is built in the valley of the Arkansas River, on the west side of the Mosquito Range, a spur of the Rocky Mountains, on a moraine, more than 10,000 feet above sea level, and has shown a growth extraordinary even for American conditions. Toward the end of 1877, it numbered about 200 inhabitants; in two years their number reached 15,000. In 1880 the town possessed already gas works and waterworks, 13 schools with 1,100 children, 5 churches, 3 hospitals, and 14 smelting works with 37 steam chimneys.

[1] W. Möricke, Einige Beobachtungen über chilenische Erzlagerstätten und ihre Beziehungen zu Eruptivgesteinen; Tschermak, Min. u. petrogr. Mittheil., Wien, 1891, S. 186-198; examples in Zukunft des Goldes, p. 107.

We possess a model monograph of the ore deposit of Leadville by Emmons, and a very detailed presentation of that important part of the deposit which is called Iron Hill, by Blow.[1] The last mining disclosures used by Blow showed the following mode of appearance of the ores:

A stratum, about 200 feet thick, of stratified limestone, is covered by a still far heavier mass of white porphyry. Under the limestone, in part following the surfaces of the strata, a vast bedded vein of an eruptive rock has entered later on, which is called the gray porphyry, and which sends upward in many directions intrusive veins into the limestone. The ores, according to Blow, are manifestly connected with these intrusive veins, and in various parts of the limestone appear in chimneys or so-called "chutes"; besides this, however, the ores are found at the upper boundary of the limestone toward the overlying white porphyry in the shape of flat, extended bodies, which in shape resemble entirely the fillings of shallow basins.

The entire thickness of the limestone, and especially its uppermost part, therefore, are ore-bearing. At the same time, however, all parts of the mountain, the limestone, the porphyries, as well as the older substratum, are cut through by six great faults, running from north to south, and along which the whole rock system has dropped down irregularly in steps toward the west. This irregular downthrow causes the ore-bearing parts of the limestone to appear at the heads of the different steps at different points and at different heights.

At the foot of the most westerly step-fault lies the town of Leadville. Beyond this fault the downthrow of the rock is so considerable that it remains entirely buried beneath the alluvium of a lake of the glacial period.

The ores are changed from the surface downward, and so far as the change, that is to say, the gossan, extends, they consist, besides decomposed iron pyrites and manganese. of white-lead ore, accompanied by larger or smaller bodies of chloride, bromide, and iodide of silver. In the depth, at Iron Hill quite suddenly, at a distance of a few feet, this decomposition comes to an end and the zone of the sulphides is reached, consisting of galena, accompanied by iron pyrites and zinc blende.

Quite similar are also the occurrences of Aspen Mountain, situated about 80 kilometers from Leadville, beyond the Sawatch Mountains.[2]

Now, it was the white-lead ores of the gossan of Leadville and Aspen that, on account of their applicability as flux, gave the main impulse to the transformation of the furnace process for the extraction of silver from the dry ores. The significance of this revolution is most distinctly set forth in the presidential address by Richard Pearce before the Society of American Mining Engineers in June, 1889.[3] A table presented on that occasion shows that in Colorado in 1871 the metallurgist returned to the miner out of 100 ounces of silver contained in a silver ore of average quality 65 per cent, so that 35 per cent were reckoned as loss and as cost of extraction. The former number fell in 1874 from 65 to 53.6 per cent; from that time, with continual improvements in metallurgy, it rose steadily, until in 1889 already 84 per cent

[1] S. F. Emmons. Geol. and Min. Industry of Leadville, Colo.; U. S. Geol. Survey, Monogr. XII, 1886. 4to, Atlas; A. A. Blow, The Geol. and Ore Deposits of Iron Hill, Leadville, Colo.; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., 1890, XVIII, p. 145-181, map. The limestone belongs to the carboniferous formation.

[2] C. Henrich, Notes on the geol. and some of the mines of Aspen Mountain, Pitkin County, Colo.; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng. 1889, XVII, pp. 156-206. Here, too, the ores are found in the lower carboniferous limestone in proximity to intrusive porphyry.

[3] Richard Pearce, Progress of Metallurgical Science in the West, Presidential Address; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., 1890, XVIII, p. 55-72; for the details of the operations see D. E. Peters, Der Flammofen-Betrieb zu Argo in Colorado; Berg-und Hüttenmänn. Zeit. v. Kerl und Wimmer, 30 January 1891, S. 48.

could be returned. Thus the loss to the miner had fallen since 1871 from 35 per cent to 16 per cent; in other words, his profit had risen 19 per cent, or, as compared with 1874, even 30.4 per cent, and in this way, as well as through improvement in freighting, machinery, and in other ways, the loss due to the fall in the price of silver was entirely balanced.

Very justly Pearce might add: "It will be seen from these figures that if it were not for the great efforts which have been made from time to time to cheapen the cost of smelting, silver mining here would have received its deathblow long ere this. The decline in the price of silver has brought the net value of the ore to the miner down to about the same as it was thirteen years ago, but the cost of mining has been largely reduced by improved facilities for transportation, by cheaper labor, and by cheaper materials, enabling him to sell at a profit ores that formerly were worthless. These same elements have, of course, helped the smelter to a still higher degree, and there is yet room for further improvement."

Thus it was in 1889; but during this boom and during the great increase in value of the lead carbonate ore a greater and greater number of mines in Leadville passed from the gossan into the sulphides and lead carbonate ore became rarer. Even in 1888 there had been brought from Mexico, across El Paso alone, 70,922 tons of argentiferous lead ore as flux, which gave 20,973 tons of lead. The owners of lead ores, that is to say of fluxes, in Colorado and Idaho objected to this importation of flux ores from Mexico and appealed to the tariff, according to which silver ores, indeed, were free, but lead ores were subjected to a duty of 1½ cents for the pound of lead. That would have been a prohibition for the fluxes. To the silver mines that produced dry ores, as well as for the great furnace works, the continuance of the introduction of lead fluxes from Mexico had become a vital question. Thus a lively struggle broke out among the silver producers. The Government adhered to the wording of the tariff. By adding argentiferous ores an attempt was made to raise the silver content of the Mexican importations artificially in order to get them in free of duty as silver ores. In July, 1889, the Government issued instructions to the customs officers according to which it was to be decided, whether silver ores or lead ores were on hand; but this merely led to new contests. In August the Mexican importation of flux ores had already sunk one-half, and the furnace works ordered a considerable advance in the cost of smelting the dry ores. In the meantime the lead ores within the United States constantly rose in value, and for Leadville alone the value of the production for 1889 was estimated at $18,000,000.

In the midst of this strife arose the agitation for the free coinage of silver in the United States, which by the way bore from the very beginning in no slight degree agrarian characters. An appeal invited attendance at a conference in St. Louis on the 26th of November, "because St. Louis lies in the heart of the agricultural States." I must add that the leading "New York Engineering and Mining Journal," from which many of these data are taken, opposed at the same time in most intelligent manner, in a series of excellent articles, both the prohibition of the Mexican ores and the free coinage of silver.

The conference in St. Louis had little success; the discord among the silver producers increased. The advantages were thought of which the erection of smelting furnaces in Mexico ought to offer, that country being very rich in silver ores of the most diverse kinds. In fact, already in May, 1890, the Mexican Government concluded a contract aiming at

the erection of five smelting furnaces in different parts of the country. While in Washington the McKinley bill was being discussed, Mexico built a railway to the lead mines of the Sierra Mojada, and soon the first furnace began operations, in Monterey.

The McKinley bill maintained the high tariff against Mexico, but it enabled the furnaces at least to transform themselves into "bonded warehouses," that is to say, to work up foreign lead ores free of duty for exportation. By the end of 1890 the production of lead from home ores in the United States had diminished by 3,300 tons, in part on account of the progressive exhaustion of the gossan of lead carbonate ore in Leadville.[1]

All the smelting furnaces raised their charges. Whereas, as was stated before, in 1889 as much as 84 per cent of the silver contents of medium ores had been obtained by the furnace, this figure, owing to the competition of the furnaces, had in some cases been raised even to 95 per cent. Now came a setback. Certain dry ores were altogether rejected. The coinage legislation had raised the price of silver artificially; the mining of argentiferous dry ores had thus received additional stimulus; and now it was found impossible to refine these ores with profit.

Finally production rose again; some furnaces began to work under "bond," others resolved to smelt the dry ores with smaller charges of lead; that is to say, with greater loss of silver in the slag. Some of the most famous old mines of Leadville were transformed into stock companies, as a rule a sign of the end of the gossan. Late in the summer of 1891, however, in Leadville, west of the westernmost mine and of the town, below the new lake deposits and the white porphyry, in the lowest downthrown part of the rock system, at a depth of 570 feet, the drill struck new beds of lead carbonate.

That is the state of things at this moment. I thought it necessary to mention all these details, because they not only illustrate the great revolution in the silver production and its peculiarities, but also give an example of the injurious effect of unreflecting interference on the part of the legislator with the natural conditions of industrial work.

The reciprocal effects on Mexico have already been indicated. That land possesses both very rich lodes of lead flux ores and very rich dry ores. Mexico has contributed more than any country to the silver stock of the world, but its mines, according to the quality of their ores, have been influenced in entirely different ways by the legislation of the United States. Furthermore, in recent time, owing to the Baring crisis, there has been, in many cases, a lack of money.

In Sonora, Sinaloa, and a part of Jalisco, say the more recent reports, the ores are too rich to be affected by the McKinley bill. These go in large quantities to Germany. In Chihuahua and Durango a decline was expected, owing to the relations to the United States and to local causes. In Coahuila the completion of the railway has rendered it possible, despite the tariff, to freight considerable quantities of lead ores from the Sierra Mojada to the United States, while in the district of Mula the ores, with this tariff, no longer pay for shipment, and these go to the newly erected furnaces in Monterey. Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas yield poor ores, and may also send to Monterey. Zacatecas is declining, owing, it would seem, to insufficient plant in the famous old works.

[1] Within this time fall the warnings that passed from American into European professional papers against buying certain mines in Leadville that had been famous, but were probably exploited down to the vicinity of the sulphides (Maid of Erin Silver Mines Company, Limited, Economist, June 20, 1891, p. 793, and elsewhere).

The rich district of Catorce produces dry ores, which are not affected by the McKinley bill. In San Luis Potosi a new smelting furnace is in course of erection for these ores. Matehuala furnishes a good basic flux to Monterey. Guanajuato is declining. Pachuca, at present the best district of Mexico, is well equipped, and thus is not exposed to the vicissitudes of other old mines, and steadily furnishes large quantities of rich ores.[1]

Thus Mexico appears as an inexhaustible source of silver, as it has been for centuries, and the variety of its ores promotes the erection of other smelting works in the land in place of the present exportation into foreign countries, which for the present is still on the increase.

All the conditions of silver production have been transformed by the victory of the furnace method and by the greater facility in shipment of crude ores. As examples for the mode of occurrence of the ores I select two other points, Potosi, in South America, and Broken Hill, in Australia.

*Potosi.*—The old, famous silver lodes of Bolivia, especially the districts of Huanchaca, Colquechaca, Oruro, and Potosi, all lie 14,000 to 15,000 feet or more above the sea. They are all intimately connected with young volcanic rocks. Their great elevation renders work difficult; owing to that circumstance they all suffer from lack of fuel. Up to the present day the process here is everywhere that of amalgamation, with the addition of salt, and, it would seem, everywhere in cast copper vats. A peculiarity of the Bolivian silver ores consists in the frequent presence of tin, and in recent time the separate extraction of tin has been taken in hand.

Among these rich districts I will mention merely that of Potosi. The geological survey of it by A. F. Wendt has given us a more exact picture of the actual conditions, and this, in the main, I will follow.[2]

The Cerro Rico de Potosi is a conical mountain of rhyolite (nevadite). It rises 16,000 feet above the sea, and the old mines extend all the way to its summit. It belongs to the east side of the volcanic line of the Andes, and its waters flow into the La Plata River. Volcanic rhyolite traverses a schist rock, and rests on it in the shape of a cone. At the foot of the cone there are Tertiary strata containing leaves.

The lodes all belong to the mass of the rhyolite and to the next adjoining parts of the schist rock, but the richest all lie in the rhyolite. In a general way they form together a chain of lodes running approximately north northeast to south southwest. The several main lodes seem to be somewhat alternating, and have a tendency to branch out upward, like those of Kremnitz, with which Wendt compares them, with perfect propriety, so far as I can see. My view is that such lodes are to be regarded as fillings of fissures, not of dislocation but of contraction, produced immediately upon the cooling of the eruptive stock and its surroundings, and which in the last phase of the volcanic phenomenon received the metals as an emanation from the depths, mostly in the form of sulphides. The origin by contraction is evinced both by the alternation and by the branching. Gmehling's description of the

[1] Report in Eng. and Min. Jour., New York, Jan. 9, 1892, p. 87.

[2] Arthur F. Wendt, The Potosi, Bolivia, silver district; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., 1891, XIX, pp. 74–107. Map. Consul Ochsenius, in Marburg, in a recent letter expressed to me doubts whether the silver lodes really enter into the Tertiary strata which contain plant leaves, and hence I have not touched this question. But the lodes are younger than the rhyolite of the cerro, and since the latter rests upon the plant-leaf-bearing strata I infer from this the recent age of the lodes, which in this respect, too, seem to be comparable to those of the Carpathians.

Pulacayo mine, in Huanchaca, indicates that the same conjecture applies to that mine.[1]

This branching upward creates at the Cerro Rico de Potosi a tangled network of ore lodes in the gossan. The gossan, as usual, consisted of silver chloride and native silver. These ores were called pacos. The filling of the lodes farther down is of dark color and very hard. These are the negrillos. They consist of dense iron sulphide, with some copper sulphide, at times zinc blende and very little galena. The silver, according to Wendt, occurs in them in the shape of fahl ore. Helms enumerated a greater variety of silver ores.

The gossan of these lodes was broached toward the close of the first half of the sixteenth century, and the output, of which the fifth part was delivered to the Spanish court, was an extraordinary one. Humboldt stated it to have been for 1554–1556, every year, 7,500,000 thalers; 1556–1578, 445,000 thalers, and 1579–1736, 4,100,000 thalers. The statements of the Spanish officials are much higher. Juan Diaz de Lupidana, charged with the auditing of the royal accounts, found for 1541–1591 an annual yield of 39,600,000, and in this space of time 360,000,000 thalers are said to have flowed into the royal treasury. Pedro de Lodano, who, in 1603, under royal command, audited the accounts of the treasury, states the annual yield for 1545–1603 at 51,000,000, the tax obtained only at 59,600,000 thalers. Humboldt, whose figures are so markedly lower, obtains for 1545–1789 the total yield of 812,375,000 thalers. Even these small figures indicate that from the gossan of Potosi alone the Spanish court received toward the end of the reign of Emperor Charles V and in the first years of that of Philip II an annual income of 1,500,000 thalers; and no one can doubt that, with the scarcity of money at that time, these chlorides exercised no slight influence on the course of affairs in Europe.

But even in former centuries the miners knew how to treat the sulphides. The old works have been driven to a depth of 1,700 feet below the surface, and in order to drain them no other means was found than the bags which were carried to the surface on the backs of slaves. Finally, however, the deeper portions were flooded. Toward 1759, when a survey had been carried out, the construction of a draining tunnel was undertaken.

Nordenflycht, who was manager of the work in 1790, abandoned this work, and at another point followed up the "Real Socavon" or royal tunnel, which penetrates into the mountain from the north and lies 2,250 feet below the summit. Helms, whose report I have mentioned elsewhere,[2] found the mines under water; Wendt recently cleared the real socavon, laid down rails in it, introduced drilling machines driven by compressed air, broached in it the famous old lode Cotamitos, and drained the works belonging to it.

According to these statements a new and vigorous revival of Potosi may well be looked for as soon as better communication shall have been established with the lowland, white labor, at least in part, introduced in place of the cheap but very inferior labor of the native Indians, and the construction of the base tunnel pushed vigorously with the improved means. But then it is possible that the working up of the crude ore will no longer be accomplished in Potosi itself.

*Broken Hill*, in Australia, is at present the most productive silver mine on the earth. In the fiscal year closing May 31, 1891, this mine

[1] Andr. Gmehling, Metallurg. Beiträge aus Bolivia; Oest. Zeitschr. f. Berg- und Hüttenwes. 14 June, 1890, etc.

[2] Zukunft des Goldes, p. 206.

yielded 242,577 tons of ore, and these gave 8,790,640 ounces of silver and 38,653 tons of lead, with a total value of £2,111,000.

This mine lies in the Barrier Ranges in New South Wales, but is most easily reached from Adelaide, in South Australia. The country is a dreary, treeless desert. According to Rickard's description, it consists for the most part of mica schist, with some gneiss-like rocks and quartzite. Garnet-bearing sandstone is also mentioned. The strike is N. 20–30° E., and the dip is westward. The lode follows the strike, but seems to form an acute angle with the dip; it branches out toward the north and south in a manner quite similar to that of the Comstock lode.[1]

The second level, 215 feet below the surface, is 3,960 feet long, and extends throughout the length of the main body; the third level runs at depths between 260 and 380 feet. The second level belongs in the main still to the gossan. A peculiar phenomenon are stretches or layers of kaolin, which are rich in chloride of silver but poor in lead. Cerussite indeed makes its appearance, but not in such quantities as at Leadville. The lower boundary of the decomposed ores is very irregular and ill-defined, and in the second level also there are already found quantities of galena, which are poor in silver and rich in blende. In the third level the ore is essentially changed; kaolin ores are still present at a few places, it is true, but the greater part of the ores consists of rather poor, refractory sulphides. Thus Rickard mentions that toward the south (McGregor's shaft) they contain for the most part only 16 to 18 ounces of silver, 25 to 30 per cent of lead, with much blende and occasionally pyrite. At this lower horizon there exist also considerable inclusions of barren rock. "The day of sulphide ores," says the same authority, "is rapidly coming upon Broken Hill; the magnificent output of the past year has been at the expense of the bodies of oxidized ore already uncovered, and ere long it will have to undergo the experience of Leadville."

The kaolin ores, which are to be regarded as essentially dry ores, were thus far utilized by skilful combination with the cerussite and the decomposed lead ores, but the poorer sulphides render a complete transformation of the furnace methods necessary.

In April, 1891, 5 tons of crude ore from the Australian Broken Hill Consols Company are said to have arrived in London, which contained 8,000 ounces per ton, and on account of this extraordinary richness attracted attention. They were probably washed kaolin ores from the gossan.[2]

In a general way I can not affirm that the reports from Broken Hill at my disposal inspire me with as great confidence of great outputs in the remote future as is the case with the old famous lodes of Mexico or Bolivia. The scantiness of galena in the third level, the barren wedges, and the zinc blende are not favorable indications, although the poorer ores may remain remunerative for a long time to come.

After all it seems to become more and more apparent that the center of gravity of the future silver production will lie in those lodes of dry ore that occur in connection with volcanic rocks, as in Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, and Chile.

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[1] T. A. Rickard, The Broken Hill Mines, New South Wales; Eng. Min. Jour., New York, November 7, 1891, p. 530. According to the last reports there were produced in the calendar year 1891 9,599,932 ounces of silver from 253,684 tons of ore, against 7,785,000 ounces in 1890. Zinc blende increases; the gossan has been pierced.

[2] The Economist, April 18, 1891, p. 496.

# CHAPTER IV.

## THE COMSTOCK LODE.

ELIOT LORD'S MONOGRAPH—FIRST ATTEMPTS—HENRY COMSTOCK—ROB-MINING—W. SUTRO'S DRAINAGE TUNNEL—W. SHARON AND THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA—WAGE TROUBLES—COMPLETION OF THE BASE TUNNEL—BIG BONANZA—THE HEAT—BALANCE OF 1880—THE END.

The dead figures of statistical tables do not speak of the vicissitudes under which the exploitation of great treasures is often accomplished, and yet every estimate is one-sided if it does not take these vicissitudes into account. As an example we will select the Comstock lode in Nevada. This lode was the greatest accumulation of precious metal that man ever laid hand on. Gold and silver were found united. Hundreds of millions of dollars, not quite half of it in gold, were poured hence into human commerce, and here one may learn how through the great richness of the ores, and the consequent inflaming of the passions, a great lode mine may become as short-lived as the treasures of the alluvial land.

The history of this mine, its noonday, and the beginning of its decline down to 1883, has been furnished in detail and in graphic manner by Eliot Lord.[1] Later articles, especially the American professional papers, enable one to trace the gradual decline down to the present day. All contrasts of our time, hunger in the gaunt wilderness and the most extravagant luxury, extreme lawlessness and the most intense industry, serious scientific investigation, loyalty unto death, and beside it, rascality, theft, murder, the most unexpected incidents of all kinds are here crowded within the space of thirty years.

In January, 1844, a white man for the first time traverses the cheerless, dreary landscape of Washoe; it is the great pathfinder, Fremont. Treeless, scantily overgrown with scrub, a high, craggy mountain range rises from plains covered with white alkaline patches. A few bands of Indians, of the tribe of the Shoshones, eke out a most precarious existence here and there in the land of hunger. In 1848 the country becomes enlivened; caravans of white men travel from the far East hither in order to cross the snow-clad crest of the Sierra Nevada, and reach the newly discovered gold fields of California. Whole trains of these emigrants succumb to hardship in the desert. Corpses of men and of beasts of burden mark the path. At the same time, bands of quiet Mormons advance, seeking for oases in the wilderness where they may settle. These find a little gold dust in the vicinity of the spot which had so remarkable a future in store for it. Here, at the golden canyon, the washers settle, then leave the place on account of

[1] Eliot Lord, Comstock Mining and Miners, U. S. Geol. Survey, Monograph IV, 4to, Washington, 1883; also J. D. Whitney, The United States, 8vo, Boston, 1889, p. 319, etc. The situation is discussed in a general way in Zukunft des Goldes, pp. 129-159, after the works of Richthofen, A. King, Hague and Raymond, then in existence.

starvation, but return again. Toward the year 1857 the washings have been exploited; two intelligent young men, the brothers Grosh, search for the lode that yielded the washings; they find it, and the cattle-dealer Brown wishes to offer them the means to begin the exploitation. Brown is murdered, Hosea Grosh injures himself with a pick and dies, Allen Grosh crosses the Sierra and succumbs beneath the hardships of the journey. Thus ends the first discovery of the lode.

On February 22, 1858, a miner, J. Finney, from Virginia, reaches the lode; he recognizes its value, writes his name on a strip of paper and hides it in the loose rocks; this is that part of the lode which afterward as the "Virginia Consolidated" claim yielded so great treasures. At another point, on June 8, 1859, Patrick McLaughlin and Peter O'Riley reach the lode. A high-handed and extravagant man, Henry Comstock, now appears upon the scene; he manages to oust the two workmen from the greater part of their share. Much free gold is found in the gossan; the heavy black silver ore is not recognized and is thrown aside. Comstock is now supreme on the lode. "His purse," says a recent writer, "was open to all, though in order to fill that purse, he was ready to wade in blood."[1] The rock becomes harder, the fine gold rarer. Comstock is seized by a new fit of restleness. He sells his share, roams afar once more, and dies by his own hand in misery, but his name remains affixed to the lode.

At about the same time the first specimens of the black silver ores came into expert hands. Some reports mention the metallurgist Moshammer, of San Francisco; others, Melville Atwood, of Grass Valley, as the one that was the first to recognize the value of the samples submitted. The first silver bars were carried through the streets of San Francisco, and a banking house placed them on exhibition in the windows. With this begins the great "boom." Thousands flock from California across the snow mountains into the new "Silverado."

The Indians thus far, despite many an affront, had behaved peaceably toward the people at the mines. Their fish preserves had been despoiled, their pastures cropped, but they had endured it. But when two of their girls had been abused they fell upon the house of the evildoers, killed them, and burned down their house. The miners marched forth for a regular battle with the Indians; but they were completely defeated by them in an open fight at Pyramid Lake, and many miners were killed. General terror seized upon the people; for some time all mining was at a standstill. Finally regular troops marched in, the Indians were beaten and fled. On August 11, 1860, the first furnace was put in operation, and on that day the shrill blast of the steam whistle resounded for the first time in the Washoe desert.

Totally inexperienced in things of this sort, the miners now attempted to give unto themselves a mining law. The right to work was granted for the various stretches of the outcrop, as it appeared at the surface, following the dip of the lode, down to indefinite depth. The book of grants was kept by the blacksmith of the new settlement; it always lay open to the public in the beer hall kept by him, which led to innumerable insertions and falsifications. But even aside from this, the granting of tracts according to the outcrop and following the dip of the lode must become disastrous. For it must be noted that the main lode presents itself at the surface as a very wide cleft, occasionally reaching one thousand feet, into which great rock masses have descended from above, dividing the ore-bearing filling in the form of barren wedges.

[1] Dan De Quille, Comstock as a Mine Superintendent; Eng. and Min. Jour. New York, Dec. 19, 1891, p. 700

Hence the ore appeared at the surface in repeated zones, and independent grants were not rarely made east and west of such a barren wedge. Further down, however, the ore-bearing bulks unite, and strife was inevitable. It was waged in most bitter earnest. At some shafts intrenchments were thrown up, and warfare was carried on above and under ground. But daily the almost immeasurable wealth of the deposit became more and more evident.

The consequence was reckless rob-mining. Everyone tried to get into the depth quickly. One-third of the ores is said to have been lost at that time in the stamping works. Of the remaining gross output of the years 1860–1865, one-fifth, or nine millions, is said to have been spent in litigation.

In the meantime the great civil war in the East had come to an end, and on the Comstock lode, too, after the exploitation of the rich upper bonanzas and a transient tumble of the shares, a little more tranquillity had descended. Adolph Sutro came forward with the plan of running from the valley of Carson River a drainage tunnel under the shafts, which were all suffering from a strong pressure of water. The tunnel was to be 20,489 feet long, and was to run under the nearest shaft at a depth of 1,663 feet. Through this tunnel Sutro intended not only to drain the mines but also to forward the ore directly to Carson River, which moved the stamping mills. The mine owners pledged themselves to pay Sutro $2 per ton. At his instigation the works were visited for the first time by a specialist, to whom later on a brilliant part was reserved in the scientific world: Ferdinand von Richthofen. In 1866 all circumstances appeared favorable to the realization of Sutro's designs, when a mighty antagonist arose in the Bank of California.

In order to trace the further fortunes of the great mine, it is now necessary to cast a glance at the development of the "mills;" that is to say, those dressing and amalgamating works whose relations to the mines became so fateful later on.

In 1860, as we have said, the first mill had been put in operation. Almarin Paul had at that time erected a large stamping mill with amalgamating works. He worked with success, and in the following year there were already sixty-seven similar works with 1,153 stamps. Under the name of Freiberg process, roasting with chlorine and amalgamation in barrels was attempted; it did not turn out as well as the so-called Washoe process; that is to say, stamping and amalgamating with addition of copper vitriol and ordinary salt. Henry Janin was at that time the scientific authority in this region. Into the midst of this development of metallurgic activity came, in the year 1864, William Sharon, the agent of the Bank of California. The mills, quickly put up, in lively competition, were to no small degree in pecuniary straits. They were in the habit of paying 3–5 per cent a month in interest; Sharon offered money at 2 per cent a month. Soon many of these works were united with him or indebted to him. A part of the dressing works was firmly allied with mines; a much larger part worked the ores of different mines after free agreement with them. Sharon gained influence over such mines and withdrew the ores from the mills that worked free. Out of seventeen of such works he formed, in 1867, the Union Mill and Mining Company. At the same time, however, owing to the competition of the works, the price for the working up of a ton of ore sank from $25 to $22 to $10. Finally, in the summer of 1869, Sharon built a railway from Virginia City, as the new mining town was called, at an elevation of 6,205 feet, with a fall of 1,575 feet,

down to the mills on Carson River. In 1870 he was practically master on the Comstock lode.

The instructive description given by Hodges of the development of the amalgamating process on the Comstock easily shows how from this point onward, step by step, the conditions became more favorable for the mills.[1] Thus far only the coarser slick had been forwarded to the amalgamating mills; the finer sandy and muddy parts had been left. In 1867, Janin had perfected his method so much that he was able successfully to enter upon the exploitation of the finer slick. The other works followed suit, and the profit from the finer slicks remained a premium for the mills. Finally the practice was in many cases adopted of making the assayer who received the crude ore for the mill responsible for the correctness of the mean content in noble metal. Of this ascertained content, the mill guaranteed to deliver to the mine owner a certain portion, say 65 to 70 per cent, as profit. Under this arrangement the assayer was always inclined to make his figures too small, in order not to suffer loss through his responsibility, and the consequence was rich profit for the mills. All these circumstances at the same time led to an increase in the product of noble metal, and a diminution of the profit of the mine owners. Their profits, however, in the fortunate sections were still so incredibly great, and familiarity with metallurgical processes was so slight, that such secondary circumstances were overlooked.

Under Sharon's vigorous interference in favor of his bank, the spirit of enterprise rose generally, and the mine laborers profited by that favorable moment, recurring to a former practice, to demand a uniform wage of $4 for each eight-hour shift for every workman in the mine without exception. On August 4, 1867, they extorted this wage and maintained it from that time forward.

But the yield of the mines began to decline somewhat. The quotations of the shares began to fall. The finding of a small ore body in Crown Point Mine had merely a transient effect; in May, 1872, the Comstock values fell within two weeks, at the exchange of San Francisco, by $50,000,000. The struggle with inflowing water became more and more difficult with increasing depth; Ophir mine in January, 1872, had to raise daily 146,000 gallons of water from a depth of 1,255 feet.

Ad. Sutro had never given up his plan. In 1869, with little money, he had dauntlessly broken ground for his great drainage base tunnel. In America, he met everywhere with difficulties. Toward the end of 1871 at last a larger amount came to him from Europe, but the technical difficulties were extraordinary. The water in the auxiliary shafts could not be brought under control; he was confined to one point of attack. The machines were so improved that they pushed forward 300 to 400 feet a month in the volcanic rock. The temperature rose. Finally, after nine years' work, on July 8, 1878, the undaunted man, half naked, trembling with excitement, was enabled, the first, to crawl over into the shaft of Savage Mine, and to shake hands with the miners of the Comstock lode. Thus approximately 1,600 feet of the lode were drained.

In the meantime important events had taken place on the lode itself. Two experienced workmen, John Mackey and J. G. Fair, and two shrewd business men, James Flood and William O'Brien, had pur-

[1] A. D. Hodges, jr., Amalgamation at the Comstock lode, Nevada: An historical sketch of milling operations at Washoe and an account of the treatment of tailings at the Lyon mill, Dayton; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng. 1891, XIX, p. 195–231. Also, J. E. Gignoux, the manufacture of bluestone at the Lyon mill, Dayton, Nevada, in A. Williams, Min. Resources of the U. S.; U. S. Geol. Survey, 1883, p. 297–305.

chased the Virginia Consolidated claim of the discouraged owners, and, after spending $200,000 in trial works, had disclosed the richest ore body in the Comstock lode, the "Big Bonanza." The boldest dreams were surpassed. The friable rock, the fear of fire, which now and then visited the vast timber structures of the Comstock lode, finally the greed of the owners, led to rob-mining. From day to day the yield of this great ore body increased. In 1876 it yielded through the shafts of the Virginia Consolidated and the neighboring California mine $30,000,000 in gold and silver, in 1877, $32,600,000, in 1878, only $18,500,000, on the whole far over $100,000,000.

This ore body consisted of crumbly, crushed, sugar-like quartz, whose richness was only about $80 per ton, but which yielded so great values in so short time on account of the ease of working. The quartz was moderately sprinkled with argentite (silver sulphide) and gold, and traversed by feeble veins of a black ore, consisting mainly of stephanite (silver, sulphur and antimony).[1]

These great riches were wholly obtained before the completion of Sutro's tunnel. The shafts went down deeper and deeper, and ever greater became the difficulties arising from the increasing heat and the inflow of boiling hot water. Church and Lord have given fascinating descriptions of the achievements of the corps of miners. Four dollars for the day's work remained the motto. Rich mines paid these wages easily; poorer ones had to be abandoned. Less rich ores were passed by. Thus the wages promoted rob-mining. But a vigorous, healthy set of workmen grew up, who felt identified with the work, who invested their savings regularly in share certificates of the Comstock mines, and, with the sanguine temperament of the working class, as a rule lost these savings. It was this working class that pushed forward into the hot depths, and there still higher wages were willingly paid. In the hottest parts of the above-named Virginia Consolidated and California mines there were reckoned, in 1878, per man and per day's work, 95 pounds of ice. In July 1877, in the shaft of the Savage Mine, a spring of 69.4° C. was struck; the mine became filled with almost scalding vapor; the tools could only be held by means of gloves, and rags soaked in ice water were wrapped around the iron drills. "* * * Here the men employed could not leave their work as often as the miners that guided the drills, but were forced to breathe the suffocating vapor till they often staggered forth from the station, half blinded and bent by agonizing cramps. When the pain became so great that the men began to rave or to talk incoherently, their companions would quickly take them up and carry them to the coolest place of the level, where they were subjected to a vigorous rubbing on all parts of the body, but particularly on the pit of the stomach. When the so-called 'stomach-knots' disappeared under the friendly hands, the checked perspiration again began to flow, and the men regained their senses. * * *"[2] In the Crown Point Mine, at a depth of 2,000 feet, the temperature of the water reached 65.5° C.

Many lost their lives, many their reason. The ascent from this heat in winter, which in the great shafts took three minutes, often deprived the workman of consciousness, and many a man dropped out of the hoist into the depths. "Death alone has the power to say to miners: 'Thus far shall ye go and no farther,' for no endurable suffering will

[1] J. A. Church, The Comstock Lode, its formation and history; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., 1879, and G. F. Becker, Geol. of the Comstock lode and the Washoe district; Monogr. U. S. Geol. Survey, III, 1882. 4to, and atlas, especially p. 270.
[2] Lord *loc. cit.*, p. 394.

bar their progress; nor will the loss of life even make them pause, unless the scourge of heat shall strike them down like a pestilence."[1]

This limit had been reached. In the depths no more great bonanzas were found. The amalgamating process made further progress; at the Lyon Mill was learned the method of removing from the gold and silver bullion the copper which had got into it through the copper vitriol, and a material saving was thereby effected, but the former wealth of ores was wanting.

When in 1880 the two model monographs on the Comstock lode, by Becker and Lord, published by the Geological Survey, were concluded, there was presented a complete picture of the lode, as well as of the work accomplished. It is now known that the floor of the great lode dips regularly downward; it is probably a great surface of dislocation. The roof, on the other hand, is irregular; the great barren wedges have been torn from the roof, and the cavities in which the bonanzas lay were probably produced by movements of the roof. Similarly, the crushing of the quartz is a consequence of later movement. The ore consisted of gold and little iron sulphide, but much silver sulphide, also compounds of silver with sulphur and antimony or sulphur and arsenic. The content in gold was not uniform, but it seems to have remained pretty much between one-third and one-half of the total value of gold and silver. Toward greater depths the contents decreased.

At this time the total length of the galleries and shafts on the Comstock lode, which had been driven in the space of twenty years, was 290 to 300 kilometers. At some points the depth far exceeded 3,000 feet. The temperature of the rock rose on an average 3° F. for every 100 feet, or 1° C. for 18.33 meters.

The mills delivered 80 per cent of the contents. The total output since the beginning of the works amounted in 1880 to $174,000,000 in silver and $132,000,000 in gold, corresponding to the proportion 57 : 43. The highest yield was obtained in 1876 with $38,000,000; in 1877 it was $37,000,000; in 1878 $20,400,000; 1879 only $7,400,000.

The balance of June 30, 1880, showed that on Comstock lode one hundred and three mining enterprises had been started. Of these, only six had worked with profit. These six enterprises had paid in $18,300,000 and had obtained, over and above this payment, $97,600,000 in interest and profit. On the other hand, ninety-seven enterprises had worked at a loss; their lost payments amounted to $43,400,000. The world's commerce, as has been said, had received up to that time $305,000,000 in precious metals.

The third decade is a time of decline and death struggle. In 1880 the total yield was only $5,100,000; in 1881 $1,000,000; in 1882 $1,700,000; it rose again slowly and in 1887 reached $4,500,000. Toward the end of 1886 all deep mining below the horizon of Sutro's tunnel was abandoned, and the great waterworks were stopped. The dumps were picked over and worked. In the upper horizons an aftermath of poorer ores was gleaned. A great school of mining and of amalgamating processes had grown up; its disciples, rich in experience, are scattering into Mexico, South America, Australia, and everyone of them calls himself, proudly, a "Comstock miner." In the meantime the profits for the shares decreased; all kinds of ugly rumors crop out; at one time it is said that barren rock is brought to the mill on purpose, in the interest of the dressing works, at another time, that a

[1] Lord, *ibid.*, p. 396.

bonanza is kept under water, and that the small stockholders are first to be "frozen out," that the profits may not have to be divided.

The ores became poorer, at least the number of tons extracted rose while the production fell; in 1890 the latter was $4,000,000. Many works published deficits. The tax on the use of the Sutro tunnel was lowered to enable the poorer ores to be extracted. Respectable professional journals spoke openly of theft. Suddenly, in March, 1891, the quotations of the shares began to rise again. "Let no one be deceived. The leopard has not changed its spots, and the 'mill ring' * * * is still the same * * *," wrote the Engineering and Mining Journal.[1] Finally it was stated publicly that on one of the larger works the slimes were not allowed enough time in the mill to be completely amalgamated, and that the still rich slimes passing from the mill were ladled off from the sand tank into a small side mill, in which they were amalgamated to the profit of the mill owners, and that in this way they were stolen from the mine owners.[2] On December 26, 1891, the Engineering and Mining Journal gave the instantaneous photograph of a workman, scoop in hand, about to ladle the slimes off into the side mill, and at present the affair is pending before the criminal court in San Francisco.

Thus ends the richest mine on earth.

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[1] March 21, 1891, p. 346; also April 25, p. 491; May 23, p. 601.
[2] The same, May 23, 1891, pp. 601, 603.

# CHAPTER V.

## THE SUPPLY OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

RESULTS OF GOLD PRODUCTION—RESULTS OF SILVER PRODUCTION—CONSUMPTION OF GOLD—THE STOCK OF GOLD.

### I.—GOLD PRODUCTION.

The production of gold has been the subject of detailed and most welcome studies by Mr. A. Soetbeer and the American Mint. To the figures I wish to add the following remarks:

(1) *United States.*—No important new deposits were discovered; washings maintain themselves chiefly in California, where the continuance of hydraulic work is checked by legislative enactment. Lode mining has been aided by metallurgic progress. Total of production according to Leech for 1890, 49,421 kilograms; provisional figure for 1891, 50,380 kilograms.

(2) *Australia.*—Decline of production, partly balanced by the yield of Mount Morgan, whose deposits, however, are being exhausted with remarkable rapidity. Output, in 1890, 45,767 kilograms; for 1891 almost exactly the same.

(3) *Russia.*—The yield, almost exclusively from alluvial gold, maintains itself at the same height by displacement of working sites, and has reached the Amur. In recent time finds are said to have been made on Bomm River (Nerchinsk). The figures are diminished somewhat by the conversion of crude gold into fine gold. Total, for 1889, according to Kulibin, 33,130 kilograms; for 1890, provisionally, 31,841 kilograms, according to newspaper reports somewhat higher; for 1891 not yet known.

(4) *South Africa.*—The conglomerate beds of Witwatersrand yield constantly increasing outputs. De Kaap also is rising; for 1890, 14,877 kilograms are to be set down. The figure for 1891 may rise much higher, possibly to 23,600 kilograms.

(5) *China.*—Under this heading there appear in the tables of the American Mint considerable figures since 1883, based, first, on estimates of the gold production on the Chinese Amur by Ivan Michels, and since 1886 on an estimate of the net exportation to India and England, as was expressly stated in the tables in a note. The latter estimate as late as 1887 amounted to $9,500,000=14,294 kilograms; for 1888 and 1889 $9,000,000=13,542 kilograms, and for 1890 $5,330,000=8,020 kilograms.

These amounts were originally regarded as Chinese production, but the reports of Ellis Clark and other travelers contain no data for assuming such a production;[1] it was thought that these amounts represented the reëxportation of alluvial gold that had been brought home

[1] Ellis Clark, Notes on the progress of Mining in China; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., 1891, XIX, pp. 571-595. Maps.

by Chinese from Australia and California. To these figures cling all the doubts which under similar circumstances affect the figures of net exportation, and their reliability was seriously called in question.[1] Mr. Soetbeer, too, in his last article, declares this estimate of the Chinese production by the exportation as hazardous and unsafe.[2]

But there exist even statements to the contrary. The statistical secretary of the imperial Chinese custom-houses, Mr. E. McKean, has raised the question of the equalization of the deficit of China in payments, and remarks at the same time that in the last three years a gold exportation of £1,318,100 has taken place, with a simultaneous importation of silver of only £139,400. Further on Mr. McKean says:

> Chinese send from abroad gold and silver coins in considerable amounts, which are carried by travelers and in this way do not find their way into the lists of importations. In the years 1887, 1888, and 1889, the known importation of gold into Hongkong was $3,822,700, and the known exportation of it—almost exclusively to London—was $10,593,980, that is to say, a difference of $6,771,280 in three years, a surplus whose existence in Hongkong is explicable only on the supposition that it was brought by Chinese travelers from America and Australia.[3]

According to this the figures hitherto current concerning recent gold production have to undergo a diminution in this item.

According to English papers the declared importation from China, including Hongkong, was in London, $1,300,000 in 1890, and $5,500,000 in 1891; the exportation of gold thither was quite small. What may have been the net exportation to India, I do not know.

If for 1890 we assume the third part of McKean's figures, or $2,260,000, then we have to set down for China 3,400 kilograms. But even this figure is subject to reasonable doubt.

(6) *Colombia, South America.*—T. H. Wheeler reports to the foreign office in London that the trade of Colombia indeed is rising, but that the attainment of reliable figures relating to exportation is beset with insurmountable difficulties. Wheeler says that the figures kept by him are undoubtedly too small, "since no account is taken of the fact that a part of the gold and silver exported was manifested in gold currency and not in Colombian paper money." The decline in the production of gold and silver explains the smallness of the rise of exportation to England. The mining industry, says the report, is almost entirely paralyzed by a law against the pollution of rivers. Abundance of alluvial gold is said to be still present in the central Cordillera.[4]

The total exportation of Colombia in coffee, tobacco, rubber, and other products of the country, including the precious metals, into Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States was according to the same report in 1889 £1,170,000 and in 1890 £1,350,000. Under these circumstances I must regard as too high those figures which for those two years put the production of gold at $3,430,000 and $3,695,000, and those of silver at $612,000 and $735,000. The very detailed remarks of the United States Mint relating to these figures, however, seem to me to justify these doubts still further. Gold has long since ceased to be coined in Colombia. In 1863 the gold circulation stopped. In 1875 silver too began to leave the country; in 1884 difficulties arose in the circulation; since then the currency consists of paper. Mr. Vincente Restrepo indeed attempted to obtain more definite figures from the records of the custom-houses, and thinks himself able to estimate the exportation in 1890 at $3,600,000 in gold and $830,000 in silver, but adds that only by a

[1] E. Suess, Gold in Südafrika und Australien; "Die Nation," Wochenschrift, herausg. v. Th. Barth, Berlin, 8 August, 1891, S. 690.
[2] Ad. Soetbeer, Litteraturnachweis, S. 284.
[3] The foreign trade of China; Economist, June 13, 1891, p. 6
[4] *Economist*, January 9, 1892, Supplement, p. 9.

veritable "tour de force" might it be possible to obtain correct data; that in statistical data the country was very backward.[1]

A report of the German consulate, mentioned by Soetbeer, states for 1889 an exportation of 3,761,420 pesos, but, as compared with Restrepo's statements, it would seem probable that 454,300 pesos of ores, herein included, have to be added to the silver; elsewhere too, an item of "gold and silver bars" at 483,032 pesos is included. The former mining commissioner for Tolima, John C. F. Randolph, says:

> A very large annual gold product has always been claimed for the Republic of Colombia, without any authentic figures being given to sustain the claim. It is not impossible that as much as $2,000,000 annually may be produced, mainly coming from the very small enterprises in ground-sluicing thin patches of gravel of slight area. Much territory in Colombia still remains to be explored, undoubtedly, and valuable mines may be actually discovered.[2]

According to this I set down the output of Colombia at $2,000,000= 3,009 kilograms.

(7) *East Indies.*—Only a few lode mines are in operation. Those that aroused the highest hopes did not pay, but on the other hand Mysore yields sufficient amounts. The figure, for 1890 is 2970 kilograms, slightly differing from Mr. Leech's estimate.

If to these figures there be added, as has been done by Mr. Leech, 16,061 kilograms for the smaller producers, there results a total output of the earth in gold in 1890 of 167,346 kilograms, very close to the average figure, often stated by Mr. Soetbeer for previous years, of about 160,000 kilograms. Mr. Leech estimates somewhat more for 1890, namely, 174,556 kilograms; that figure seems to me too high for 1890, but may have been surpassed in 1891. So far as it is practicable at this day to survey the output of 1891, it may possibly reach 177,000 kilograms. That is to say, in the year of comparison (1875) the gold production was 169,540 kilograms, and in 1890 it was 167,346 kilograms; in 1891 there may possibly have been a rise of about 5.75 per cent.

These figures show the changes that have occurred in the gold production since fifteen years. Of the output for 1890, 167,346 kilograms, or in round numbers 168,000 kilograms, only about 74,000 kilograms belong to the younger alluvium. More than 13,000 kilograms come from the conglomerates of southern Africa; but as they lie in the depths, in the sulphides, and are worked by mining, they can not be numbered with the alluvium. Accordingly, for 1890, of the total amount, 44.2 per cent belong to the alluvium and 58.8 per cent to lode mining, though of the latter, 8 per cent are represented by old conglomerates.

Thus in comparison with older estimates we obtain:

| | 1848–1875. | 1876. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Per cent.* | *Per cent.* | *Per cent.* |
| Lode mining | 12.02 | 34.76 | 55.8 |
| Alluvium | 87.78 | 65.28 | 44.2 |

Or, if the conglomerates are mentioned separately, for 1890:

| | *Per cent.* |
|---|---|
| Lode mining | 47.8 |
| Conglomerates | 8.0 |
| Alluvium | 44.2 |

[1] Report of the Mint, 1890, p. 274.

[2] John C. F. Randolph: Notes on the Republic of Colombia, South America; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., 1890, XVIII, pp. 205–213.

Of the increase for 1891 more than 8,000 kilograms belong to the conglomerates.

In 1875 the production was 169,540 kilograms, as has been said, being little higher than that of 1890, but at that time the washings entered with 65.28 per cent, while in 1890 only 44.2 per cent came from the alluvium. This circumstance is all the more remarkable because the Comstock lode has since become almost extinct. A large part of the alluvium of 1875 has become exploited. The discoveries made since, Witwatersrand (conglomerate) and the district of Barberton (Kaap), also Mount Morgan, in Australia, appear among lode mines; in Siberia new washings were discovered, it is true, but they merely took the place of extinct washings.

This 44.2 per cent forms the less reliable element in the output of the present day, but mining, too, has changed. Metallurgic processes, for instance, the better unlocking of the sulphides, act on the long run in a manner different from that of technical progress in mining, such as new drilling apparatus and explosives. The former increase the output, render poorer ores remunerative, and are of lasting advantage. The latter, so far as they cheapen labor, act similarly, but at the same time they hasten exploitation, and the higher annual figure of output is purchased by a shortening of the life of the works.

To this is added in many mines the hunger after dividends, which impels toward rob-mining. The so-called Washoe method, that is to say, amalgamation by the aid of common salt and copper vitriol, prevailed on the Comstock lode, despite the loss it involved, because it worked quickest. In many cases great enterprises were carried out with small capital. The participation of the workmen in the Comstock mines has already been mentioned. In Australia work is often carried on with shares of £1 each. This is true not only of gold mines; the silver mine of Broken Hill was entered upon with a capital of £384,000, based on shares of 8*s*. each.

Through the small face value of the shares it is easier to obtain the capital in the country; the work is in a manner democratized and the risk is distributed. A hazardous undertaking is more readily begun; then there is a demand for profit; but the owner is also inclined, if things go badly, to undertake trial work. So far as the figure of production is concerned lode mining has this advantage over work in alluvium that many mines are worked at a loss in the expectation of better finds, while an unfertile alluvium is quickly abandoned. Numerous specialists affirm that lode mining for gold, taken as a whole, is at this day working at a loss.[1] Topley says:

> If a steady and undiminished production of gold is essential for the wellbeing of the world, perhaps what we have most to dread is a sudden influx of common sense and prudence in the investing public; for this would at once close a great number of mines, and might considerably diminish the world's production. But probably this contingency is sufficiently remote to be safely left out of consideration.[2]

This complete change in the character of the gold production, however, does not change the fact that the production from the alluvial land alone determines the economic function of gold. The slowly flowing stream from the lodes, as will be shown, is almost consumed even at this day by the no less uninterrupted but rising demand of industry. The great quantities of gold in antiquity were derived from the alluvial land. The annual product of the present day is far below

[1] Reyer, California, p. 26; The Economist, April 11, 1891, even asserts the same concerning silver mining.
[2] W. Topley, Gold and silver, their geological distribution and their probable future production. *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* for the Advancement of Science. 1887, p. 535.

that of forty years ago, when the alluvium in California and Australia was entered upon, and without that alluvial gold all the recent troubles about the standard would probably not have arisen. In California the sudden and transitory character of the production from the alluvium would appear still more distinctly did not administrative conditions influence the production.

The figures of the production of the present day do not correspond to the demand; for a great and extraordinary enrichment of humanity, as after 1849, there is at present little prospect. The districts of Matabele and Mashona land have evidently been already picked over superficially. Mr. Bogdanovich kindly tells me that on the northern slopes of the Kuen-lün there exists gold-bearing sand in considerable quantities, and he has described the washings of Sourgak and Kopà on the southern border of the desert of Gobi, but the exploitation of these sites will in its time proceed probably just as slowly as that of the Siberian alluvium.[1]

Some hope for a rise in the gold production in the near future may exist in the case of California. According to rather general reports there is in preparation an agreement between the government of the State and the hydraulic works, according to which the State proposes to erect a catchment for the washed-off masses on a gigantic scale and to tax the hydraulic works for its erection. This would lead to a sudden rise, because the rest of the equipment of the works is in existence. In this way the present figure of the production of California might be raised for a number of years. As, moreover, the exploitation of the South African conglomerates proceeds more rapidly than the decline in Australia, it is possible that we may now witness a higher yield for some years to come.

The means of exploitation, too, have been improved; but all these circumstances are not decisive for the future. To-day, as thousands of years ago, the regions of gold extraction lie at the boundaries of civilization. In Europe hardly a few remnants of the former wealth have been preserved here and there. Only where virgin areas are entered is gold found in greater quantities. The more quickly greed drives man forward into the wilderness the more rapidly are the treasures exhausted, but we are approaching nearer and nearer to the end, and the transient rise in the annual output changes nothing at all in the final outcome. After a further experience of fifteen years I think myself perfectly justified in repeating, with even greater positiveness than in 1877, that, presumably, in a few centuries, the production of gold will diminish permanently and in extraordinary degree. But to-day, even more distinctly than at that time, events are telling that this metal, with constantly increasing rarity, will no longer be able to maintain its past economic position.

## II.—SILVER PRODUCTION.

The production of silver is in an extraordinary position. It is influenced by the introduction of the furnace method in America, by the frequent shipment and mixture of ores, by the continued purchases of the United States Government. The figure given by Mr. Leech of 4,000,000 kilograms, of a value of $166,700,000, for 1890, shows its im-

[1] Pewtzow, Tibetanische Expedition, II, St. Petersburg, 1892, p. 118, etc., map D and profiles on Plate III; the site may be recognised on the map in Petermann, Geogr. Mitth. 1892, Taf. V, at the south margin of the desert, east and west of 84° east longitude Greenwich.

portance. The consumption of silver in industry vanishes in the face of the rising figure of production.

In 1877 I distinguished three groups of silver ores: those which yield silver in combination with lead, or with gold, or silver alone. The second group, comprising auriferous dry ores, has lost its importance by the decline of the Comstock lode. Its most notable representatives are certain lodes in Hungary and Transylvania. In America, owing to the decrease of the gold content, they pass over into the great multitude of dry ores which form the third group. The introduction of the furnace method, based on the combined smelting of lead ores and dry silver ores, prevents the establishing of the figure of production for the several groups.

In the gold and silver commission of 1887 the question was raised whether it be not possible to ascertain a minimum cost of silver production, which would represent the limit of production, and, therefore, also the limit of decline in market value. Prof. Roberts Austen at that time set forth the difficulties of this problem. He distinguished four sources of silver, to wit:

| | Ounces. |
|---|---|
| 1. From crude gold | 508,000 |
| 2. From lead ores | 30,726,000 |
| 3. From copper compounds | 7,200,000 |
| 4. From silver ores | 49,920,733 |
| Total | 88,354,733 |

Group 4 comprises all dry ores that were subjected to amalgamation, including those of Comstock lode; a smaller part of the product from American furnaces is already comprised under 2. According to an approximate estimate Mr. Austen at that time conjectured that the cost of production for 1 ounce from lead ores was 2*s.*, by desilvering of copper 1*s.* 11*d.*, and that in the case of dry ores it varies within wide limits, but might amount on an average to 1*s.* 8*d.* At that time the value of an ounce was 4*s.* Of course in such estimates the works which are running in expectation remain out of consideration.[1]

This much is certain that even with the present silver prices capital is still invested in silver mining. The American Engineering and Mining Journal shows, according to the results of 1891, that some less productive mines with low contents, as at Butte, Mont., had been closed. But Granite Mountain, Montana, yielded 2,900,000 ounces at 51 cents, and the rich mines of Aspen and the San Juan district, Colorado, as well as Park City, Utah, work under 50 cents. The Mollie Gibson mine, Colorado, is said to have produced up to the end of 1891 over 2,000,000 ounces at 48 cents per ounce.[2] For Broken Hill 52.6 cents an ounce is estimated, including a sinking fund, but without profit from lead; but those works are now reaching the sulphides, and may decline somewhat.

The price of silver in the dollar has fallen in New York to 87–87.10 cents per ounce of fine silver. So long as the price is quoted at 87–87.10 cents and the cost of production in the ruling works is nearly 50 cents, the profit of the works may easily be measured. But the variety of the cost of production in detail, in the gossan or in the sulphides, in cerussite or galena, or in dry ores, appears from what has been said above.

[1] Prof. Roberts Austen, Memorandum on the cost of production of silver; gold and silver commission, first report, append., VI, pp. 325-329, qu. 1198, etc.
[2] Eng. and Min. Journ., April 2, 1892, p. 389.

The gradual extinction of the gold production on the alluvium and the building up of a vast silver production in America might be foreseen fifteen years ago. In that phase we are still at the present day. Undoubtedly the silver lodes at greater depth will meet with the difficulties of high temperature; some dry ores may become depauperated in the lower portions, owing to increase of zinc blende. That has occurred for the present only in isolated cases. New lodes are found every year in New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, and in other regions, and what Helms predicted in 1798 in Peru and St. Clair-Duport in 1843 in Mexico is now beginning to be realized. "The time will come, a century sooner or a century later," wrote the latter, "when the production of silver will have no other limits than those imposed on it by the constantly decreasing decline in its value."[1]

This limit, however, is as yet far from being attained, despite the considerable fall in price. Even at the present day, on the Andes of South America, dry ores are worked with profit, under the most unfavorable external circumstances. Even at the present day in Peru small smelting furnaces are in profitable operation, for which at these great altitudes there is no other fuel than the droppings of the llamas. In those regions there is yet ample room for lightening the labor.

It must be said openly that all hope of improvement in monetary relations through decline of silver production presupposes as yet a very material fall in the price of silver.

A rise in the price of silver would increase the profit, but would not greatly enlarge the production.

### III.—CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The amount of gold annually consumed in the manufacture of ornaments, watches, gilding of various kinds, gold wire, and various branches of industry is very large, but can not at the present time be ascertained with accuracy. In order to ascertain the actual consumption, we should have to exclude the remelted old material, consisting of ornaments, etc., while melted coins from the active circulation are to be regarded as new consumption.

Nevertheless we possess some figures which invite conjecture regarding the total sum of consumption.

(1) The most accurate records are possessed by the United States, thanks to the efforts of its mint, continued for several years.

In 1890, according to the reports of Mr. Leech, the mints of the United States and the private refining works furnished to industry gold bars of the value of $14,605,901; this figure comprises $10,717,472 of domestic bullion, also $449,941 of domestic coin, and $362,062 of foreign bullion and foreign coin, but besides also $3,076,426 of old material. Deducting the latter figure, we obtain $11,529,475 = 17,348 kilograms. But aside from this, the goldsmiths are in the habit of melting down a quantity, not accurately known, of gold coins. Formerly, according to the information gathered in four different years, this amount was estimated at $3,500,000. If no decrease has occurred in this employment of coin, says Mr. Leech, then the value of the gold consumed in industry in the United States in the calendar year 1890 has been $18,105,901, of which $10,717,472 were new bullion. But since we here have to include coin also in the net consumption, we obtain $15,029,475 = 22,614 kilograms, as the loss suffered by the monetary uses

[1] A Zach. Helms, Tagebuch einer Reise durch Peru, 8vo, Dresden, 1798, p. 158; St. Clair-Duport, De la production des métaux précieux au Mexique, 8vo, Paris, 1843, p. 428; Zukunft des Goldes, p. 444.

partly through the consumption of new production, partly by the absorption of coin.[1] For 1889 that figure would be 20,922 kilograms.

(2) *Birmingham.*—In 1877 I was enabled, through the kindness of the secretary's office of the chamber of commerce of Birmingham, to state the consumption of gold in that city at 250,000 to 300,000 ounces. This did not include gilding and gold leaf.[2]

This consumption came under discussion also in the gold and silver commission of the British Parliament in 1887 and was by several authorities estimated, from approximate data, at £10,000 a week.[3]

Upon recent inquiry I received on May 8, 1890, through the kindness of the same chamber of commerce, the information that a specialist consulted by them, Mr. J. William Tonks, figures "the gold bullion, including the sovereigns and the American gold dollars, melted down in Birmingham daily for industrial purposes at not less than 400,000 ounces per annum," with the remark that this statement is rather below than above the truth.

This gives for the consumption in Birmingham 12,440 kilograms.[4]

(3) *Geneva.*—The manager of the refining works in Geneva, Mr. Ch. Lacroix, had the kindness to send me in 1890 and on March 22, 1892, information concerning the demand of the watch industry. The last letter says:

> Relying on our sales and on the figures of the federal control, I estimate the demand of Switzerland in 1890 at 14,000 to 15,000 kilograms of alloyed gold; that is to say, about 9,800 kilograms of fine gold. Of this I estimate that seven-ninths went to the watch industry and two-ninths into jewelry. For silver on the same basis in the same year the demand would have been 60,000 kilograms of fine silver, which was entirely taken up by the watch industry. For 1891 I estimate the demand for alloyed gold in Switzerland at 9,000 kilograms, that is to say, about 5,900 kilograms of fine gold, 7,000 kilograms being for watches and 2,000 kilograms for ornaments. Silver would amount to 52,000–55,000 kilograms, entirely for the watch industry.[5]

From these figures a quota is to be deducted for old gold.

(4) *Germany's* demand was in 1883 estimated by Soetbeer at 15,000 kilograms, of which 20 per cent was old material. In recent time an estimate gave 15,500 kilograms. If from this, too, 20 per cent is deducted, the remainder of 12,400 kilograms seems in comparison with the United States almost too small, and it is possible that many a gold piece finds its way from circulation direct into the workshop.

The demand for gold undoubtedly increases in Germany also; only the chamber of commerce of Hanau kindly answered upon inquiry that Hanau indeed consumed, in 1890, 3,000 kilograms of gold and 8,000 to 10,000 kilograms of silver, but that the consumption of gold had some-

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[1] Rep. Mint. 1891, pp. 52, 53.

[2] Zukunft des Goldes, p. 351.

[3] Gold and silver commission, first report; Sir Hector Hay, qu. 420; Mr. J. W. Birch, qu. 1371, and elsewhere.

[4] For this communication I am indebted to Secretary Haydon. Recently Mr. Ottomar Haupt (Economist, January 16, 1892) estimated this demand for England for 1857–1870 at £1,500,000 and for 1871–1890 at £2,000,000; that is to say, at about 11,000 and 14,600 kilograms. The former figure was also mentioned in the gold and silver commission. In reference to this it might, perhaps, be of importance to know how much is to be deducted from Birmingham for exportation.

[5] The first communication kindly sent by Mr. Lacroix, dated October 14, 1890, read as follows: "We take pleasure in informing you that our works furnished, in 1889, 6,800 kilograms of alloyed gold for the various demands of jewelry and for watch cases. Of these 6,800 kilograms, 4,700 were delivered in Switzerland. In order to alloy these 6,800 kilograms we used up—

| | Kilograms. |
|---|---|
| Bars of old gold from remnants of workshops, old ornaments, etc | 3,700 |
| Fine gold from refining works, etc | 1,400 |
| Various coins | 1,200 |

"It is not possible for us to tell you accurately how much has been furnished during the same period by establishments of similar nature, but there will probably be no great error in assuming that that amount is one-half the product of our works. A number of banking houses sell fine gold or coins directly to the manufacturers, who alloy and melt it themselves. The estimate of this factor escapes us entirely."

what decreased, while the demand for silverware had increased considerably. The annual report ascribes the decline of the gold industry to the impeded exportation to America in general and to the Argentine troubles.[1]

(5) To these figures let us add the extraordinary demand of the *East Indies* for ornament and for hoarding, of which mention will again be made farther on. The net importation of gold, which for years has been flowing to that country, not only from England but also from the East, was in 1889 20,600 kilograms, in 1890 34,986 kilograms, and in 1891 not less than 41,259 kilograms, or 5,636 thousands of rupees. But to this is to be added the entire domestic production of gold, with 2,261, 2,970, and about 3,000 kilograms for 1889–1891, so that the actual receipts of India in those three years were 22,861, 37,956, and about 44,259 kilograms; that is to say, on an average 35,000 kilograms.

These five scattered items, United States, Birmingham, Switzerland, Germany, and India, by themselves, even with the notable deduction of old gold for Switzerland, lead us to a net demand for about 90,000 kilograms per year. Some time ago I estimated the total demand of the earth for art, industry, and hoarding at 100,000 to 120,000 kilograms. Dr. Soetbeer, in the article preceding his last, deducts the higher figure from the total production.[2] But even this figure is manifestly too small, for 30,000 kilograms cannot suffice for all the rest of the earth. France alone has been estimated at 15,000 to 16,000 kilograms, and then there are still unmentioned such consumers as Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Russia, Belgium, Holland, and so many other regions outside of Europe, and not even the whole of Great Britain is included.

But if this figure is compared with the figure of the total production of 168,000 kilograms in round numbers for 1890 or 177,000 kilograms for 1891, it seems to me very probable that the demand for ornament, for industry, and for hoarding is close to the figure of production or has already reached it.

"The assumption," says Dr. Soetbeer, "that in the years recently past, together with the outflow to the East and the still prevalent practice of hoarding, industrial employment has materially checked the increase of the monetary gold stock and may presumably have nearly absorbed the yearly new production of gold, can not, it is true, be numerically demonstrated, but on the other hand just as little will it be possible to demonstrate its incorrectness."[3]

This view I share entirely, and it corresponds to the present condition of affairs. But the industrial demand increases from year to year with the increase of wellbeing. We have either already reached the day, or approached very close to it, when mining will yield less than industry consumes. From that day forward the whole new production no longer counts for monetary needs, and from that day forward industry will withdraw from the stock of money an amount of gold increasing annually with the increase of wellbeing.

## IV.—THE STOCK OF GOLD.

In a paper directed against the bimetallic movement in England Mr. Rob. Giffen, in 1889, pronounced the opinion that the annual production of gold is almost entirely absorbed by industry and by India; that without India the fourth or fifth part of silver finds similar employment; and that in general the amount of gold and silver which serves for

[1] Jahresber. d. Handelskammer in Hanau für 1890, S. 6.
[2] Soetbeer, Edelmetallgewinnung, S. 542.
[3] Soetbeer, Litteraturnachweis, S. 285.

other than monetary purposes is wont to be underestimated. In this non-monetary condition gold and silver are said to be certainly nothing else than merchandise, and to be as little able to replace each other as wood and iron are; but the case is said to be not different with coined money, and consequently bimetallism an illusion.[1]

My remarks concern not these theoretical deductions of Mr. Giffen, but the facts which he presupposes. Gold and silver exist in three forms: as currency, as bank reserve, and finally, more or less immobilized, for instance as ornament. But these three divisions are not sharply separated. The bank reserve, covering a note, serves the purposes of actual circulation often even beyond its own value, and on the other hand there are reserves with the most diverse degrees of immobility, as shown by war funds, the Indian treasures, etc. Even our ornaments may in days of great distress find their way to the mint.

A great mistake is committed when money is considered merely as a medium of international payment and when the incalculable services are underestimated which it has to perform in domestic retail commerce. Here, it is true, the first glance shows that there are many states which in domestic commerce lack gold, but not one that does not use silver and copper. But even in the gold countries the gold is far too immobile to be able to enter into the finer arteries of commerce.

The lower boundary of the gold zone of commerce is the 10-mark or 10-franc piece, the half-sovereign. The reason for this, as has already been said, lies in the high value and at the same time in the high specific gravity of gold, which causes the volume to diminish. The zone of gold itself has but slight variety, and in commerce is wont to comprise merely this smallest piece capable of circulation and its double.

Below the lower limit of gold lies the broad and varied zone of silver, often widened out below by coinage below the standard. In this broad zone fall the daily purchases of the housewife, in the most advanced states the daily wage, and if the weekly wage actually brings a gold piece it has to be changed at once, because being gold it is not adapted to defraying the daily wants. It may well be said that to the zone of silver in all these states falls the greatest work; that is to say, with silver the greatest number of purchases and obligations are discharged.[2]

Copper is the companion of silver for supplying the fractional parts, and for the smallest commerce, and as a medium of circulation for the masses of the people is enormously more important than gold.

It is readily understood, too, that with the rise of the lower classes, with the increase of wages and of well-being, the demand for silver and copper for this reason must everywhere increase, even in gold lands. The report of the British mint states that in recent years far more silver coin had to be put into circulation, the new issue being, after deducting the compensation for recoinage, in 1889 about £1,579,125, and in 1890 about £1,070,475. But the demand for bronze coin was so great that in 1890 not less than 105 tons of disks for bronze coinage had to be procured through the mint company in Birmingham.

The German mint administration has the merit of having always devoted special attention to these needs. In fact it must be firmly kept in mind that the smallest purchase or sale is of the same legal value as the largest. The smallest obligation to pay demands its discharge with the same right as the largest. From this standpoint we must consider not only the value of the coins put into circulation by the state, but also the number of pieces.

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[1] Rob. Giffen, A problem in money, XIX Century, 1889, b, pp. 863–881.

[2] A table of weekly wages in comparison with the limit of the silver zone is given by W. Herbage, Economist, July 4, 1891.

The financial administration of the German Empire coined up to December 31, 1891: In gold, 2,587,100,000 marks in 158,800,000 pieces; in silver, nickel, and copper 516,000,000 marks in 1,948,000,000 pieces; that is to say, the value of the gold coined was about five times that of the other metals, but the number of pieces coined of other metals was thirteen times as large as the number of gold coins. But the actual condition of the metallic circulation must show far more unfavorable relations for gold, for a good deal of gold emigrated or was melted down, and besides the coining of silver there are yet some hundreds of millions of marks in old thalers to be taken into account.

This greater immobility of gold is also expressed by the fact that in England the half sovereign travels farther toward the periphery of the kingdom than the sovereign, and that gold in general remains more in the vicinity of the centers of commerce. Mr. Will. Herbage states that the public at the depositories in London prefer the larger coin, and that the proportion of the sovereigns and half sovereigns paid out is as 81 : 19. Outside of London the proportion in England and Wales sinks to 75.6 : 24.4, and in the remote parts of Scotland and Ireland it is completely reversed. Thus in Ireland it becomes, in Armagh, 10 : 90; in Cork, 9 : 91; and in Scotland, in Dunfermline, 10 : 90, and in Wick, 3 : 97.[1]

Thus the heavier gold coin remains near the center; the lighter one is preferred at the periphery.

The most instructive data for judging of the actual conditions of the metallic circulation are offered by France.[2] On the evening of April 22, 1891, at some 20,000 public depositories in France and Algeria, and in numerous banks and money institutes the cash receipts in notes and in gold, 20 and 10-franc pieces, and in silver 5-franc pieces were counted; in 1868, 1878, and 1885 similar counts had been carried out. The count of 1891 comprised 120,000,000 francs, or inasmuch as the reports of some banks were not quite complete in regard to the year of coinage, about 100,000,000.

Eighty per cent were received in notes and 20 per cent in metal; this relation in 1885 had been 68:32; the circulation of notes therefore has increased.

The proportion of gold to silver was 70:30; in 1885 it was also 70 : 30; thus there exists equilibrium between the two metals.

The notes behave in a manner quite similar to that of gold; they appear toward the centers, where the payments are made in larger amounts, and they dwindle toward the periphery and toward the regions of less commerce. At the Bank of France only 4.51 per cent were paid in metallic money; at the Bank of Algeria only 3.64 per cent; on the other hand, in the Dep. Ain, 45.65; Doubs, 43.59; Morbihan, 48.33; Corsica, 50.890; Haute Savoie, 59.47. In similar manner, though not in exact local agreement, it is seen that toward the less wealthy districts the payments in gold decrease and those in silver increase, and a map accompanying the official report shows how, from Paris outward, on the one hand toward the northwest in Morbihan, Finistère, and Manche, and on the other hand toward the south, up the Loire and toward Haute Savoie, the payments in gold sink, step by step, below 50 per cent.

In a general way the more active circulation of gold in the vicinity of the point of gravity of commerce agrees entirely with the information obtained in England, and as in France the note circulation is considerable, it takes the place of gold in large measure in these payments.

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[1] W. Herbage, *ibid.*

[2] La composition de la circulation Monétaire de la France; Bull. de Statist. et de Législat. comp., XV, Paris, 1891, pp. 121–150.

Incidentally the French count is remarkable also by the showing of the remarkable quantity of foreign coins. Not only the gold pieces of the Latin Union, but also those of Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Spain, are here in legal circulation, and the count of 1891 showed 1,871,860 francs of foreign gold; that is to say, 11.44 per cent of the total circulation. The foreign gold trickles in and remains; Austro-Hungarian gold pieces were used on that day in payment as far as Algiers, Constantine, and Oran.

Mr. de Foville profited by this count in order, from the nature of the payments, to draw conclusions, in an ingenious way, concerning the total amount of the monetary possessions of France in precious metals. According to him these possessions at that time were 3,000,000,000 in 20-franc pieces and 700,000,000 francs in 10-franc pieces, and specifically in 20-franc pieces 2,550,000,000 of French, 240,000,000 of Belgian, and 150,000,000 of Italian coinage. This would comprise only 50 per cent of the pieces coined in France since 1803, 50 per cent of Belgian, and 37 per cent of the new Italian coinage.[1]

If de Foville's presuppositions are applied to the Austro-Hungarian fraction of the gold circulation there current, it would result that about one-third of the 20-franc pieces coined by Austria-Hungary are at this time in France. The proportion of the 20-franc pieces coined in Austria-Hungary to the 10-franc pieces was as 18.44:1. The figures found in France were 8.8:1. According to this the smaller coin would remain in active circulation twice as long.

The examples mentioned show how the gold coin starts from the center of commerce, how its high value prevents it from penetrating into the finer arteries of retail commerce, and how in the peripheric portions of the State also it does not reach the same degree of infiltration into circulation as in the center. They also show how in France the gold, precipitated as it were by the notes from the current circulation, sinks to the bottom and gathers in the great reservoir.

The accumulation of gold in the Bank of France and in the German Imperial Bank has been looked upon as a sign of an abundance of metal. That is an error, as is expressly recognized by Mr. Soetbeer in his last book. The substitutes of the banks, checks, notes, also the gold certificates issued by the United States, are probably the main reason for the accumulation of gold.[2]

At the same time Soetbeer gives the following figures:

Monetary gold status of the banks in 1890, 6,000 million marks (2.15 million kilograms); 1891, 6,700 million marks (2.4 million kilograms).

Gold production 1851–'90, 20,000 million marks (7.2 million kilograms).

In the pockets of the public, after an estimate which is rather much too high, 7,300 million marks.

Loss in four decades (industry, East Asia, etc.) probably much over 6,000 million marks.

Assuming now that these figures are correct (and we have to regard them as a conscientious attempt at approximation, undertaken by a master) the question arises: Where is the great stock of gold which humanity is said to have accumulated from generation to generation through millenniums?

[1] A. de Foville, L'Economiste français, 5 et 19 Sept., 1891; the numbers following contain a discussion between de Foville and Ott. Haupt, which relates to the amount of silver circulation in France. France, by the way, has also taken up a very large part of the debased fractional silver currency of Italy. Some years ago a part of this was sent back to Italy, but flowed again into France. Italy therefore is at present striving after an independent fractional silver currency, whose fineness is to be still less than the present (0.835); but this is at variance with the regulation of the Latin Union.

[2] Soetbeer, Litteraturnachweis, p. 291.

If the sum total of the bank reserves and of the active circulation in gold is not even equal to the production of the last forty years, but falls almost one-third below it, where then are the remnants of the former riches?

First, there is the loss by use itself.

Pfaundler has met the theorem of the indestructibility of matter by the question whether matter really admits of unlimited repetition of use, or whether it is not finally brought to a terminal condition in which, though it exists, it has yet lost all value for our purposes.[1]

This certainly is true in high degree of gold. The English gold pieces coined before the accesssion of Queen Victoria showed so marked wear that they had to be withdrawn a short time ago. In the sovereign the loss proved to be 2.236 grains, in the half sovereign, which may have circulated more, 3.046 grains. But it is not only the "Previctorians" that show such losses. In June, 1891, Mr. Goschen called for £400,000 for the purpose of recoining Victorians that were no longer of full weight. True, the English gold coin is not $\frac{9}{10}$, but $\frac{11}{12}$ fine, and therefore a little less capable of resistance than most European gold coins. But that which took place in this short period in England has taken place since the existence of gold coins among all nations, and the losses are very considerable. History, in fact, tells that several times a great scarcity of gold occurred in Europe, doubtless produced not merely by war and hoarding of treasures, but also by wear and by lack of supply.

In the second place there is the loss through industry, ornament, and hoarding.

The great demand of the present day has already been mentioned. The sum of the quantities of gold immobilized in civilized countries, for examples in watches, gilt frames, etc., is certainly very large. One part of it could only be made current on a large scale by tremendous crises, another part never. The amount that has been accumulated in Asia we do not know. Even if Giffen's statement is correct, that the immobile amount of gold is greater than the mobile, yet that mass remains actually dead for the purposes of the world's commerce.

The existing monetary stock in gold is overestimated, especially in comparison with the tasks incumbent on it.

And now if the precipitation of the circulating gold by fiduciary papers continues at the same rate as hitherto, if no supply is furnished from the production, then there must occur scarcity in the visible circulation of gold. And if simultaneously in the internal commerce of the nations the demand for means of commerce in silver and copper rises from year to year, then the best-ordered States are advancing toward a condition in which the ostracized silver and copper will actually circulate and work, while the gold, no longer visible in circulation, owing to insufficient quantity, will form the foundation, growing more inadequate from year to year, for the huge towering structure of credit papers.

The present needs of human society, the incessantly expanding commerce of the nations, the increasing population and the growing prosperity, the activity of internal transportation, the creation of great new commonwealths through colonization, the transformation of natural economy into financial economy, which is constantly progressing even in Europe and down to the present day, can only be satisfied by a value-measuring metal, which also is produced in annually increasing quantities.

[1] L. Pfaundler. Die Entwerthung der Materie; feierl. Sitzung d. k. Akademie in Wien, 30 Mai 1899. S. 282.

# CHAPTER VI.

## COPPER.

EMIR ABDULLÂHI—THE COPPER RING IN PARIS—LIMITS OF THE QUANTITIES OFFERED BY NATURE.

In the course of the past few years copper once chanced upon the honor of possessing forced circulation. When, in May, 1886, the Egyptian troops had evacuated Harar and had left a considerable quantity of Remington copper cartridge shells, the new ruler, Emir Abdullâhi, had these shells coined into money, and he ordered the brokers to exchange the silver thaler for 21 pieces of such copper coins. The edict began with vehement declarations against usury, and thereupon every one who did not obey the order to accept the forced money was threatened with flogging or imprisonment.

Paulitschke, who soon after visited the town, tells us that the consequence of this forcible introduction of a wretched coin was a tumble in the value of all property; that the Gallas of the neighboring districts kept away from the market, and that hence arose distress and embarrassment.[1]

But how far does the action of Emir Abdullâhi, who knew how to usher in his arbitrary stroke with pious words, fall short of what was concocted at the same time in Paris for the purpose of raising the price of copper?

In the same year, 1886, a number of persons had combined in Paris for the purpose of artificially raising the price of tin, and more especially afterward that of copper. They concluded numerous contracts relating to tin, and they succeeded in fact, in 1887, in forcing it to the unheard-of height of £170 in the London market. But in the spring of 1888, as a consequence of this price, a diminution of the consumption became apparent, which continued even at £166. The undertaking broke down, and on May 10, 1888, the price of tin in London was £79 12*s.* 6*d.*

Undiscouraged by this failure, Paris speculators turned with still far greater resources to the project of forcing up the price of copper, and for this purpose a network of purchases and mutual obligations, embracing the whole earth, was woven. The most comprehensive historical account, besides the report of the Comptoir d'Escompte in Paris, was given by the chief of the bureau of mining statistics of the United States, David T. Day.[2]

The proceeding, in a general way, was as follows: The Société des Métaux in Paris and the producer agreed for the next few years on a

[1] Ph. Paulitschke, Harar, 8vo, Leipzig 1888, S. 389; also Boll. Soc. geogr. Ital., XXIII, 1886, p. 398.
[2] David T. Day, Mineral Resources of the United States; calendar year 1888, p. 43, etc.; a review of the copper production at that time is given by J. H. L. Vogt, Om Verldens Guld-, Sölv-og Kobber-Produktion in Zetterstedt, Nord. Zeitschr., 1889.

maximum of production. For that amount the société guarantied a price which in England varied between £60 and £65, and in North America amounted to 12 and 13 cents. Any profit above this price was to be shared by the two contracting parties. On this basis agreements were made with the largest Spanish producers, with two companies at the Cape of Good Hope, then for the product of Venezuela, the Canadian mines, the most important Australian works, the largest work in Japan, then with Panulcillo in Chile, and almost all the larger companies on Lake Superior, in Montana and Arizona. The total production of the earth at that time was estimated at 275,000 tons (long tons), and the extent of this combination at 175,000 tons.

Along with this there existed, under the name of the French Syndicate, but connected with the Société des Métaux, a second group of contractors, which had got 40,000 tons under its control, so that the whole influence extended to 215,000 tons; that is to say, to about 78 per cent of the total annual copper production of the earth.

This undertaking, as has been said, had already been begun in 1887, when the tin ring was still in existence. In North America resistance was made to the artificial raising of the price. This resistance was broken by an accident—a great fire in one of the most important mines on Lake Superior—and the price of copper began to rise. To Dr. Day belongs the credit of having pointed out already at that time, along with various other calm thinkers, that the cost of production of copper on a general average is £52 to £55 in England and 11 to 12 cents in America, and that the attempt to keep the price permanently higher would not succeed. But such words were not listened to. The president of the Rio Tinto Company, which works Spanish ores in England, was able already at the annual meeting of 1887 to announce that for 1888, 1889 and 1890, for the entire copper production of the company in excess of current obligations, an agreement had been entered into which would make it possible to obtain for the expected annual production of 26,000 tons, instead of the prevailing price of £48 per ton, a price some £20 higher.

The South Africa Cape Copper Mining Company, with headquarters at London, at its annual meeting confirmed an agreement with the Société des Métaux for the three years mentioned, in which the annual profit of the Cape Copper Mining Company was estimated at £220,000 to £230,000.

The Namaqua Copper Company, also of South Africa, entered into a similar agreement, and its president estimated the gain which was to arise thence to that company for 1888 at 30 per cent, for 1889 at 38 per cent, and for 1890 at 46 per cent of the company's total capital of £200,000.

The South American Quebrada Railway Land and Copper Company, Venezuela, figured its gain from a similar agreement with the Société des Métaux for 1889 at £61,530, and for 1890 at £53,994.

It is useless to multiply examples. We see the nature of the several meshes of the great network in its spread. Soon it was to be drawn together. The sale on the various markets began to slacken because supply became scarcer. Prices rose; but as they rose the following facts were observed: First the demand shrunk; next old material was sought out, copper roofs and kitchen utensils were bought up, much invisible store came to light, and those smaller works that did not lie within the circle of agreement, especially those that obtained copper as a by-product, raised their production with great advantage. Thus, for example, the extraction of silver-bearing copper

pyrites in Montana received a powerful impulse, and in Montana the product both of copper and of silver has since then been materially higher.

The advances which the Comptoir d'Escompte had to make to the Société des Métaux became multiplied, and already toward the end of June, 1888, that comptoir was obliged to pawn in the Bank of France part of the copper warrants received as security. In September the comptoir, it is stated, demanded a settlement of account with the société and the syndicate. In December an unsuccessful attempt was made to transfer the whole enterprise to an English company. Many attempts and incidents followed and failed. On March 5 the manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte killed himself. On the very same day the mine owners in New York met, refused further delivery, and proposed a contraction of their output by 20 per cent. Thus was the collapse accomplished. The assignees on March 31 submitted an account in which the liabilities of the Société des Métaux were figured at 293,325,330 francs.

During this time the prices of copper had to undergo the most extraordinary variations; the whole consumption of the electric companies, for example, was thereby materially influenced. Toward the middle of September the price of the warrants for Chile bars had risen to £115, and then, in consequence of the straits of the société, declined to £78. When the crash came, the producers had to deem themselves fortunate because a large part of the stock of copper was held as security by the Bank of France, which sold out forbearingly and slowly, so that it was possible to keep the price between £40 and £50, and to save numerous industrial enterprises from wreck.

An extraordinary increase of the demand, for example, for electric apparatus and for vine culture, inasmuch as the sprinkling of the vines with copper vitriol has quickly acquired wide prevalence—not to speak of the war in Chile—came to the assistance of the works, and at the present day the total production of the earth is at least 300,000 tons. Of this the United States alone produced, in 1891, 130,634 tons and consumed 94,116 tons, and the demand there which was in 1870, 0.6 pounds per head of the population, was, in 1891, 3 pounds.

But now we are led to the following reflection: The production of the greatest copper works of the earth was, in 1890, 270,485 tons, at £54 1*s*. This gives a total value of about 365,500,000 francs; and with a total production of 300,000 tons this value would be 405,000,000 francs. The total value of the gold production in the same year was about 570,000,000 francs. It was possible for reckless men in Paris to get 78 per cent of the copper production into their hands, and in so doing incur liabilities amounting to almost 300,000,000 francs. The figure of the mine product is given; the figure of the amounts which are available for unbridled play is elastic and expands in a manner undreamed of.

In an attack upon the gold it is not necessary to turn to the mines and to make agreements with them concerning the limits of production. The copper ring burst because invisible store was transformed into visible and old copper came upon the market, a proof of how strong were the fetters imposed. Gold, too, in proportion as the figure of consumption approaches that of production, is all the more exposed to dangers unknown to former periods, and which deserve the attention of statesmen.

At the same time this ring gives a new instance of the limits which nature has set to the wealth of its gifts. Man's control of his planet has reached a point where these limits must never be lost from view.

# CHAPTER VII.

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

### CANADA—SOUTH AFRICA—AUSTRALIA—INDIA—THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Rusk, said last year: "In Europe science labors for the development of war; with us for the development of agriculture."

The Austrian representative, Dr. Peez, wrote not long ago concerning the possibility of a "walling in of Europe."[1]

In fact Europe is in an extraordinary, nay, an unheard-of, position. She passed through the most frightful wars in former times, and never were they followed by a state of affairs like the present. The United States waged a bloody civil war; then came peace. To-day in Europe it is different. Along with friendly esteem between individuals there lowers profound mutual distrust between the governments. A considerable part of the economic force has for two full decades been consumed in armaments; hundreds of thousands of men remain withdrawn from productive work; gold is stored up, just as powder is stored up, for the purpose of waging war, being withdrawn from commerce. Not a single nation can escape this ban, and the question remains whether future historians will regard this condition of affairs as a masterpiece of enlightened statesmanship or rather as a proof how difficult it is to secure recognition to the community of interests, even where it is palpable.

For in the meantime the rest of the world prospers. The figure of its population, its capabilities, its railways, its harvests, its well-being are increasing. The exportations and the capabilities of Europe, too, are rising, but not at the same rate. Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, but now, on April 11, in submitting the English budget, recognized the depression of economic life.

Before me lies the map of the British Empire recently published by Lord Thring.[2] It is a civic structure that has not its like and never had. It is spread in every quarter of the globe. One continent, Australia, it embraces entirely. There lies the mother land, and around it are ranked the daughter colonies and the mixed colonies, the dependencies, protectorates, spheres of influence, and the scattered military and economic outposts. In the midst of the archipelago of the Pacific lies the coaling station of Viti Levu; in the midst of the Indian Ocean that of Diego Garcia; the lines of British steamers traverse all the seas.

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[1] Al. Peez, Europa aus der Vogelperspektive, 8vo, München, 1889, S. 69 (from the Münch. Allg. Zeitung, No. 129, etc.).

[2] Lord Thring: The consolidation of the British Empire; Scottish Geogr. Magaz., VIII, 1892, pp. 61-72. Map.

This Empire possesses in the Bank of England the center of the gold circulation of the globe and its only free main artery. It comprises two of the most important gold-producing lands, to wit, Australia and South Africa—inasmuch as the South African Republic is seen to be practically included in this whole in an economic respect. Furthermore, it possesses India, which has the silver standard. The antagonism of interests arising from the different valuation of the precious metals finds distinct expression within this sphere.

The political connection of these various areas with the mother country is diverse. First, there are three great colonies having parliamentary representation, to wit: Canada, South Africa, and the Australian states. They administer their internal affairs independently under a governor appointed by the mother country, who, however, is more or less responsible to the colonial parliament. With the exception of a few ships recently acquired in Australia they have no army or navy, and are restricted in regard to external politics. All these colonies have surrounded themselves against the interests of the mother country with protective tariffs, and from these tariffs derive a considerable part of their revenue. New South Wales, the last to cling to free trade, has now gone in the same direction.[1]

For some time back the sentiment has been awakening in England that this relation to the mother country is hardly tenable. "A Briton," wrote Sir Charles Dilke, in 1868, "does not understand why our artisans and merchants should be taxed in aid of populations far more wealthy than our own, who have not, as we have, millions of paupers to support. * * * Canada is, in all ways, the most flagrant case. She draws from us some £3,000,000 annually for her defense; she makes no contribution to that cost; she relies mainly on us to defend a frontier of 4,000 miles, and she excludes our goods by prohibitive duties at her ports.[2]

It was on the ground of thoughts like these that in recent years in England the "Imperial Confederation League," and later on the "United Empire Trade League," came into life. Men cast about for means to consolidate the Empire. The movement succeeded in inducing the Government in 1887 to assemble prominent statesmen from the colonies in London. Attention was mainly given to questions relating to right of trade, postal connections, and the like, but yet the South African Hofmeyer found opportunity, amid general sympathy, to develop a plan based on differential duties in favor of commerce with the mother country. This proposal met with decided resistance in all free-trade circles. It disappeared for some time, and a kind of defensive and offensive alliance seemed now to be the aim; the Austro-Hungarian delegation was also drawn in for comparison. In recent time the commercial union has once more come to the foreground. The most-favored-nation clauses of the commercial treaties with Belgium and the German customs union of 1862 and 1865 were opposed to these endeavors. In June, 1891, Lord Salisbury declared before a deputation that he would profit by the first suitable opportunity to remove these clauses. On September 1, the united chambers of commerce of the Kingdom unanimously adopted a resolution demanding closer commercial relations with the colonies. But the articles of import from the colonies are raw produce and food stuffs, and it is very much to be questioned

[1] For details I refer to the book by Alfred Caldecott, English Colonization and Empire, which appeared in the series of University Extension Manuals, 8vo, London, 1891.

[2] Sir Charles W. Dilke, Greater Britain, a record of travel in English-speaking countries; 8th ed. London, 1890, p. 385, etc.

whether the English Parliament would be willing, in deference to these political aims, to risk an inevitable rise in the price of wheat, for example. For many other articles the differential duty is of no value, because England is already drawing its supplies from the colonies, especially the wool of Australia and South Africa.

For the present no actual changes have occurred; it will be in order to watch attentively any steps on the part of the English Government against the most-favored-nation clauses spoken of; but in the meantime events in the colonies seem here and there to be tending rather in opposite direction.

The present Canada, whose oldest nucleus is formed by the French colony of Quebec, acquired by England in 1763, has resulted from the progressive union of smaller aggregates of states, which continue as seven provinces. In 1867 the present constitution was called into being. Newfoundland remained outside the union. The further development of things is influenced by the fact that Canada is in immediate contact along its frontier with a great political body identical in language and origin.

The center of gravity of the foreign trade of Canada lies not in England, but in the United States. Economic interests point southward. The figure of the population at the last census did not show the expected rate of increase, and the surmise exists that many immigrants subsequently turned to the United States. The increased tariff of the United States has rendered the situation more acute. The recently deceased governor, Sir John McDonald, had, for political reasons, antagonized the economic gravitation toward the neighbor at the south; he himself, in 1879, in order to meet the then hostile policy of the United States, and to increase the revenues of the government, had introduced the high duties which are now characterized even by the partisans of the Canadian government, such as Howland, as a lever for illegitimate influence of the administration, a source of abuse, and a badge of degradation of a free people.[1] In September, 1891, the Canadian parliament resolved unanimously to petition the Queen for the repeal of the most-favored-nation clauses of the German and Belgian treaties. The motives underlying this unanimity, however, were diverse. The leader of the opposition, Sir Richard Cartwright, in February, 1892, published in English papers a letter in which, indeed, the damnable character of the prevailing systems of high protective tariffs is branded in the strongest words, but yet their complete abolition is by no means pointed out as the aim of his party. Free trade with the whole world is said to be theoretically preferable, but free trade with the United States is said to be far more valuable for Canada than free trade with all other peoples without the United States. Hence it is said the aim should be to open the frontier in this direction, and to maintain the tariff against all other nations.[2]

We stand in the presence of one of the political consequences of the recent economic measures of the United States, of which we shall soon meet several others.

From a speech of the treasurer, Mr. Forster, February 22, 1892, it appears that Canada has now solicited the restoration of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 with the United States, and it is probable that Mr.

[1] O. A. Howland, The New Empire; Reflections upon its origin and constitution and its relation to the Great Republic, 8vo, London and Toronto, 1891, p. 473, etc.
[2] The literal wording in The Economist, February 13, 1892.

Blaine has replied with proposals similar to those of Sir Richard Cartwright.

In Cape Colony the state of affairs is entirely different from that in Canada. In Cape Colony proper there live, besides 376,000 whites, 1,149,000 Bantu negroes, Hottentots, and other colored persons.[1] Toward the north all political life is in the first stage of formation, and the boundaries of states are frequently displaced. Diamond pits and gold-mining at some points, especially at Johannesburg in the South African Republic, caused large settlements to grow up quickly, which, however, up to the present day lack the necessary communications; but far beyond them, in Mashona land, the colonizing work of the first settlers is already beginning. All these circumstances give to Cape Town a strong transit commerce, beside which only the trade of Natal and Delagoa Bay is of some importance.

In political respect the Europeans of Cape Colony by their geographic position are entirely thrown upon their own resources and their only external support is the distant mother country. From there the colony has already received loans to the total amount of over £20,000,000 for investments; it is a good sign for the increasing well-being of the colony itself that it is said to have recently floated within the country £900,000 at 3½ per cent for public purposes.

The lists of export and import indeed show many surprises. Thus, for example, it is stated that from 1865 to the end of 1890 considerably more gold was brought to Cape Town than was exported thence. The importation of gold coin within that period is set down as £8,118,301, the exportation at £2,372,841, in coin and only £1,803,527 in gold dust, although for the latter figure the possibility of shortage in manifest is pointed out. At any rate these figures, and especially the importation of £1,330,000 and £2,390,000 of gold coin in 1888 and 1889, show that the increasing commerce has absorbed considerable quantities of coined gold.[2] If things turn out favorably, it may happen here as it did in California; after the end of the gold production, there will remain in South Africa a well invested and colonized, gold-consuming land, with all the advantages and all the needs of such a land; but since the virgin area is here much larger than in California, the process may be repeated on a still larger scale. Imports into Cape Colony in 1890 were £12,500,000 and exports £11,300,000, but among the articles of import there are found for example agricultural implements for £422,000, and along with them considerable amounts for corn, flour, butter, and cheese, a contradiction which shows to how great an extent everything is in its genesis. The most important part of the export is diamonds.

The negotiations with "King" Lobengula, the recent travels of Lord Randolph Churchill with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the formation of an armed force for Mashona, and the vigorous advance of the railway into the far North are as many signs of confidence and of the prevalent aspirations. The very indefinite condition of the northern boundaries may be an obstacle to the speedy internal consolidation of the incipient South African state.

Australia began its connection with Europe as a penal colony. As such, New South Wales, in 1788, received an independent administration. New Zealand was formally occupied by England only in 1840, in a race with France, which latter was outstripped by three days.

[1] H. Wagner und Supan; Petermann's Geogr. Mitth., Ergänzungsheft No. 101, 1891.
[2] Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines, Ann. Rep. for the year ending 31 December, 1891 ..4to, Cape Town, pp. 140, 141.

Victoria was formed in 1851 in consequence of the gold finds, Queensland only in 1859. But in these regions events mature quickly, and already in April, 1891, in Sydney, an assembly of prominent men from all the states of the continent, as well as from New Zealand and Tasmania, under the leadership of the premier of New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes, adopted a constitution which is destined in time to unite all these colonies into a single political body.[1]

Wars have entirely spared these happy lands. Even the fights with the natives, owing to the defenseless condition of the opponents, except in New Zealand, remained short and without influence on the course of events. No social barriers checked the rise of the ablest. Sir Henry Parkes himself, who has just been mentioned, is a workman who came over from Birmingham. Free Europeans here freely gave laws to themselves, and the development of the Australian colonies gives many an instructive insight into the deeper-lying peculiarities of the present European.

First it may be remarked that the growth was very rapid. In 1821 there were numbered in all the Australian colonies 36,263 inhabitants (without the natives); in 1841, 213,176; in 1861, after the great gold finds, 1,250,212; 1881, 2,742,500, and 1891, 3,816,418. Queensland increased in the last decade 87.3 per cent, New South Wales 53.5 per cent, Victoria 67.7 per cent.

In 1851, while the California fever was still rampant, the first beds of alluvial gold had been found in Victoria. Hundreds of thousands of men flocked thither. The towns grew by the building up of numerous auxiliary trades. Soon the population divided into the industrial urban spheres, in which the wage worker was spokesman, and into the rural spheres of the squatters, which produced meat and wool. Already in 1856 the builders in Melbourne gained the eight-hour day, and step by step that practice extended to all the other colonies and to most trades. At the same time, at first mainly at the instigation of the gold diggers, there came the bills against the Chinese; then a bill against the colored laborers in the sugar plantations of Queensland, although white men can not stand the climate there; then homestead laws, insurance laws, laws against government aid to immigration in general, against the immigration of paupers, for restriction of the work of women and youthful persons, numerous laws for the protection of workmen, extraordinary powers for the trade inspectors; in a word, a system of laws aiming at the raising of wages and the shortening of the hours of labor, as well as the diminution of competition among workmen. In Queensland especially the doctrines of state socialism were realized as nowhere on earth. The results were high wages and many desirable philanthropic measures, such as protection to health, decrease of alcoholism, good schools, a highly developed system of insurance, especially in New Zealand, and many other things. But the dark side of this class legislation, influenced by the trades unions, is not wanting. The workmen apply their principles to their own private lives, and the censuses show in their circles a remarkable increase of Malthusianism. Along with the high wages there exist high prices for the means of living. The workingmen's party demands public works. "A vigorous public-works policy" hasbecome a watchword, and while railways are necessary to open up the land, yet their over-hasty construction produces heavy indebtedness toward England. This indebted-

[1] Sir Henry Parkes himself sketched the outlines of the situation in The Union of the Australias, Contemp. Review, July, 1891, pp. 1-8.

ness demands in most of the colonies an increase of revenue from the customs, and this reacts on the prices of the means of living.[1]

Thus, despite this legislation, corresponding altogether to the class-bred wishes of the workingmen, friction ensued. In 1885 the "new unionism" was founded, which impugns the freedom of labor contract, in order to be able, in case of a strike, to control all the working force; and in 1890–'91 a widespread strike did in fact take place owing to this organization, which, however, ended in great loss and in the total defeat of the workingmen.[2]

Under these circumstances the public debt of Australia up to 1891 has risen to the extraordinary sum of £184,000,000, and Victoria alone, with 1,140,000 inhabitants, had to pay almost £3,000,000 in interest and sinking fund. Already, about the middle of 1891, there came signs of an approaching storm. It was noticed that the bank deposits of the government in Victoria had fallen in three years from £3,600,000 to £700,000, and that the indebtedness of the banks had increased. At the same time it was noticed that, in the first half of 1890, of the coinage of the mints at Melbourne and Sydney to the amount of £2,830,000 there remained yet £1,600,000 for internal circulation as compared to the gold export, whereas in the first half of 1891 almost all the gold had to go to England, because the coinage of £3,000,000 was only £116,000 higher than the manifested exportation of gold. In New Zealand an income tax on the government debt was proposed. New Australian loans met with a churlish reception in England, while in Australia lively speeches were held against capitalism. The Bank of England, on account of the expressions used by the treasurer of Queensland, broke off all relations with the administration of that colony.

Toward the close of the year Sir Henry Parkes resigned his office. The protective-tariff party now became victorious in New South Wales also. Several Australian states, being unable to borrow money in England, began to issue treasury bonds, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania being among the number, and the rate of interest for the intended issues was raised from 3½ to 4 and 4½ per cent.

While other parts of Australia showed a surplus of exports, in Victoria, from 1886 to 1890, a deficit of export of almost £46,000,000 had run up, and on November 30, 1891, in the capital, Melbourne, the crisis broke out in the financial circles, while the workingmen's circles were suffering from the consequences of the unsuccessful strike. Numerous undertakings broke down. The Parliament passed a sort of general letters of respite.

The stream of loans which had for years flowed from the mother country into Australia was checked, and the consequences would have stood out still more sharply had not the balance of trade improved, owing to an increase in the exportation of agricultural products.

The balance of trade for 1890 had shown a total exportation of £64,600,000 and a total importation of £67,900,000, although all the col-

[1] A very instructive description is given by Steph. Bauer, Arbeiterfragen und Lohnpolitik in Australasien; Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie und Statistik v. Conrad und Elster, 3 Folge, II Bd., 1891, S. 641–706. I will refer also to letters in the Times, for example, February 2, 1892, and to the many reports in English professional papers, and, for the consequences of one-sided government by the workingmen's party, to Ch. Fairfield, State socialism in the Antipodes (in: A plea for Liberty, by var. authors, ed. by Thom. Mackay, London 1891), and J. W. Fortescue, The seamy side of Australia, XIXth Century, 1891, I, pp. 523–537; H. Willoughby, *ibid.*, pp. 292–302, and Fortescue, Guileless Australia, *ibid.*, pp. 430–443. In 1890–'91 New South Wales had 3,500 and Victoria 1,660 kilometers of railways; the latter especially had run far ahead of the demand.

[2] Two participators have described these events from different standpoints: H. H. Champion, The crushing defeat of trade unionism in Australia; XIXth Century, 1891, I, pp. 225–237, and J. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. H. Champion on the Australian strike, *ibid.*, pp. 445–453.

onies with the exception of Victoria showed a surplus of exports. In 1891 the exportation from Victoria increased by not less than £2,400,000, and all the other export figures were higher. The exportation of sheep's wool rose from 308,000 to 413,000 bales. The greatest stride was made by New Zealand. For the administrative year closing with September 30, 1891, the exportation rose to £10,000,000, with an importation of £6,380,000. The exported frozen meat, if the cattle be converted into sheep, attained the extraordinary amount of more than 2,000,000 sheep, at 60 pounds apiece, and the exportation of sheep's wool from that island alone rose in four years from 89,000,000 to 108,000,000 pounds.[1]

Thus Australia, aside from its first phase, shows a typical sequence of those scenes which develop, as it were, out of themselves: Gold, inrush of men, social experiments, headlong investment, debt, and protective tariff; demand for confederation of the smaller states, financial crises, decline of the gold production, beginning of success of investment through increased exportation of raw products. That is, at the same time, the beginning of improvement. The debt is then no longer paid with high customs receipts, but with the products of the land. Soon thereupon approaches the next phase, in which Australia will begin to work up an ever-increasing quantity of wool in the country itself, and to transform Australian iron ores into rails on its own coal measures. But that is economic independence, beside which political independence is merely a question of time.[2]

The three units just described, Canada, South Africa, and Australia, are, with the exception of the United States, in which special conditions prevail, the only large areas outside of Europe in which the gold standard is in use. The course of development that has just been described for Australia remains pretty much the same. Canada possessed the least gold, and has progressed farthest; it already possesses in Toronto a great industrial town. Australia is in a middle phase; the gold is decreasing and the exportation of the other products of nature is increasing. South Africa is as yet in the period of rising gold production, but the great lines of the future may be foreseen.

In the United States the view prevails that the connection of the colonies with the mother country rests mainly on the filial remembrance of the immigrants, which is absent in the second generation. One is told, therefore, "that in the colonies every five minutes an Imperialist dies and a Republican is born."

But the question of the political severance of these units from the mother country, as far-sighted English statesmen recognized long ago, is not the essential point in the course of things. On the contrary, the essential point lies in this, that in the course of time they will attain complete economic independence, will become entirely free through increased exportation, and will even themselves replace the mother country in the more remote markets.

With the empire of India the three groups of colonies just discussed can not be compared either in number of population or in history or in respect of present conditions. There we find virgin soil, with far more gold, a feeble, retreating native population, parliamentary institutions and gold coin as in England; here we find a vast land of old, high culture, densely settled by a native population of diverse good endow-

[1] The Economist, January 9, 1892, p. 39.

[2] Ch. Dilke, Greater Britain, 8th ed., p. 358: "If the Australian confederation leads to independence, we shall have to say to the Australians what Houma ta Whiti, in his great speech, said to the ancestors of the Maoris: 'Depart and dwell in peace; let there be no quarreling among you, but build up a great people.'"

ments, a small number of Englishmen as the rulers of the vast realm, no parliamentary institutions, and silver coin.

This empire comprises 3,600,000 square kilometers. In 1881 there lived on this area 253,900,000 souls. But according to the census of 1891 that population has increased by 28,000,000, and, with the new acquisitions, the British empire in India at this day comprises 288,000,000 souls.[1] This is, perhaps, not less than the fifth part of the whole human race.

These millions belong to diverse races and religions, and speak diverse languages. The schools of the English have given to the Indians a common means of communication, exactly as some decades ago, at the beginning of the Slavic movements of the present time, the German language served as the medium of communication. Besides the schools, the English have also given to the Indians complete freedom of the press and of assembly, and a vast network of railways. About the middle of 1891 more than 27,000 kilometers of railways were in operation. In 1890 114,000,000 passengers and 22,000,000 tons of freight were moved (7,600 million kilometers for travellers and 5,600 million ton-kilometers). Thus, as in Europe, the most remote branches of these populations enter into personal and intellectual intercourse with each other. Native newspapers in large editions are carried through the land by the mail; a native merchant class has existed for thousands of years; a native great industry on European models is rapidly developing.

A measure for the resources and greatness of the empire is given by the circumstance that the imperial commissioner, Mr. O'Conor, in 1891, upon the question whether a threatening native famine would not be notably aggravated by exportation of wheat into Europe, was able to reply: In India 93,000,000 acres are planted in cereals, of these only 18,000,000 acres in wheat, these latter produce 7,000,000 tons of wheat. If 1,000,000 tons of wheat are shipped to Europe, that is only 2 per cent of the home demand for cereals.

Concerning the manner in which this empire ought to be administered by the small number of Englishmen, opinions differ widely. A group of statesman, in whom the memory of the heroic deeds of Lucknow and Cawnpore is still alive, who reëstablished the dominion of England during the last rebellion, emphasize the standpoint of authority and maintain the barriers that exist at present toward the natives. Another group, whose most prominent representative was Lord Ripon, recommend the more frequent admission of natives to public offices, nay, even to some share in the legislation for the whole empire. H. J. S. Cotton, an experienced official under Lord Ripon's administration, has admirably described the influence of advancing European culture on the Indians. "The danger" he says "lies in this, that by tardy recognition of these changes we compel the educated classes to extort their opportunity, before the country is ripe for such an event.[2]

Not this drift of reflections, but the movements of commerce under the influence of the divergence in the values of gold and silver, will I try to follow.

In so doing, all figures, so far as they do not relate to the movement of metallic gold, will be stated at the Indian face value—that is to say, in Rx[s] or silver 10-rupee pieces, concerning which it is proper to note that 1 Rx[s] differs from £1 by the exchange value of silver at the time,

[1] These last figures I take from a correspondence in the Economiste Français of February 13, 1892, p. 204.

[2] H. J. S. Cotton, New India, or India in Transition, 2d ed., London, 1886.

whereas 1 Rx$^s$ is equal to £1. The following sums run in thousands of Rx$^s$.

In the following years, closing with March 31, the commerce (not including the precious metals) was as follows:

| | 1890–'91. | 1889–'90. | 1888–'89. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Importation | 64,720 | 62,400 | 62,407 |
| Exportation: | | | |
| Indian products | 89,892 | 92,907 | 86,862 |
| Reëxportation of foreign goods | 3,974 | 4,027 | 4,065 |
| | 93,866 | 96,934 | 90,927 |

The year 1889 was the most favorable within the memory of man for the exportation of cotton, and, therefore, is hardly suitable, in its principal sums, for comparison.[1]

If the results of the calendar year 1890 are decomposed into groups, we obtain:

| Group. | Country. | Importation. | Exportation. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Europe | 54,658 | 62,942 | 8,284 |
| 2 | Ottoman Empire, Persia, Arabia, Aden, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Mauritius | 3,904 | 6,264 | 2,360 |
| 3 | Sunda Islands (mostly transit commerce) | 2,441 | 4,808 | 2,376 |
| 4 | Ceylon, Japan, China | 3,109 | 17,471 | 14,362 |
| 5 | United States | 1,729 | 3,768 | 2,039 |
| 6 | Australia | 391 | 1,072 | 681 |
| | Total | 66,232 | 96,325 | 30,093 |

These figures show that India trades in both directions, with gold and silver lands, with a surplus of exports. But they also show that in that year (1890) the total commerce with Europe, 117,600 thousands of Rx$^s$. showed a surplus of only 8,284, while the total commerce with the other states, only 49,957, showed the surplus of 21,809 thousands of Rx$^s$. The center of gravity of the commerce, therefore, lies in Europe, but the center of gravity of the surplus of exports into other countries, or of the commercial gain of the land, lies in the other trade relations, especially toward Group 4 (Ceylon, Japan, China). The surplus of exports, therefore, does not correspond to the direction where lie the obligations arising from loans. This becomes still more striking when Groups 1 and 4 are further decomposed.

GROUP 1.

| Country. | Importation. | Exportation. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 50,291 | 39,129 | −11,162 |
| The rest of Europe, without Ottoman Empire | 4,367 | 23,813 | +19,446 |
| Total | 54,658 | 62,942 | + 8,284 |

[1] The last reports show for nine months (March 31 to December 31, 1891) imports, 37,201; exports, 55,770; reëxported, 2,333; total, 95,304. Large exportation of wheat; Germany monopolizes the entire salt trade. The importation of silver dropped to nearly half of the importation of the respective nine months in the preceding year.

According to these figures, the trade with England is even passive; that is the only passive item in the whole list. On the other hand we obtain:

GROUP 4.

| Country. | Importation. | Exportation. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon | 632 | 2,314 | + 1,682 |
| Japan | 28 | 1,221 | + 1,193 |
| China | 2,449 | 13,936 | +11,487 |
| Total | 3,109 | 17,471 | +14,362 |

China alone in 1890 furnished more than one-third of the surplus of Indian exportation.

These figures are influenced by a number of changes in favor of India that have occurred in the course of the past few years. While the most important active items of the Australian and South African trades in natural products belong to the animal kingdom (frozen meat, sheep's wool, hides) and to the mineral kingdom (diamonds, gold, silver), the center of gravity of the Indian exportation lies in the vegetal kingdom.

The tea culture of India and Ceylon competes successfully with that of China. From 1887–'88 to 1890–'91 the English importation of tea from India rose from 85,000,000 pounds (at 453 grams each) steadily to 100,000,000 pounds, that from Ceylon as steadily from 12,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds, and at the same time the importation from China dropped from 86,000,000 to 57,000,000 pounds. At the same time India has gained the larger part of the Australian market for tea, and it is only the fall in the price of tea that prevents this revolution from appearing in the balances to the disadvantage of China. The exportation of tea from India in the past three years rose continuously; they were 97,000,000, 103,000,000, and 107,000,000 pounds; the value of this exportation has fallen; it was 4,937, 4,947, and 4,892 thousand Rx[s].

Tea is one of those numerous finer articles of luxury for which the gold lands are tributary to the silver lands, while the silver lands are competing with each other. It is different with those raw products from the vegetal kingdom that have thus far been shipped to Europe and thence returned as manufactures.

For more than a decade, India has turned with increasing success to the task of working the native cotton in the country itself, and to conquer for the coarser fabrics not only the domestic, but the entire East Asian trade.

From the last report of the spinners of Bombay that has come to my knowledge, there were in operation in India from July 1, 1890, to the end of June, 1891, 125 spinning mills, and 9 were in course of construction. The number of spindles was 3,351,694 and that of the looms 24,531. These factories employed 110,000 operatives and worked up 40 per cent of the cotton production of India, which is estimated at about 3,000,000 bales. In ten years the number of operatives has trebled, while the amount worked up has nearly quadrupled.[1]

In the three years 1888–'89 to 1889–'90 alone, the exportation of Indian cotton yarn to China rose from 101,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds

[1] Economiste français, October 24, 1891.

and in value from 3,829 to 5,406 thousand Rx[s]. Despite this rapid development of the cotton industry, however, the importation of yarns from England to India had not undergone any notable change, because this concerns for the most part the finer grades. The loss for England consisted in the loss of the market in China.

A similar process is being worked out in jute, a vegetal product furnished only by India. It seems that the use of jute has been known for a long time, and that the inhabitants in former time used garments of jute, which have now been replaced by other tissues. In consequence of the invasion of these better fabrics the hand looms that worked in jute were abandoned or used for the preparation of coarse sackcloth; later on samples came to Europe, and in Dundee this vegetal product was first used for many purposes instead of hemp. In 1832–'33 the exportation of raw jute from India was 11,800 English hundredweight; when in 1854–'55, in consequence of the Crimean war, the demand for such material rose, much more jute came to Europe, and, with continuous rise, the exportation in 1890–'91 reached about 12,000,000 hundredweight.

But just as India has begun to work up her home-grown cotton herself, so both English and Indian contractors have since 1854 introduced machines to replace the hand looms which produced sacks. With varying success this industry has been developed, the difficulties were finally conquered, and at the close of 1890 there were in operation 160,275 spindles and 7,964 looms; 70,000 operatives were employed; 500 new looms were to be set up in 1891. In 1890–'91 3,400,000 bales of raw jute were exported and about 1,200,000 bales worked up in the country. In 1891–'92 it is expected that 1,500,000 bales will be worked up into sacks and sackcloth in the domestic factories.

The cotton industry has its main seat in Bombay; the jute industry in the vicinity of Calcutta. The cotton yarns are exchanged in China in silver for silver, and the variations of the rates are absent. The jute sacks have to enter into gold lands. From August, 1889, to August, 1890, silver had risen 30 per cent; a good jute crop had supervened, and the price was 33 per cent less. Amid such oscillations the Indian jute industry has gradually conquered the markets in all the Pacific area, crowding out the European articles, as in Australia, New Zealand, San Francisco, and along the whole west coast of South America, and the same thing has taken place at the Cape, in Egypt, and the Levant. The Indian sacks are even pushing their way already as far as Liverpool.[1]

I have not the space to discuss the significance of the opium trade, the increase of the exportation of cereals, especially the erection of steam mills for wheat in Bombay, and the extraordinary expansion in the exportation of rice. Tea, cotton, and jute show what an awakening people, guided by enterprising merchants, are able to do. The surplus of the merchandise balance is in large measure equalized in India by inflowing precious metal. It is true that with the increase of well-being the requirements of a country also rise, and in this case that increase is expressed, for example, by the increasing importation of sugar from Germany; but yet the balance to be paid by foreign countries to India is exceedingly great.

[1] Some notes on the trade in jute; the Economist, August 15, 1891; Trade Suppl., p. 7; also October 8 and 10, and November 14, 1891.

The net importation of precious metals was, since 1875, in the years ending with March 31:

| Year. | Gold Rxs. | Silver Rxs. | Year. | Gold Rxs. | Silver Rxs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875 | 1,873 | 4,642 | 1881 | 5,462 | 6,405 |
| 1876 | 1,545 | 1,555 | 1885 | 4,671 | 7,245 |
| 1877 | 207 | 7,198 | 1886 | 2,762 | 11,608 |
| 1878 | 468 | 14,676 | 1887 | 2,172 | 7,155 |
| 1879 | —897 | 8,970 | 1888 | 2,989 | 9,218 |
| 1880 | 1,750 | 7,869 | 1889 | 2,814 | 9,247 |
| 1881 | 3,655 | 3,890 | 1890 | 4,615 | 11,302 |
| 1882 | 4,843 | 5,379 | 1891 | 5,636 | 14,212 |
| 1883 | 4,930 | 7,480 | | | |

It will be noted that these figures, high as they are, are yet far below the surplus of the merchandise balance, which, in the last three years, was little less or more than 30,000,000 Rxs. This is a matter of course, since the liquidation of the "council bills," that is to say, of the payment obligations of the Indian Government in London amounting to 10,000,000—16,000,000 Rxs, and many other obligations, as well as other forms of equalization, are taken into account. Yet these figures reflect many an event. The greatest importation of silver does not appear in them. It fell in the year 1865–'66, and was a consequence of the cotton famine in Europe due to the American civil war. The Indian famine of 1877–'79 is expressed by the decline in the importation of gold, which even becomes passive for one year, while the loans required to meet the distress are denoted by the great silver importation of the year 1878. The rise of the silver importation in the last two years is connected not only with the favorable merchandise balance, but also with the silver speculation in America, which had its effect on England, and found a welcome drainage channel in the remittances to India.

But the stream of gold and silver flows on uninterruptedly. In 1890, says the report of the treasury, another 461 lakhs of rupees (1 lakh= 10,000 rupees) in gold came into the country, and of these only 2 lakhs came into the mint; all the rest disappeared in the multitude of the people. In the first half year there arrived in new sovereigns alone £2,000,000; they have disappeared. The demands of the rapidly increasing population, ornaments, and hoarding of property, absorb the gold.

But there are reports on hand which seem to indicate that the last importation of silver really was too sudden, all the more because the government toward the middle of May simultaneously put 1,000,000 Rxs of new money in circulation. All deposits rose; the rate of interest fell to 2 per cent; the reserves mounted up to 60 to 70 per cent of their obligations. Great disturbances ensued, and finally, as stated in the official report of Mr. O'Conor, there followed "a general dislocation of legitimate commerce.[1]

From this the conclusion might well be drawn that in future India will endeavor still more to introduce gold, but the hoards of the country and the interior of Asia will in the end again absorb everything. The gold and silver commission appointed by the English Parliament has brought to light much information concerning the relations to India, and especially concerning the hoarding of treasures. Long misgovernment seems to be the cause of this practice. It prevails as far down as those lower classes which are able merely to keep ornaments of metal of inferior value. Of the treasure of the Maharajah of Burd-

[1] The Economist, August 29, 1891, according to the report of Mr. J. E. O'Conor.

wan, of his walled-up rooms, of the rooms that are opened upon special occasions (such as marriages in the family), and of the outer chambers that harbor the current receipts, a description has been submitted to the commission by Mr. Barbour.[1] These larger and smaller hoards in India are estimated at not less than £300,000,000 sterling, approximately in equal parts of gold and silver. Vain has been the effort to mobilize them by a network of postal savings banks; no greater success has been obtained by the railway and government loans, paying a higher rate of interest. In general, it is regarded as a point of honor not to touch the treasure inherited from one's ancestors. War and disturbance increase this propensity toward dead storage, and only the famine of 1877 and 1878 drove a somewhat larger amount of native ornament into the mint.

Now, one might think that these rising figures of the rich trade balance, though accompanied by the embarrassments transiently resulting from too great wealth in silver, would satisfy everybody. But this is by no means the case. The land is enriching itself, but grave anxiety to the government grows out of present conditions. The country, simultaneously with the falling value of silver, is conquering wider and wider markets for its products, but the administration is suffering many and great losses. As the taxes are paid in silver the council bills have to be redeemed in London with great loss. Every requirement of the government, for instance for the Indian army, has to be paid in England in gold. The numerous highly deserving pensioners living in England receive their pensions in silver and have to defray their living expenses in gold.

The main item is the discounting of the council bills. Under existing political and social conditions the Government is not able to increase the taxes materially. Nevertheless, it has to make good the losses arising from the rate of silver, and it has already been obliged to trench upon reserves that had been laid by for the case of a famine. This example shows how little one is justified, in estimating the balance of payment of a nation, to regard the surplus of exports of merchandise and the subtractions through the contraction of debt as directly balancing each other. The hand of the producer which receives is not the same as that of the state which has to liquidate foreign debts.

In a dispatch of September 4, 1886, the Indian Government writes: "In no other way than that of international agreement can a lasting and satisfactory order be brought about, and we trust that Your Majesty's Government will give up its position of absolute isolation—a position which, we venture to believe, is indefensible in theory and in practice is fraught with danger both for England and for India." And in conclusion: "We do not hesitate, therefore, to repeat emphatically that, from the standpoint of Indian finances, the situation has become intolerable."[2]

All manner of propositions have come forward; Mr. Lesley Ch. Probyn has even sought help for India in those expedients for which in Austria the expressions "stabilization of standard" and "gold reckoning" have been invented.[3] This proposition has been, in the East India Association, in 1888, the subject of a discussion in which prominent members of the Parliamentary commission of inquiry, such as Herm. Schmidt and Naoroji, took part.

[1] Blue book of the gold and silver commission, first report, 1887. Append. V, p. 332. Letter on the subject of the hoard of the Maharajah of Burdwan.

[2] Blue Book, 1887; *ibid.*, Append. XII, correspondence between the treasury, the Indian office, and the government of India, pp. 356 and 359.

[3] L. Ch. Probyn, esq.: A proposed Gold Standard for India; Journ. of the East India Association, Vol. XX, July, 1888, pp. 119–159.

None of these propositions have thus far been realized, but in the estimate for the Indian budget for 1891 the treasurer, Sir D. Barbour, declared that India would make its course of action depend on America. If America introduces the free coinage of silver then a greater steadiness will result for India also; if America gives up silver, then India must pass over to gold. "The adoption of the gold standard would probably be accompanied with very serious consequences for western nations, but if in this matter these keep in view only that which they regard as being to their own interests, then they can not reasonably blame India if she follows the same route."

Let us now turn to the mother country, the greatest market of the world, and at the same time the center from which the greatest movements of capital radiate. All the oscillations of the world's commerce make themselves felt here, and here it must become evident whether the present financial economy, so far as it has to be based on metal, is in a phase of healthy development or whether this is not the case. In the first survey I rely on the figures supplied by the professional periodical The Economist, with recognized accuracy.

So far as may be gathered from these figures, the year 1891, in all those directions that are influenced by a somewhat longer series of preceding years, can not be called an unfavorable one. Pauperism in this year, too, diminished; the state of the savings banks and the consumption of certain significant articles of luxury, such as tobacco, liquors, is satisfactory; and so, at least in the first half year, is the movement on the domestic railways.

The figure of the exported amount of merchandise is influenced by the over-hastening of exportation in 1890, when the protective tariff for the United States was in prospect, and for that very reason shows decline. The prices for exports have fallen by .93 per cent; that is to say, it was necessary to sell cheaper. The prices of imports on the other hand rose .5 per cent, but the increase concerned only breadstuffs, the higher prices of which in 1891 cost Great Britain £9,500,000. Wool, cotton, and other raw products of manufacture fell. The Economist remarks thereupon that a low price of raw products must in the end benefit the manufacturer, but that the period of decline is injurious, because the buyer estimates the merchandise by the price of the raw product at the time of completion. It may well be added that there is a probability of the longer duration of such a period if the fall of prices is more or less influenced by the divergence in the value of the precious metals. The average price of twenty-two of the most important articles of consumption, however, was at the end of the year 4 per cent less than at the beginning.

The total value of exports and imports is stated as follows:

| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imports ..... | £427, 600, 000 | £420, 900, 000 | £435, 700, 000 |
| Exports ..... | 248, 900, 000 | 263, 500, 000 | 247, 300, 000 |

It is self-evident that these figures do not signify an equal amount of loss by passive balance. The reëxportation has not been sufficiently eliminated. No account is taken of the great gain from the carrying on of the marine commerce under the British flag, which during the last decade rose from 37,000,000 to 61,000,000 tons, and comprises one-half of the commerce of the United States and of Russia. England, moreover, is the creditor of the other nations.

In this last direction, in which the conditions of money matters become still more directly manifest, the year 1891 was not a favorable one. The crises of the year 1890 were not yet forgotten; Argentina and Brazil, Portugal, Spain, and Greece had shaken confidence. Confidence in Australia was impaired. As in the merchandise balance, so here, too, the high figure of 1889 forms a turning point. The total emissions were, beginning with 1885: £77,900,000, £101,900,000, £111,200,000, £160,300,000, £207,300,000, £142,600,000, and £104,600,000; that is to say, in 1891 about one-half of 1889. The actual payments, however, were £77,900,000, £87,500,000, £93,600,000, £137,300,000, £167,800,000, £141,000,000, and £76,000,000. Only £22,000,000 of the emissions of £104,600,000 represent foreign loans, and in these £22,000,000 is included the Russian loan of £19,800,000, of which practically nothing was taken in England. All the leading loans of the colonies and of foreign countries closed the year with lower quotations, with the exception of Turkish and Egyptian values and the railway papers of the United States and Canada.

The position of England as creditor of the other nations has not been strengthened in 1891.

"A struggle for gold," says The Economist, "lasted from January to December, as the bank was obliged again and again to make a strong effort to induce deposits, but found it impossible to keep them, for no sooner had it built up its reserves than the market prices fell, and a new outflow began." One might have thought that the expected silver coinage of America might have produced some degree of quiet here, but the gold flowing out of America sought other ways, and in England there was still alive the remembrance of the insufficiency of the bank reserves that had come to light in 1890.

Toward the end of January, 1891, this remembrance found expression in a memorable speech delivered by Mr. Goschen at Leeds. "We were on the brink of a crisis," said the chancellor of the exchequer, "through which it might have been difficult for the soundest to pass unscathed, for the wealthiest to have escaped. It was a time when none who had liabilities or engagements to pay could say how they would pay them, if a condition of things were to continue under which produce could not be sold, under which bills could not be discounted, under which there appeared an absence of cash sufficient to discharge the liabilities of the general public. That was the position at home and I will tell you what was at stake. You risked the deposition of London as the banking center of the universe; you risked the supremacy of English credit; you risked the transfer of the business of this country to other centers, if such a catastrophe had occurred as you were on the eve of witnessing. I can not exaggerate the danger, the immediate danger to which this country was exposed at that time."[1]

Years ago Bagehot had pointed out how by the rising magnitude of the various amounts deposited the intensity of the obligations of the Bank of England had been enhanced, and the previous proportion of the reserve had become insufficient.[2] It now had become manifest that neither the available reserves of the joint stock banks, nor those of the Bank of England, were able to satisfy the claims. Mr. Goschen had comprehended the whole difficulty of the situation, and, after the storm had passed, was active in two directions. He induced the joint stock banks to publish far more frequently clear reports of the state

[1] Mr. Goschen, Leeds January 28, 1891.
[2] Walter Bagehot, Lombard street, 6th ed., 1875, p. 302.

of their liabilities, their assets, and their reserves, and urged the strengthening of the latter. At the same time he sought for a means whereby in the case of future stringency he might have larger amounts of gold on hand.

The publication of the reports of the joint stock banks was soon obtained. The strengthening of their cash reserves on the other hand has up to the close of the year made hardly perceptible progress, and it was evident that these banks intended to work with as little dead reserve as possible, and in case of need to leave the responsibility to the Bank of England. At the close of 1890 there were in these banks, against £125,300,000 in liabilities, only £16,000,000 in cash, and at the end of 1891 these figures were £120,600,000 and £16,600,000. The proportion therefore, despite all warnings, had merely risen from 12.9 to 13.7 per cent. Not improperly has this condition been called the "inbreeding of credit." It is significant that this condition existed in the gold land England, while at the same time in the silver land India the depositories were overfilled, and the rate of interest, owing to excess of money, had fallen in an unheard-of manner.

The second task of the chancellor of the exchequer, the strengthening of the Bank of England, turned out to be very difficult. Only on December 2, 1891, did the chancellor, in a speech in Merchant Tailors' Hall, make his intentions known more explicitly. One pound notes are to be issued, and in exchange for these part of the cash gold currency is to return to the vaults of the bank. The notes of the bank up to the present circulation of £38,000,000 are to be covered as heretofore by £16,500,000 in securities and £21,500,000 in gold. All emissions above £38.000,000 and up to £88,000,000 are to be backed by one-fifth in securities and four-fifths in gold. Above £88,000,000 there is to be full gold backing. Moreover, the bank is to be authorized in time of need to issue interest-bearing notes without regard to the backing just described. For such issue it will demand securities. This issue is not to take place before the gold stock has reached £30,000,000, and the profits of such extraordinary emission are to accrue not to the bank but to the state.

Mr. Goschen therefore wishes to return a large part of the circulating gold into the vaults of the bank. In lieu of it he gives paper heavily secured, all the more heavily the more the return of the gold progresses. He preserves the gold from wear, and he obtains some control over any outflow through exportation, through industry, purchase of the arbitrageurs, and the like. He facilitates postal remittances. He remarks in passing that the concentration of so large an amount of gold would also enable the nation more easily to put forth all its strength in case of a great war.

That is the precipitation of gold by paper.

It is by no means certain that these propositions will obtain the force of law. It is objected that the quota of gold which is to be replaced by securities will go abroad, and that the inflowing gold must remain as covering in the issue department, and therefore can perform no service to the banking department.

Into this question I am not called upon to enter. It was merely intended here to show how the far-seeing and conscientious chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Goschen, conceives the situation of the world and the position of England, and how earnestly he is endeavoring to secure her circulation and to create for the Bank of England a strong and independent defensive position against future storms.

But the significant fact of the situation lies in this, *that gold in its metropolis assumes the defensive.*

# CHAPTER VIII.

## THE UNITED STATES.

PAN-AMERICANISM—THE RECIPROCITY CLAUSE OF THE McKINLEY BILL—BALANCE OF GOLD—ARTIFICIAL DIVERSION OF GOLD TO EUROPE.

While the branches of the wide British Empire show in more or less pronounced manner the striving after independent development, while, despite all improvements in the means of communication, distance is exerting its irresistible influence, and England, to repeat words used in England itself, "is preparing to become the proud mother of liberated daughters," in the United States on the contrary, under the leadership of a severed branch of the same Anglo-Saxon race, there appears more distinctly from year to year a mighty striving to extend the boundaries of the great Republic. But here it is areas locally united that are to be embraced by a common political bond. Since President Monroe, in 1824, discountenanced all European influence for the whole extent of America, down to the present day, that aim has been steadily pursued by the statesmen of the Republic.

In Europe there were smiles when in 1890 a "Pan-American Congress" met in Washington. It created a "Bureau of the American Republics," to the expenses of which every independent state of North and South America is to furnish a small contribution, and whose sole task is to promote commerce and means of communication within this wide area. At present the bureau is preparing an industrial exhibit in Quito, Ecuador. The plan of a railway line was drawn up which is to connect the United States through Mexico and Central America with the South, and some of the republics are already at work on their respective lines. A central bank for Pan-America is to be created, the metric system is to be generally introduced. Large subsidies for the establishment of direct fast steamship connection have been voted by Congress.

The series of measures in the field of tariff legislation which are designated as the McKinley bill was at first judged in Europe by the injurious effects which it has exercised on certain branches of European production, and the free-trade tendency of the English press has contributed to make us see only one side of those enactments. The tariff contains many high-protection features; but it lowers the duty on important categories of iron and steel, and from a great number of raw products it takes off the duty entirely. In section 25, for all material imported for the purpose of industrial elaboration, there is established, in case the product is exported, the right to a drawback of the duty (less 1 per cent)—that is to say, it extends the refining process to all home industries. Of the greatest significance, however, is the reciprocity clause in section 3. This clause authorizes the President to refuse free entry to sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides from all states that impose upon the products of the United States such duties as seem unfair and unreasonable to the President.

This places at the disposal of the Government in particular the duty

on sugar, which amounted to many millions. We will now see how this clause works.

First Brazil applied, in the midst of a political crisis, to secure for itself the market for coffee and sugar. The trade of the United States with Brazil had thus far been very passive. Already on April 1, 1891, a treaty was prepared by which the United States were allowed free entry for coal, machines, and railway apparatus, also a 25 per cent reduction on cotton and iron goods, leather and rubber goods. This, on the scale of the year 1889, affects £4,750,000 worth of English imports. During the nine months from April 1 to December 31, 1891, in comparison with the same period in 1890, the exports from Brazil to the United States rose from $52,800,000 to $79,200,000, and the imports from the United States from $10,000,000 to $11,600,000.

Cuba had to follow. That rich island produces sugar, coffee, and tobacco, but no flour. Thus far it had been cut off from the world by high protective tariffs and was connected with the mother country, Spain, by a tariff favoring that country. A recognized French professional journal tells that hitherto a barrel of flour was bought in New York and sent to Spain; there it was unloaded at Santander and re-exported to Cuba. After paying all duties the barrel sold for $8.70 in Cuba; had it been sent from New York to Cuba direct it would, on account of the duty, have cost $11.46.[1]

In the face of the treaty with Brazil, the matter had become for Cuba a vital question; Spain was obliged to abandon the system she had thus far maintained. On July 1 and September 1, 1891, treaties with Cuba and Porto Rico went into effect, and hereafter American flour goes into Cuba free.

During the last four months of 1891, as compared to 1890, the exports from Cuba to the United States rose from $11,800,000 to $15,000,000, and the imports into Cuba from $4,800,000 to $7,000,000.

On September 1, 1891, the Republic of San Domingo followed suit.

Jamaica, too, could not remain behind. The British West Indies might have shared the advantages of the treaty between Cuba and the United States, in virtue of a most-favored-nation treaty between the West Indies and Cuba, but that clause becomes extinct on July 1, 1892. In the last days of January, 1892, the new agreement with the United States was concluded.

Against Haiti, Venezuela, and Colombia, which did not come to an agreement, retaliatory measures went into effect after March 15, 1892.

Mr. Blaine recently said in a speech, in reference to Canada, "You can not stand inside and outside of the union at the same time." These words are perhaps destined to be heard often in the next few years.

As Spain and England had to negotiate in the interest of the coffee and cane sugar of their colonies, so are other European states obliged to do for beet sugar. The fortunes of sugar might well supply an instructive theme to some future historian. He might show how cane sugar promoted the slave trade, how the discovery of beet sugar was caused by Napoleon's cloture, how artificial tariff legislation carried the center of gravity of the production to Europe until sugar became one of the tools by means of which American statesmen push forward to the partition of the earth.

He who wishes to become acquainted with the significance of the United States as a source of gold for Europe will have to take into consideration, first of all, the following simpler elements:

[1] Jos. Chailley, La Situation écon. de Cuba; L'Economiste français, 11 avril, 1891, p. 455; also Andrew Carnegie, The McKinley Bill, XIX Century, 1891, I, p. 1990.

(*a*) *The gold production.*—If we confine ourselves to the last four decades, the only ones for which more accurate data are at hand, we find at the beginning of this period, up to 1854, an annual production of more than $60,000,000; up to 1859 that figure stays above $50,000,000; up to 1864, almost without exception, above $40,000,000; rises again during three years up to 1867 to over $50,000,000; remains up to 1871 above $40,000,000; till 1881, with oscillations (in 1878, once more $51,000,000), mostly above $35,000,000; and thenceforward above $30,000,000. We may say that in forty years it dropped down to one-half.

(*b*) *The silver production.*—This, at first quite inconsiderable, reaches in 1862, for the first time, $2,000,000; in 1865, $11,000,000; rises incessantly, and in 1872 reaches $23,000,000; 1874, $35,000,000; 1878, $45,000,000; 1885, $51,000,000; 1889, $64,000,000, and 1890, over $70,000,000. While the line of gold sinks, that of silver rises with extraordinary rapidity to large figures.

(*c*) *The increase of population*, and its demand for means of exchange, forms the third element. Forty years ago the United States contained 23,200,000 souls, and, at the close of each of the decades under consideration, 31,400,000, 38,600,000, 50,100,000, and, finally, in 1890, 62,600,000. Thus, while the gold production has fallen off one-half, the population has not entirely but nearly trebled. It is a curve rising rapidly and constantly, like that of the silver production.

(*d*) *The consumption of precious metals in industry.*—Though earlier reports on this subject can not be utilized, yet it may be assumed with tolerable certainty that the consumption, especially as regards gold, must have steadily risen with the number and the well-being of the population. The net consumption of gold, without old gold, was approximately in 1889 $13,900,000 and in 1890 $15,000,000, with a simultaneous production of $49,300,000 and $49,400,000.

Theoretically, the demand for metallic coin should have risen approximately in parallel line with the increase in population and of commerce; but the actual stock of coin was influenced by many incidents.

The following statements make no claim to numerical accuracy; they form a kind of balance of accounts in which many important secondary items are left out, and they are merely meant to indicate the general course of things.

The first decade, 1851–'60, shows the high figure of production of $551,000,000, and along with it the manifested gold exportation of $432,000,000, so that only $129,000,000 seem to have remained in the country. In 1848 the first finds had been made in California; for 1849 and 1850 there exist only estimates of the product of the washings, which certainly was very high, and it is possible that all figures for that early time, both for product and for exportation, lie below the reality.

In the following decade falls the profound disturbance of the economic development by the civil war. As yet the West of the great Republic is not connected with the East by any line of rails. There, beyond the wastes of the Great Basin, the Comstock lode is tapped, and there the gold circulation maintains itself, while in the East the bloody struggle of the North with the South is going on, gold leaves for Europe to procure the means of warfare and of living, and scarcity of gold ensues. In March, 1863, large issues of paper money begin to be made, and the mean rate of gold (100=par) is 146. In July, 1864, it reaches 285; about that time the Government debt has already risen to $1,740,000,000, aside from all emissions of the South. In April, 1865,

at last the decisive victories of the North take place, while the debt has risen to $2,700,000,000; very slowly the rate of gold sinks, and in 1870 it is still 115.

But this very high rate of gold becomes a premium on the exportation of wheat, which begins already during the war under peculiar circumstances. Navigation on the Mississippi is closed, and the farmer reaches the sea only at heavy expense. And yet he competes with the East. "The exported wheat," writes Ronna, "is paid in gold; if the dollar stood at par, and the bushel of wheat was quoted in London at $1.25, and transportation to London cost $1, then the farmer in Iowa would receive only 25 cents. If, on the contrary, as in 1864, the dollar in gold is equal to $2.50 in legal paper money, then the farmer in Iowa, with the same market price in London, receives $2.12; that is to say, the premium on gold has raised the price of wheat for the farmer of that part of the country eight-fold. Likewise, the farmer in the State of New York, who pays only 25 cents for freight to London, received $1 with gold at par, and, with the gold value of the paper dollar at $2.50, he receives $2.87. In this way the farmer in Iowa, solely through the premium on gold, has received for the wheat exported abroad a proportionately more elevated price than the farmer of the East."[1]

Already, in 1863–'64, the exportation of wheat and flour was $59,000,000, and by the end of the decade it had reached $71,000,000. From 1868 onward there is observed, along with the outflowing stream of gold, an incipient movement of gold toward the United States. The rich land recovers from the war; large investments are made; the boom is coming.

The gold production in that decade was $474,000,000, the manifested importation of the last years $33,700,000, and the exportation $516,000,000; according to this the gold balance would close with a deficit of $8,300,000. But these figures are to be regarded merely as the crude expression of the general fact that during the war all the gold of the East went to Europe, and after the war recuperation took place. Everywhere now prevails the peaceable work of opening up the land. In the decade 1871–'80 the Government debt shrinks steadily; capital pours in from Europe; the network of railways is completed. In 1869 the first railway is opened that connects the East with San Francisco. At the close of 1872 97,000 kilometers of railways are in operation. The importation of gold increases, the exportation diminishes; from 1877 onward the balance of gold exchange is active; from that time onward the United States are no longer a source of gold for Europe, but Europe surrenders gold to them, although the highest productivity of the Comstock lode falls precisely within that time, namely, in the years 1876 and 1877.

The gold production of 1871–'80 was $395,300,000, the manifested exportation $314,700,000 and the manifested importation $190,800,000, so that, assuming these figures to be correct, the gold stock had risen by $271,400,000.

In 1880 the extraordinary wheat exportation of $226,000,000 had occurred. Accordingly, the decade 1881–'90 begins with the greatest known importation of gold; it was more than $100,000,000. In that year, therefore, the country had at its disposal, not merely its own production of $34,700,000, but also this large importation (net $98,200,000).

[1] A. Ronna, Le Blé aux Etats-Unis de l'Amérique; 8vo, Paris 1880, p. 233

But in order to obtain a correct view of the very complicated and instructive relations which, in the course of that decade, influenced the outflow and inflow of gold, we must, first of all, go back a little and cast a deeper glance into the development of the economic conditions of the country.

At the time of war, and of the great issues of paper money, high prices for the products of agriculture prevailed; at that time the farmer extended his enterprises and contracted mortgage debts at a rate of interest of 10 per cent and much more. When the value of the dollar rose, the producer's premium disappeared. But at the same time the heavy mortgage debt remained. The great Government debt has dwindled; the mortgage debt has risen by this time to $3,000,000,000. All these circumstances acted all the more oppressively because India, America's competitor in the market of the world, being a silver country, retained its premium. A system of protective tariffs, one-sided in favor of industry, also burdened the farmer's production, and complaints arose on all sides.

"In 1866," writes Count Kératry, "one could buy, for one dollar, 53 pounds of maize, 33 pounds of wheat, or 2½ pounds of cotton. In 1878 one might readily buy for the same price 93 pounds of maize, 50 pounds of wheat, or 9 pounds of cotton. * * * In justice it must be said that taxes have been lowered since the victories of the North over the South. In 1866 every individual paid on an average $50, which has since fallen to $25. But in order to raise these $25 the farmer at the present day must produce 300 pounds of cotton, or 33 bushels of wheat, or 75 bushels of maize, while formerly these same products were more than sufficient to pay the tax of $50."[1]

But let us listen to Mr. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. In his report for 1890 he writes:[2]

> The recent legislation looking to the restoration of the bimetallic standard of our currency and the consequent enhancement of the value of silver has unquestionably had much to do with the recent advance in the price of cereals. The same cause has advanced the price of wheat in Russia and India, and in the same degree reduced their power of competition. English gold was formerly exchanged for cheap silver, and wheat purchased with the cheaper metal was sold in Great Britain for gold. * * *

This view that the price and the exportability of the products of agriculture are in high degree dependent on the value of silver prevails in all the interested circles in North America. The statement spread through European newspapers that the movements in favor of raising the price of silver proceed from the so-called silver kings of the West alone is erroneous, and is grounded on an exaggerated opinion of the influence of these persons. The causes of the silver movement lie far deeper.

The fall of prices in the rivalry with India and Russia, the burden of mortgages, the struggle with the carriers and the middlemen called into life an association of the farmers for self-help, which met for the first time on July 28, 1879, at Pollville, Tex., adopted the name "Farmers' Alliance," and soon assumed undreamed-of dimensions. In 1886 it numbered already 200,000 members, and was able on its own account to take in hand the wholesale cotton business. In the following year it numbered half a million members in hundreds of sections. The Farmers' Alliance now entered into closer relations with the Knights of Labor in the industrial regions, and developed more and more into a ma-

[1] Cte E. de Kératry, La Crise agricole aux États-Unis; Revue des Deux Mondes, 1890, t. C, pp. 86, 88.
[2] Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1890, p. 4.

chine acting in favor of labor and against capital. Its influence increased. Mr. Rusk sided with it in many important questions.

It is this vastly developed group that regards the further depreciation of silver as a disadvantage. As is well known, the Treasury at present purchases 54,000,000 ounces of silver per year, which were regarded as approximately corresponding to the home production, with the avowed intention by these continued purchases to keep up the price of silver. If these purchases were discontinued, the price of silver would fall, not only in America but all over the earth. If, however, the coinage of silver was made free, then any mine owner might bring a bar of silver of the metallic value of, say, $75 to the mint and receive back 100 coined dollars. It is true, therefore, that this free coinage would put an extraordinary profit into the hands of these persons, but it is an error to suppose that the great agrarian movement of the United States aims at nothing more than the enrichment of the mine owners.

The late Secretary Windom was undoubtedly right when he said in reference to the free coinage of silver, that before the swiftest ocean greyhound could land a new silver freight in New York, the last attainable gold dollar would probably be securely hidden away in private boxes and deposits. Hundreds of millions of dollars would disappear from circulation, and a general panic would ensue. Similarly, A. Carnegie was right when saying that whoever conjures up mischief in this domain, in order to draw his profit therefrom, is a twin brother to the criminal that causes the express train to be derailed in order to rob it.

Nevertheless, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was right, too, when he said that gold is not sufficient for the human race; that legal enactments have their share in the fall of the price of silver, and that the silver standard is an advantage for the wheat culture of India against America.

"Some sort of money," continues Stewart, "the people will have; if there is not gold enough, they take silver." To this case I will return later on. In the meantime the struggle for gold has in this decade assumed, precisely in the United States, the most unexpected forms.

Despite all vicissitudes commerce has increased in an extraordinary degree. The exports of 1850 were valued at $134,900,000, those of 1890 at $845,300,000, those of 1891 at $970,500,000; the figures of the imports were $173,500,000, then $789,300,000, and $828,300,000. Year after year trade showed an enormous surplus. In 1891 the balance of trade closed with a surplus of exports of $142,200,000. Up to 1883 there was also a surplus in the exportation of gold; in 1884 $12,000,000 worth of gold was exported. From 1885–'87 gold once more flowed into the country; but, beginning with 1888, much gold was seen leaving for foreign countries.

The manifested values were the following:

[In thousands of dollars.]

GOLD.

| | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Importation | 11,031 | 14,774 | 20,222 | 44,970 |
| Exportation | 34,615 | 50,947 | 20,654 | 78,088 |
| | —23,584 | —36,173 | —432 | —34,118 |
| Production | 33,167 | 32,967 | 32,845 | 33,481 |
| Remainder | +9,583 | —3,206 | +31,413 | —637 |

SILVER.

| | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Importation | 29,591 | 25,940 | 22,425 | 18,192 |
| Exportation | 29,894 | 40,729 | 17,094 | 27,197 |
| | —303 | —14,789 | +5,331 | —9,004 |
| Production | 59,206 | 64,768 | 70,485 | 75,415 |
| Remainder | 60,903 | 49,979 | 75,816 | 66,411 |

Thus, in the same year, 1889, there were also exported considerable amounts of silver; the purchase of the higher amount of 54,000,000 ounces per year, that is to say about $70,000,000, by the Treasury, had begun only in autumn of 1890, whereas formerly the amount had been only 24,000,000 ounces per year. The drainage of gold, however, increased, and the Director of the Mint, Mr. Leech, has published accurate records concerning the outflow from New York, for the period from February 13 to July 24, 1891, during which this outflow amounted to seventy millions.

"An examination of the above table," says Mr. Leech, "discloses the very singular fact that of this large amount all but $9,300,000 was shipped when the rate of sterling exchange was below the point (about $4.886) at which gold shipments can be made without loss. The movement, therefore, must have been artificially stimulated by banks and bankers in Europe paying a premium on gold or making discounts to bill-drawers for cash remittances. This was the result of a condition of affairs very unusual in the mercantile world." [1]

Farther on it is said that as a rule the great banking houses in New York draw on their correspondents in Europe, at sight or on time, amounts corresponding to the volume of goods handled. The heavy losses of Europe in South America produced a stringency of credit, and called forth the effort to strengthen the gold reserves in England, France, and Germany, and the United States remained the only country from which gold was to be got. At the same time European banks pledged to the shippers interest from the day of shipment from New York. The Bank of England paid a premium on American gold, and when the crisis became more threatening it raised this premium from time to time. Large amounts of American securities were sent back in exchange for gold, wherein some owners no doubt were influenced by the fear of an approaching silver standard. The exportation of silver too was diminished by the Government purchases, and gold took the place of silver. Nowhere did any disturbance take place in consequence of the exportation; gold always flowed in from other parts of the country. It is evident that the central banks were not called upon, but that the withdrawal, the drainage, as it were, was distributed over different localities. In May, 1891, The Economist received news from New York that within the last few days $18,000,000 in gold had been shipped without any material diminution of the bank reserves. It was said that the fact had generally become clear in the end that the orders for gold were merely purchases of gold, in recent times with increasing loss for the purchasers.[2] When, finally, the current year showed a surplus of exportation of goods, amounting from July 1, 1891,

[1] Report of the Director of the Mint, 1891, p. 87.
[2] The Economist, May 30, 1891, p. 700.

to February 1, 1892, to over $180,000,000, and when gold still continued to flow out, it became evident that this outflow meant a calling-in of capital, which is stated, by the reports of experts, to have been induced, in the case of France, England, and Austria, under payment of premium on the part of the purchasers.[1]

From this an important lesson is to be learned. The reflux of its own certificates of indebtedness may, under given circumstances, entirely change the balance of payments of a state which is internationally indebted. Here we see a state showing a very high surplus of exports, and favored by nature in the highest degree, but which, at the same time, in the midst of peace, loses material parts of its gold circulation by foreign countries bringing securities on the market and assuming the costs of the loss in rate. True, a purchaser must always be found. But from this it results, furthermore, that with the capacity of a country to take up its returning obligations the danger to its metallic circulation rises simultaneously.

This capacity of taking up obligations may be produced in the natural way by increasing well-being and government credit, or by the prostration of the spirit of enterprise which facilitates the classing of rent, or by new forms of investment, such as postal savings banks; or it may be more or less forced by premium accorded by the foreign seller. The result is the same. Italy and Spain have had the same experience under different forms. Even at the present day American securities return home, and even after the first quarter of 1892 gold flowed to Europe in considerable quantities. The United States parted with a portion of their gold circulation, but by so much their indebtedness to Europe is less, and a few more threads of the web are broken which up to this day links the two continents.

In the case under consideration the outflow of gold may, furthermore, have been promoted by the uncertain monetary situation of the United States. Much silver is poured into the active circulation, and thereby evidently not only the drainage of gold coin is facilitated, but the payments into public depositories are made in large measure in silver instead of gold. Thus many circumstances urge toward a decision on the part of the United States.

In comparison with earlier statements it may be mentioned that the gold production of 1881–'90 was $326,800,000.

From all the figures here given of the monetary status of the United States the industrial demand is to be deducted. In this respect, too, it is to be remarked that it is always the manifested exportation only that is taken into account; many circumstances indicate that the true exportation of gold may be larger than the manifested exportation. No data whatever exist concerning gain of gold by immigration and loss of gold by voyages to Europe.

[1] L'Economiste français, 19 Mars, 1892, p. 358; The Economist, March 5, 1892, p. 320, and elsewhere.

# CHAPTER IX.

## THE RECIPROCAL VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

WEIGHT RELATION OF THE AMOUNTS PRODUCED—VALUE RELATION—PERMANENT DIVERGENCE OF VALUES—ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES OF 1890—UNALTERED PURCHASING POWER OF SILVER IN SILVER COUNTRIES—MEXICO—SITUATION OF THE UNITED STATES—ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR EUROPE.

For a number of years the values of gold and silver, measuring one metal by the other, have been diverging more and more. Some circumstances tend to bring these values nearer each other, others act in the opposite direction, and the latter predominate.

Let us consider first the production. That of gold stagnates; its increase for 1891, which the estimates thus far made justify one in expecting, and which will perhaps be regarded by some readers as an extraordinary fact, is limited to 24,000,000 or 25,000,000 marks. The production of silver, on the other hand, rises incessantly; the loss due to the fall in price as compared with gold has been overcome in the ruling districts through the introduction of the furnace method and the fall in price would have to be yet far more considerable in order to exert a marked influence on the production.

But the figures of the product alone would up to this day hardly explain the divergence of values, for in 1850 and the years immediately following the figures of production were most unfavorable to gold as regards its price relation to silver, and yet no material changes occurred in the monetary valuation. As late as 1860 the weight relations of the output, gold being always=1, were 1:5.47; in 1870, 1:5.8; in 1880, somewhat over 1:14. During more than thirty years it stood below 1:15½, and if despite this fact the value of silver did not rise, but fell, that is to say, diverged from the value of gold, that shows that other circumstances besides those given by nature decided matters at that time. Now, the output of 1890 corresponds to 1:23.8, and that of 1891 may possibly fall to 1:24. But these figures are not more above the proportion of 1:15½ than those of 1850–1870 were below it. It is only because the legal relation of the Latin monetary union is not in force at this day that the figures of the relation of production contribute so directly to the divergence of the reciprocal value.

The increased demand for industry acts in the same direction. This increase pays no heed either to monetary needs or to production. The data at hand, however imperfect, seem to show that the demand for gold rises more quickly with increase in well-being than the demand for silver. But even assuming that the demand for the two metals increased in the same proportion, yet gold would constantly become dearer in relation to silver, for where there is excess of production there the apportionment for industrial purposes is easily accomplished.

In the same direction acts the rising demand for metallic coin in

those countries which have based their currency, legally or in fact, on gold; and this rising demand relates not only to means of circulation but also to cash reserve, which is becoming so marked, for example, in England at this moment.

In the same direction the prices of the two precious metals are influenced by the continual armaments in Europe, by which gold in large amounts is withdrawn from monetary uses and is rendered immobile either in form of war funds or in other ways.

An extraordinary influence in the same direction has also been exerted by the moral depreciation which silver has undergone by a series of legislative measures, and especially by repeated sales of silver. This is to be regarded as one of the main reasons why at this day a large part of hoarding in India is done in gold.

On the other hand, there are circumstances which, being favorable to the price of silver, tend to bring the two values nearer to each other.

The first of these is the keeping open of the Indian mint to silver coinage. But the experiences of 1890 have shown that the inflow can not come too fast without bringing danger; that Asia's capacity to absorb silver is indeed very great, but that the diameters of the feeding channels are limited, and that a glut ensues as soon as these channels are taxed beyond the capacity of their diameters.

The second circumstance is the continued monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver by the United States Government. This practice must be compared with what has been said from page 30 onward concerning the influence of the furnace method and concerning the tariff on fluxing ores, in order to perceive the contradictions it involves. It was intended by this purchase to take up the entire product of the United States. That product has for many years been rising, and, during the continuance of these conditions, has risen from 54,516,300 ounces in 1890 to 58,330,000 ounces in 1891.

The third circumstance is the rising demand for silver fractional currency in gold standard lands, which is connected with the higher standard of living of the less wealthy classes. This circumstance is permanent, but has not thus far much weight.

The fourth circumstance finally is the slight rise of the gold production for 1891, and perhaps for some of the subsequent years. But an increase of this production by about 9,000 kilograms is of no great moment at a time when the silver land India has absorbed an average of 35,000 kilograms in each of the last three years.

We may disregard transient influences, such as the relief of the gold market by the reflux of South American and Portuguese circulation.

If now the influence of the separating elements is balanced with that of the uniting elements experience shows the preponderance of the former. This is expressed numerically by the departure of the relation of prices from the ratio 1:15½. The mean ratio in 1866 was for the last time below the one just mentioned, being 15.43. In 1874 it reached 16.17; in 1876 already 17.88; in 1889, 18.40; in 1885, 19.41; in 1886, 20.81; in 1887, 21.15; in 1888, 22.01, and in 1889, 22.10. In consequence of the silver speculation preceding the deliberations in the United States the price of silver rose, the average for 1890 being 19.75. Under the influence of the present situation the ratio in 1891 was once more from 20 to 21.

For more than twenty years the values of the two metals have been diverging. This diverging movement was only interrupted in 1890, and then artificially. The figure for 1891, which is influenced by the American purchases, shows that the influence of these purchases has been

overestimated, for it must be noted that that influence is distributed all over the earth, benefiting the silver mines in Australia, in Bohemia, or in Chile as much as it does those of the United States. By its expansion it loses its intensity. But the permanent causes of divergence have remained, and if the legislation of the United States left the present condition of affairs unchanged the ratio would rise from the figure 21 in 1891 as rapidly as it did after 1866. The whole effect would be expressed by a depression of the figure by little more than a unit, or not even so much, since the constant quantity of 54,000,000 ounces would be taken from an annually rising total of production.

Recapitulating what has thus far been said concerning production and relation of prices, we find:

(1) When from 1867 onward the ratio began to rise above 15½ that fall in value was not justified by the production, whose relative figure till after 1880 was below 15½.

(2) The weight relations of the production, that of gold being stagnant, have shown a constantly rising silver output, so that at present the figures for the production are nearly 1:24.

(3) The legal bond between silver and gold having been severed, the figure of the value relation, too, continued to rise. In 1889 it was 22.10. In 1890 it was depressed artificially, and is now rising again.

(4) Both the weight relation of the output and the value relation of the two metals show that the metals diverge more and more, and at the present day they are following similar lines.

So long as present conditions continue the difference of the reciprocal value of the two metals will increase from year to year. In other words, nature offers too little gold for present demands, while she offers silver in abundance. Thus the present legislative institutions are at variance with the conditions established by nature. Let us continue the supposition of an unchanged state of legislation. The figures show how quickly, especially since 1885, the value relation has changed and how slight the influence of the American purchases has been. Even now agriculture and in part industry in Europe are sorely at disadvantage against silver countries, such as India and Mexico. The most striking proof of this is the development of the Indian cotton spinning mills at the expense of Lancashire. The advantage of this situation accrues in England to the holders of interest-bearing notes, the productive value of which increases with the growing scarcity of gold.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that already in April, 1890, the parliamentary debates on this subject assumed temporarily the embittered character of a struggle of labor against capital, in which employers and workingmen alike demanded the restoration of the value of silver.

The former president of the chamber of commerce of Liverpool, S. Smith, submitted 140 petitions, with 60,000 signatures, asking for the reëstablishment of the bimetallic system. He described the losses which labor was suffering by the one-sided enhancement of the purchasing power of gold. That, he said, was a tax which the drones of society levied on the working bees. It could not promote the welfare of society if the income of the idle, nonproducing class was raised at the expense of the toiling masses. One-half of this new burden was derived from the demonetization of silver. He called the attempt to depreciate silver a huge fraud on civilization. The contraction of the currency was merely in the interest of the rich, and was opposed to the interest of the whole nation. Sir Houldsworth, a cotton-spinner from Manchester, declared that it was incorrect that the wage worker

found indemnification in the fall of the prices of the means of living for the loss in work or wages. That equalization either did not take place at all, or at most very late, and for that reason the wage workers were so heartily in favor of this petition, since they regarded these conditions as the root of the long years of losses. Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, a cotton-spinner from Cheshire, lamented the pitiable condition of all debtors in the country, who had assumed burdens under entirely different conditions. The producers were at this day the victims of a monetary vivisection. It was said that England is a land of creditors. But who had made her such if not the inventive talent and the industry of her inhabitants?

To this Sir Lyon Playfair replies that the participation in a bimetallic congress means that England, the great creditor of the world, is to invite the debtor nations to deliberate whether the debts contracted in gold since 1816 might hereafter be liquidated in depreciated silver. The new Latin Union would last just so long as England was willing to remain in the union, in order to be shorn like a gentle sheep by the debtor nations.

The secretary of state for Ireland, however, Mr. A. J. Balfour, separating loose from the government which held back, declared expressly that he too subscribed to the bimetallic heresy. It was wrong to imagine that all the inconveniences that had arisen since 1874 had sprung from the divergence of the values of the two coinage metals, but that divergence had a share in them. The first evil was a premium on Indian goods, due to the fall of silver; the second, the uncertainty of the rate of exchange; the third and greatest evil, however, was at present the lack of a stable currency for the whole world. Money was not only the measure of value for transactions from day to day, but also the measure for *deferred* payments, and if it was not stable it must harm either the debtor or the creditor. It was said that silver brought inflation. Inflation is bad. But if we are to suffer from one of the two we will rather suffer from inflation than from contraction. If to-morrow America was to decide that it will use no more silver, but place itself on a gold basis, where would the prices be? The history of the world's commerce teaches that in almost every question the practical men after all eventually give in to the theorists. An international agreement was possible and most desirable, but it could not be carried out against the prevailing opinion in the mercantile circles.

These words may serve as an example of the public temper in 1890. But the figure of the relation of weights of the output rises continually, and the figure of the value relation pursues the same course. Let us look at the rapid divergence in the years from 1885 on to the interruption by the American purchases and its present course. As soon as the figure 23.75 shall have been reached all gold obligations will have increased in value one-half, as compared with silver, and we are now very close to that figure. Then, in order to buy 1 kilogram of gold there will be needed, instead of 15½ kilograms of silver, one-half more, or 23.75 kilograms. But nothing at this day prevents that figure from rising to 31; that is to say, nothing prevents silver from falling to half its value in comparison to gold. We will leave unnoticed the pitiable debtors, be they individuals or states, and devote our attention merely to productive labor.

If this depreciation of silver, or appreciation of gold, were to occur all over the surface of the earth it might be, some think, that sooner or later, amid crises, equilibrium would be established. But this is not at all the case. In Asia silver would retain its purchasing power.

This phenomenon is already visible to-day. Mr. Goschen once said, replying to a deputation of bimetallists, that one of the extraordinary circumstances in this matter was that the rupee in India had not behaved in the way it should have behaved according to the laws of national economy. Its value had remained stationary, whereas it should have followed the price of silver in other lands, and that it was this perverseness of the Indian rupee that caused so many difficulties.[1]

In Europe it is customary to say that silver is depreciated. This the Indian will not admit. He says that gold in Europe has risen. The reason of the unimpaired purchasing power lies in this, that the great multitude of payments which are outside of the immediate influence of the world's prices and the small extent of external commerce in comparison to the internal commerce and to the mass of internal circulation form an element of inertia which checks the movement of prices and secures the purchasing power of the home metal for the internal commerce, that is to say, for the needs of the producer, for a long time or forever.

Having repeatedly mentioned the advantage which has in this way accrued to India we may now look at a second silver land, Mexico.

The Mexican silver ores, which for centuries have been furnishing the larger part of the silver stock of humanity, are, as has already been said, very diverse. Most of them, however, are poor dry ores, which make up for their low contents by their vast dimensions. Furnaces have begun to operate only in the last two years. Even at this day the largest amount of silver is obtained by amalgamation. But other hindrances had already been removed before the incipient transformation of refining methods. Since 1853 foreigners have been allowed to acquire real estate; the country has gradually become more accessible, and peace and personal safety have been introduced.[2]

This country, according to a kind communication from Mr. Gus. Struck, exported—

| | 1888–'89. | 1889–'90. |
|---|---|---|
| Coined silver | $22,686,337 | $23,064,489 |
| Bar silver | 6,629,262 | 7,259,958 |
| Silver ore | 7,623,589 | 6,394,662 |
| Sulphurous silver | 798,556 | 803,058 |
| Gold in bars | 349,507 | 387,610 |
| Auriferous silver | 283,247 | 386,871 |

At the same time the exportation of the other products of the country has increased in an extraordinary degree. "The reason," says Struck, "undoubtedly lies for the most part in the lower value of silver abroad and the purchasing power of this metal, which has here remained almost undiminished, for human labor in the field, and the stationary value for payment of ground rent. * * * The uneducated Mexican, who understands as good as nothing of silver depreciation, expresses this naïvely by saying that a peso is still worth 8 reales."

Aided by this premium on exportation, exports are rising from year to year, wealth flows into the country, and the textile industry begins to improve. "Silver, demonetized by Europe," says Struck, "will retaliate in so far as the great industrial countries of Europe, owing to the depre-

[1] The Perverse Rupee, in Rob. Barclay, The Silver Question, and the Gold Question, 3d ed., Manchester, 1890, pp. 99–124.

[2] W. Brockmann: Ueber die Betheiligung des Auslandes und speciell Deutschlands bei dem Bergwerksbetrieb in Mexico; Mitth. d. Deutsch. wissensch. Vereins in Mexico, I, 1890, S. 18–43.

ciated value of the white metal, caused by the action of these very countries, will never again supply cotton goods of extensive comsumption to the Mexican and probably to other markets."[1]

Still more vividly, however, is the shifting of the situation to the disadvantage of Europe expressed by the circumstance that Mexico has utilized this prosperous time for great and permanent investments, which guarantee its productive power for the future and have assured President Porfirio Diaz an undisputed position in this land, formerly so disturbed. In his address to congress in April, 1891, he was able to point out that there are now in operation over 10,000 kilometers of railways and 31,700 kilometers of telegraph lines; that since the preceding August (1890) some 606 new mine concessions had been applied for; that the furnaces of Monterey and S. Luis de Potosi had been completed and others were in course of construction; that a public-school law was being elaborated. In a second address, September 16, 1891, the president announced the progress of vine culture and silk culture. Since 1883 the number of pieces sent by mail had risen from 5,000,000 to 125,000,000. Six new steamship lines had been conceded. The customs receipts in four years had risen 9,000,000 pesos.

It might be expected that the great exportation of precious metal would check the development of other kinds of exportation, but this is in no wise the case. While the average exportation of other products of the country in the preceding five years was 49,700,000 pesos, it rose in the last two years to 62,500,000 and 63,100,000 pesos.

The loss which Mexico suffers by the payment of interest on gold debt now amounts to about 2,000,000 pesos a year.

In this way Mexico repeats the same phenomena which were exhibited by the other silver land, India, to wit, unchanged purchasing power of silver in the country itself, hence premium to the advantage of the producer against gold lands, general economic advance, permanent opening of the country, but on the other hand difficulties of the financial administration due to foreign debt in gold.

All remarks concerning the present reciprocal valuation of the two metals depend on the supposition that the present state of legislation is to be maintained; but the present annual purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver by the United States Government is an entirely unnatural measure, which, like all similar contrivances, must in the long run lead to disagreeable consequences. That amount exceeds the demands of circulation; hence, as has been said, it facilitates the outflow of gold and causes more and more silver to flow into the Government depositories instead of gold. It was intended to correspond to the annual home production, but that production is already higher, and rises constantly.

President Harrison has announced that another invitation to the European powers for a monetary conference is contemplated, but would not for the present be issued. If a renewed attempt at an agreement failed he would, nevertheless, endeavor to secure employment for silver so far as practicable.

This is probably to be understood to mean that no material change is to be made before the approaching election of the new President. In the coming winter Europe will perhaps be once more brought face to face with the possibility of unification, and, if so, it will probably be for the last time.

[1] G. Struck: Mexico und die Silberenwerthung im Auslande; same journal, pp. 1-13.

The old arguments ought not to be rehashed. You say the legal establishment of the reciprocal value of two metals is in itself a monstrosity; but you forget that in every State having the gold standard there exists together with it also silver money, which obtains its value by law. You say such a regulation can not be international, but you overlook how long the ration of 1:15½ was upheld and worked beneficently. We wish, say the London bankers, to receive our interest in gold and not in depreciated silver. But silver would no longer be depreciated the moment an agreement went into effect. Why, you ask, shall we cast such profit into the hands of the owners of silver mines, between whom and us there exists no sympathy? Remember that you are now casting the same profit into the hands of the owners of gold mines and washings. No man would lose by rehabilitation, and the whole world would be richer.

All these arguments fail to touch the true difficulty. That difficulty lies in the undoubted tendency of the two metals to diverge more and more. That divergence lies in the nature of the metals themselves, and no statesman and no law can alter the natural conditions that give birth to this tendency.

When, in 1849, gold poured into Europe in ever-growing quantities lawmakers had the courage to keep up the bridge over the great chasm, although the sentiment toward the gold miners at that time was similar to that now prevailing towards the owners of silver mines. As late as 1863 Stanley-Jevons characterized gold digging as an outrage on the human race.[1] Distinguished geologists, who knew the manner of these occurrences and their transitory nature, predicted that the chasm would close again, and it did close to open soon again in the opposite direction.

At present the situation is changed. The causes of such a gold stream are transient, but the conditions under which gold at this day is becoming rarer and those under which silver is becoming more common are permanent. This phenomenon, too, has been predicted.

And, let us ask further, if nature sets up difficulties so inexorably, is there no help in human affairs? In my opinion that help lies solely in the progressive opening up of Asia.

Ought, then, a congress of European statesmen to decide to accord to silver an increased value at variance with the conditions of its production, by general agreement, until the absorptive capacity of Asia has increased by, say, one-half, over that of the present day? I believe that this would be an exceedingly wise step in the interest of Europe; but from previous experience there is reason to doubt whether it will be adopted.

*But in declining to do so, Europe must keep in mind that she places America face to face with a choice which, howsoever it may turn out, must in any case be fateful to Europe.*

Let us take the case, in itself improbable, that America decides in favor of gold. President Harrison pointed out in a speech last year that the best method to force Europe to come to an agreement was to deprive it of gold. We learned (p. 76) that in that case the Indian government intends to follow America, without regard to the difficulties that may thence arise for Europe. What an enhancement of gold! Where would then be our prices? Mr. Balfour very pertinently asked already in 1890.

[1] W. Stanley-Jevons: A serious fall in the value of gold ascertained, 8vo, London, 1863, p. 67.

People in Europe too easily forget that the gold standard exists there merely under the supposition that it shall not find many imitators. The great surpluses of balances of payment, and especially of goods, at this day lie not in Europe; they lie in India and in America. But the immediate moral effect of the adoption of the gold standard, even by only one of the two governments, would shake to their foundations all the economic conditions in European gold lands long before the actual withdrawal of gold took place.

This case, however, will not be further pursued because, in view of Harrison's last utterance, as well as in view of the temper of the agrarian and labor circles, as has been said, that case by itself is very improbable. Let us suppose, therefore, that the United States decide upon the free coinage of silver. Silver rises in value. Perhaps European governments, despite Windom's prediction, may succeed on that occasion to get hold of some fraction of the greatly overestimated gold circulation of America, even though it be at the increased price of silver, and thus to offer some transient relief to the gold market in Europe. The prices of the two metals converge. Silver is relieved of a part of the loss which it thus far suffered through lack of esteem, but it does not rise to 15½. This result is indicated by the ratio of production, the consumption of gold, and the experience of the slight effect of previous silver purchases on the price of the metal. A premium remains for silver countries, all the more because the causes continue which promote the scarcity of gold.

A pan-American standard may be established on the basis of silver alone. Not without reason does the silver party adhere to Mr. Blaine. *But the outcome of such a movement must be the partition of the earth.*

# CHAPTER X.

## THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

GENERAL ADVANCE OF COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION—PREMIUM AND INDEBTEDNESS—INCREASE OF TENSION—BIMETALLISM BECOMES A TRANSITION MEASURE—GROUPING OF STATES—JAPAN—SILVER IN CHINA—PARTITION OF THE EARTH—SILVER THE STANDARD OF THE FUTURE—UNCERTAIN POSITION AT THE PRESENT DAY—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—BUCKLE—CONCLUSION.

The second half of the nineteenth century marks a profound transformation in the life of nations. The planet has become smaller under the influence of improved means of communication. Not only the exchange of commodities has become facilitated and increased in an undreamt-of degree; the exchange of thought and the personal contact among the nations weaves a daily tightening network of common views and sentiments. Fractions of the white race, equipped with the experiences of their advanced mother race, have founded in distant continents, on virgin soil, colonies which now are blooming forth into rich and powerful states. In this they were often aided by great and unexpected finds of gold. Into old India European culture is breathing new life, and Japan heralds the entrance of the yellow race into the currents of the world's commerce.

Europe has been conscious of the leadership; that is a proud memory, but to-day Europe is obliged more and more to allow other continents to enter into equilibrium. They are honestly struggling onward to be the peers of Europe, and their claims must be recognized.

Europe, headed by Great Britain, has caused this blossoming of the world. Great Britain has been so liberal toward her colonies, on the domain of politics as well as of economics, that Thorold Rogers compared his native land with King Lear. But it is to the interest of Europe that this advance of other continents shall take place by way of natural progress, and not without the possibility of tranquil readjustment to new conditions. Instead of this Europe paralyzes and weakens herself by permanent armaments, and on the other hand has accelerated the course of things by granting a premium, arising out of difference in the quality of money, which gives an advantage to trans-oceanic production, and by the over-ready granting of trans-oceanic loans.

By the premium England herself has suffered most. Through the fall of prices English agriculture has received the last and heaviest blow; I am indeed inclined, in this very case of the Indian wheat, to adopt the views of Nasse and his partisans, ascribing the cause of the increased and cheapened exportation, besides the premium and even before it, to the opening up of the land; moreover, natural farming as yet prevails in many parts of India. But more striking and manifest is the rise of large-scale cotton spinning in India and the expulsion of Lancashire from the Chinese markets.

In fact a silver land finds it very difficult to buy of a gold land, and will always prefer to seek its necessaries in a land having the same standard.

In Bolton, near Manchester, the cotton manufacturers have just decided to work only four days in the week and to lie idle for three days. And while in Europe there is thus taking place a displacement of the conditions of production, for which comfort is vainly sought in the cheapening of a few of the means of living, a cheapening which, for the most part, vanishes in the retail trade, the chamber of commerce of Bengal at the same time passed a resolution which likewise complains bitterly of the present state of things. The confidence in the silver rupee is said to have sunk in business circles. No European capital is said to go any longer to India; the relations between the East and the West are said to be stagnant. The Indian government would either have to make a move toward international agreement, or, if that be unattainable, it would have to introduce the gold standard into India at once.

Thus the tension is increased, and both parties suffer.

The utterances of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce leads us from the commercial to the financial relations. Indebtedness in gold, especially when it rests on a silver land, manifestly rises from year to year with the divergence of values. While any economic gain due to the premium in the silver land is distributed among thousands of hands, in the figure of the interest which is due in gold, the burden finds concentrated expression, and it increases with every fraction by which the ratio rises. Many a statesman of an honestly toiling, upward-striving land watches with anxiety this figure which withdraws from his country undeservedly and inexorably a part of the fruits of its industry, and conveys to the bondholder unearned and unexpected gain. The crises of recent times have furnished abundant examples in which the paying capacity of a debtor country was exceeded and a good part of the capital was lost along with the interest.

Here I would like to return to a word of Balfour's already cited (p. 90). Money is said to be also the measure of value of *deferred* payments. The longer the period of deferment the graver must be under present circumstances the consequences of the progressive divergence of the values of gold and silver. The silver land is loath to buy in the gold land, but it must be yet far more careful not to incur long-time gold debt. The almost complete cessation of the emission of foreign loans in London in 1891 is a consequence of the experiences in South America, which, however, have become as instructive to all other debtors as they are to the creditors who have to bear the loss. That, and not the success of the gold régime, is at this day the reason of the cheapness of loan money.

Thus with the divergence of the values of the two metals all commercial relations are subjected to tension. But that does not trouble the goldsmith who melts down sovereigns, nor the metallurgist who runs the furnace with lead flux, nor does the nature of gold change for that. All assumption that with increasing price of gold the demand for gold ornaments or gold watches will diminish, or that with the fall of silver its production will decrease, suppose a difference in value which lies far beyond those figures which commerce is at all able to bear. On the contrary, all experience indicates that the group of the heavy metals, beginning with gold (19.253), is too rare to serve as the coinage metal for the increased demand, and that such a metal will be unable in the long run to draw the plow of human economy in equal

team with a metal of a weight of only 10.474 (silver). It seems that the broad gap which nature has laid down between the heavy and the light metals can no longer be permanently bridged.

Hence any international agreement, though urgently to be recommended, will at this day much more than in former years, after the bond, unfortunately, has been prematurely severed, bear the marks of a transition measure. The object of this measure would be to prevent the partition of the earth till the moment, perhaps distant, perhaps near at hand, when Asia shall be more opened up, or when the world shall be ready to dispense entirely with the monetary services of gold.

Europe, I fear, is laboring under a grave delusion. The economy of the world can not be arbitrarily carried on in the mere hope that somewhere a new California and at the same time a new Australia may be found, as in 1849–1852, whose alluvial land may again give relief for a decade. The present small undulations in the figure of production however are without any further significance for the grand process.

Under these circumstances it might indeed happen that the results foreseen by Lexis would ensue, to wit, that even with a very high ratio within a bimetallic union a premium on gold would grow up in the course of years, called forth not by the demand for gold for exportation but by the demand for gold within the area of the league itself.[1]

But any condition is better than the present one, in which we are drifting on toward the partition of the earth into two trade areas. In order to survey such a condition we will arrange some of the most important states into groups.

The first group is formed by the gold lands, England with Canada, Africa and Australia, Germany, Scandinavia, and, by the actual condition of affairs, also the countries of the Latin Union. In this group are the creditors. No internationally indebted land has thus far maintained a free gold currency. Italy, within this group, has lost her gold currency.

The second group comprises states in which the standard relations are not defined. In each one of them different conditions prevail. The United States, by ordering the silver purchases, have assumed a mediating position, which, however, can hardly last long, or, should it continue, will finally lead to the loss of an ever-increasing part of their gold. Several States of South America have just passed through grave crises. The same is true of Portugal. Spain, too, is not without her difficulties. In Austria-Hungary a peculiar situation is produced by the fact that since the cessation of silver coinage the bank note based on silver did not follow the fall of its own basis, and that even the Government note circulating without cover is rated higher than the same amount in silver coin. Russia, too, possesses at this day merely a paper currency.

The third group finally is formed by the silver countries. I will mention Mexico, India, Japan, China. Not one of these countries is a creditor; some of them are debtors. All are in process of being opened up; some of them already present great surpluses of exports. They comprise the majority of the human race.

The economic blossoming of the silver states is very remarkable. India and Mexico have already been mentioned. Japan is climbing upward quite as vigorously. There, too, cotton spinning mills have sprung up. About the middle of 1891 there were already at work 377,970 spindles in 36 factories; since three years the number of

[1] W. Lexis, Die Währungsfrage und die englische Untersuchungs-Commission; Conrad, Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie, 1888, Neue Folge, XVI, p. 351.

factories had doubled, and that of the spindles had risen to more than fourfold. Over 17,000 people were employed in this industry. The Government has granted 2,250,000 yen (1 yen silver = 4.185 marks when silver is at par) in order to begin in 1892 the building of the first iron works. Trade is more and more passing from the hands of foreigners into those of native merchants. In 1890 Japan had a failure of the rice crop, and thereupon, and in part in consequence of that failure, passed through a financial crisis. But this does not prevent the exceedingly rapid introduction of all technical improvements, and, with the exception of that disturbance in 1890, trade, too, made great and regular progress. From 1885 to 1889 exports rose from 34,800,000 to 68,400,000, and imports from 27,000,000 to 64,000,000 yen. A successful colonizing movement is spreading from Japan over the islands of the Pacific. Especially is the sugar manufacture of Hawaii developing through Japanese labor. Two bills were recently laid before Parliament; one decrees the nationalization of all railways not yet in the possession of the state, and the other asks for an appropriation of 50,000,000 yen for the building of new railways.[1]

China is not developing so fast; she takes up constantly growing amounts of imports, but as yet the products of the vast empire are not sufficiently mobilized for large exportation. But the demand for foreign products is rising in China also. Foremost is illuminating oil, of which, in 1891, 40,000,000 gallons were imported from America and 10,000,000 gallons from Russia. For 1890 we have the report of Mr. McKean. In that year alone the importation of illuminating oil had risen 50 per cent, window glass 58 per cent, matches 23 per cent, needles 20 per cent. The exportation of tea had fallen in consequence of Indian competition, that of silk was kept back on account of the higher rate of silver, and, moreover, exportation had suffered by floods in Chihli. The figures for 1889 and 1890 were for imports £26,200,000 and £32,900,000, for exports £22,900,000 and £22,600,000. The tonnage of the arriving vessels rose in six years from 18,000,000 to 24,800,000 tons.[2]

The fact that in the background of the silver lands there lies this ocean of human beings, must never be lost sight of. The money circulation in China is at present effected by silver, which is cast in bars either about 0.998 or 0.980 fine. The finer silver is cast into so-called "shoes" of 50 taels (67 ounces troy nearly) and the stamp of the producer is impressed on it; there is no other guarantee of fineness. Smaller ingots and hemispherical balls too are in circulation; they weigh about 6 ounces, and are deeply furrowed with a cold chisel in order to show the interior.[3]

In the ports foreign thaler pieces circulate, but the Chinese entertain the deepest suspicion against the fineness of the foreign coinage, and hence the coining of imperial Chinese silver pieces would certainly be of the greatest moment for the introduction of a more abundant circulation. The beginning of this has in fact recently been made. Since 1891 a silver piece of the value of a dollar is coined. One side shows the dragon, the other the inscription: "Current coin of Kwang-hsu." "Stamped in Canton." No one may refuse this coin or regard it as a foreign coin. This dragon dollar may perhaps in time acquire the same importance which the Mexican dollar acquired years ago for the commerce of the human race.

[1] The critical report, which is worth reading, is reprinted in the Economiste français, 26 mars, 1892, p. 395.

[2] An extract may be found in the Economist, supplement to the number of June 13, 1891.

[3] H. F. Dawes, Silver Mining in Mongolia; Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., 1891.

But let us return.

We assume the case that the United States, despite all warnings, establish the free coinage of silver. At one blow the Pan-American standard is established. All Asia joins in. The gold standard is limited to Europe and the English colonies, but without India. That, we said, is the partition of the earth. This idea of a partition of the earth into a silver sphere and a gold sphere has already come forward repeatedly. In the monetary conference of 1878 Mr. Goschen, as representative of Great Britain, stated that that country indeed clung to the gold standard, but that it suffered continual loss in India, in order there to keep open a drainage channel for silver. Might it not be feared that with the extension of the gold standard there would ensue a fall of silver, a rise of gold, and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities? The general double standard seemed to him a very Utopia, but the adoption of the exclusive gold standard was another, and to his eyes, an entirely wrong one.

It must be admitted that the representative of Switzerland, Mr. Feer-Herzog, merely drew the logical consequence of these words when he proposed the partition of the earth. Gold was to serve the advanced, silver the backward nations.

To-day, when the values of the two metals have gone so far apart, and when, with the continuance of present conditions, there is a prospect of further divergence, one may survey with greater distinctness the possible consequences of these ideas of 1878. Last year Prof. Milewski discussed this subject and showed that in part the partition has already taken place, how at the dividing line between the two areas the rate of exchange is constantly oscillating, and how this condition of affairs represents precisely a state of ceaseless unrest and uncertainty, as contrasted with the time of tranquillity which existed through a long period during the prevalence of the double standard.[1]

These are already the consequences of the first steps toward separation; as yet the great second group stands between the monometallic countries, the gold group on the one hand and the silver group on the other. A sharp dividing line is seen between England and India; here advantage to the bondholder, damage to labor; there advantage to production, loss for the government. Is there in this really a permanent advantage to the gold land?

But let us essay a few steps on the slippery path of conjecture.

The consequences, so far as they may be in a manner inferred, would first consist in a general improvement of conditions, so far as this can be effected by an approach of values of the two metals. This approach would be caused on the one hand by a rise of the value of silver, which, however, would not be too great, because the present purchases of the United States are already effecting an artificial rise; and on the other hand perhaps for the gold area by a greater outflow of gold into Europe (p. 94).

The more remote consequences, however, would be disastrous to the gold lands. In the great silver area, which comprises many states in need of money, there would occur perhaps at first inflation and irregularity; true, it must be confessed that even nowadays there are states with free silver coinage and yet without too great inflation. In order to bind the metal, more and more fully covered certificates would perhaps be issued instead of the partly covered notes. In any case the production of goods would make a great, perhaps too great, advance.

[1] J. Milewski, Das Werthverhältniss zwischen Gold und Silver; Anzeig. Akad. Wissensch. Krakau, Januar, 1891.

In the gold area too there would at first be improvement, but soon there must ensue more and more contraction, fall of prices, injury to labor.

All obstacles now thrown in the way of commerce by tariffs would dwindle into insignificance compared to the barrier that would be erected by the partition of the earth into two solid areas of different money standards.

As the silver area comprises all zones, all natural products, and, in the United States, also all industries, a great independent economic unit would be constituted by the silver area. Exportation from the gold area would be rendered difficult, and yet the gold area would be dependent on the other for many products, as is proved by the balance of goods, already passive in a high degree even to-day, of Great Britain, Germany, and France. Silver capital would grow up in the silver area, and silver lands would borrow only silver capital. At the same time, however, in the whole silver area industry would continue as hitherto, consuming gold. That is the "walling-in of Europe."

Whether the United States will make this or some other choice is not now known, but in any case some deductions arise from the present situation.

First of all, it is certain that Europe, in case of refusal to enter into an international agreement, leaves America's hand free to enact measures which must exert the most profound influences on all commerce and on the money affairs of Europe herself.

Furthermore, it is certain that gold alone can never become the standard of the whole earth, but that, on the contrary, a time will come when it will have been entirely absorbed by industry. Let us not forget Soetbeer's results, according to which the entire monetary stock of the earth is smaller by almost one-third than the production of the last forty years.

From this it follows, furthermore, that, *assuming that the system of metallic coinage continues to exist* (and I see as yet no practicable substitute), *silver will become the standard metal of the earth.*

The process is developing in this direction, but evidently more rapidly than I thought probable in 1877, for it appears that events of this kind which in other ages would belong to a more remote future are able, with the sensitiveness of the present commercial life and the perfection of present means of communication, to produce, as soon as they become recognizable, a potential downward grade which hastens their own advent.

Finally, it must be admitted that under the present conditions of production a bimetallistic agreement would bear the marks of a transition measure, though a beneficent one.

At such a time, when the final outcome may indeed be foreseen but the nearest course of affairs is altogether obscure and not without danger, a difficult task is incumbent on those governments which, not belonging to either of the two monometallistic groups, wish to protect their country against the uncertainty of the situation. At the present day they should not without necessity allow themselves to be drawn into this struggle. First of all, they should advocate an international agreement. If this is not reached, and if the United States decide in favor of gold, then there will ensue a struggle for that metal, in which those European states will be the first to lose their gold circulation which have debt certificates abroad, or which are otherwise economically weaker. If the decision is made in favor of silver, then a short interval may ensue in which the acquisition of gold would be cheaper than it is to-day. Even from the standpoint of those who, despite all

the lessons of past years, still believe that some large political body ought to join the gold group, it would thus be necessary to warn against taking such a step before North America has spoken. Especially should this warning apply to Austria-Hungary, where, through the favor of external relations, through pacific policy, through the industry of the population and heavy taxation, the economic and financial conditions have been improved. The fruits of this improvement should not be abandoned to the arbitrament of a foreign government; the nation should quietly continue to strengthen itself.

When Buckle wrote that famous chapter of his history of civilization in England which treats of the influence exerted by the laws of nature on the institutions of human society, he could not yet have foreseen that it would be possible from the data given by nature to establish a prognosis for perfectly definite economic questions. He took into consideration the distribution of climates and the variety of the external conditions of life. But the comparisons change as soon as man employs a definite substance whose occurrence is subject to definite laws, and as soon as one is able to take into account the limits of occurrence of this substance, the parallax of quantity as it were, albeit within ever so wide confines. Gold is not the rarest metal, but it is too rare for the task which some would like to impose on it.

Already in his official preliminary works for the monetary congress of the United States for 1876, whose most important theses unfortunately seem to have attained publicity only much later, Del Mar, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, put forth the view "that the probable exhaustion of all the great gold bearing alluviums of the world and the number and the possible wealth of the silver mines, through the effect of quantity and aside from other circumstances, would tend to widen the relation of value between the two metals, and in this way to render gold dearer and dearer, and silver cheaper and cheaper."[1]

The same result was reached at the same time through studies in Europe. Experience since then has confirmed them. The governments to whom belongs the leadership in these things may now ask themselves whether they have the strength and the will to draw the logical conclusions, or whether they will continue to judge a subject which concerns the whole earth merely from the standpoint of the immediate interest of their states; whether, in particular, in England the interest of the Government creditors is to remain the ruling interest.

China was able through thousands of years to draw upon itself for its requirements and to continue in isolation. Europe will not bear isolation from the other continents. *The question is no longer whether silver will again become a full-value coinage metal over the whole earth, but what are to be the trials through which Europe is to reach that goal.*

[1] Alex. Del Mar: A History of the Precious Metals, 8vo, London, 1880, preface, p. vii.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE

## CALENDAR YEAR 1892.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
*Washington, October 28, 1893.*

The undersigned herewith submits his annual statement, setting forth the progress of the Library and the statistics of the copyright business for the calendar year 1892, closing December 31.

The obstacles stated in last year's report to any complete enumeration of the books and other publications in the vast collections of the Library, now scattered in sixteen separate halls and storage rooms in the Capitol, have been largely increased. An approximate estimate, in view of the fact that the Library has continued for years without space for shelving the books, and is filled and blocked in every department with ever-increasing piles of copyrights and other publications, is all that can be attempted. This estimate aggregates 677,286 volumes, exclusive of about 220,000 pamphlets. The law department (included in above aggregate) embraces 84,977 volumes. The increase of the year in all departments has been 17,443 volumes.

The copyright department continues to exhibit a gratifying increase, both in the number of entries and in the copies deposited. There were entered during the year 1892, 54,735 separate publications of all kinds, being an increase of 5,827 entries over those of 1891. The aggregate amount of copyright fees received and paid into the Treasury was $44,718.84 for the year, exceeding the fees of 1891 by the sum of $5,873.61.

The different classes of publications entered for copyright are specified in the following table:

*Number of articles entered in 1892.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Books | 17,633 |
| Periodicals | 10,327 |
| Musical compositions | 14,649 |
| Dramatic compositions | 813 |
| Photographs | 3,364 |
| Engravings | 1,620 |
| Lithographs | 727 |
| Chromos | 2,131 |
| Prints and cuts | 305 |
| Designs | 701 |
| Drawings | 95 |
| Paintings | 140 |
| Maps and charts | 2,230 |
| Total | 54,735 |

The aggregate number of copyright publications deposited under each designation is shown in the following:

*Number of copyright articles received in 1892.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Books (including all printed matter so designated) | 24,284 |
| Periodicals | 9,360 |
| Musical compositions | 12,140 |
| Dramatic compositions | 280 |
| Photographs | 6,385 |
| Engravings | 1,410 |
| Lithographs | 998 |
| Chromos | 2,750 |
| Prints and cuts | 652 |
| Designs | 899 |
| Drawings | 81 |
| Maps and charts | 2,481 |
| Total | 61,720 |

Two copies of each copyright publication being required to be deposited, the actual net additions to the collections during the year from this source were approximately 30,858 separate articles. The deficiency in deposits as compared with entries is owing partly to negligence of authors and publishers, but also, in large part, to nonfulfillment of purposes of publication, to nondeposit of dramatic compositions (very few of which are printed), to entries of titles by many claimants to hold the renewal term of copyright without immediate republication, and to many entries of titles by claimants who seek thus to establish a foundation for legal rights to titles or variations of titles, although such claims, under judicial decisions, are of doubtful validity.

The preparation of the weekly catalogue of all publications received under the law of copyright, required to be printed by the Treasury

Department for subscribers and the use of customs officers in arresting the importation of foreign publications protected by copyright in the United States, entails much additional labor upon the office, for which Congress has made no provision. And the large increase in copyright entries growing out of the enactment of international Copyright in 1891, and its extension to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, and Switzerland, together with the steady normal growth of the publishing activities of the country, renders imperative a considerable addition to the clerical force of the copyright office. Already arrears of work cause serious delays in the furnishing of certificates of copyright to applicants, whereas were an adequate force of assistants provided, the business of the office would be kept constantly up to date.

### THE TONER COLLECTION.

The library presented to the Government by Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, has been still further enriched, not only by the deposit of new accessions of books and pamphlets, but by extensive biographical material. There have also been added, through the constant and zealous historical researches of the donor, extensive copies of the unpublished letters and papers of George Washington. It is the aim of Dr. Toner to assemble, for preservation in this collection, literal and exact transcripts from the originals of every letter or paper ever written by our first President.

The gratifying progress made during the year in the new and commodious Library building, now far advanced toward completion, is set forth in a special annual report of the Chief of Engineers made to Congress in December, 1892.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD,
*Librarian of Congress.*

Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS,
*Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.*